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CALENDAR

OF

LETTER-BOOKS

PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

CALENDAR

OF

LETTER-BOOKS

PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON

AT THE GUILDHALL.

LETTER-BOOK C.

Circa A.D. 1291–1309.

EDITED BY

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AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

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INTRODUCTION.

LETTER-BOOK C may be said, roughly speaking, to cover the period extending from A.D. 1291 to A.D. 1309, a period covered jointly by the two previous Letter-Books. The year in which the record commences found King Edward I. in sore trouble. He had recently lost his wife, and this loss was quickly followed by the death of his mother, Eleanor, wife of Henry III., who for a time enjoyed the profits and emoluments arising from the Wardenship of London Bridge, to the great chagrin of the citizens, and proved herself the friend and benefactor of the Friars of the Penance,[1] and the enemy of the Jews. The expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290, ascribed to her instigation — backed though it was by the will of the majority of the nation — had served to increase the King's difficulties, and had driven him to resort more than ever to the Lombard merchants for pecuniary assistance. Hence his unpopularity with the citizens, who loved not the foreigner in their midst, and hence "an accumulation of popular discontent which showed itself in the King's lifetime by opposition to his mercantile policy, and after his death supplied one of the most efficient means for the overthrow of his son."[2] The City was still "in the King's hand," having been in that unenviable position—governed by a *Custos* or Warden of the King's choosing in the place of a Mayor elected by the free will of the citizens—ever since the year 1285, and was destined

[1] The charter granted by her to this order (*infra*, p. 61) has been inadvertently ascribed to Eleanor, queen of Edward I. The mistake is obvious.

[2] 'Chronicles of Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), Introduction, vol. i. pp. c, ci.

to remain so for seven years more. Under such circumstances, it is small matter for surprise if the citizens kept a tight hold upon their pursestrings, and satisfied the King's demands, whether by way of loans, tallages, customs, or otherwise, grudgingly. The fine of 20,000 marks demanded from the City by his father as long ago as the year 1266 for the purchase of his pardon for trespasses committed, or "reputed" to have been committed, by the citizens during the Barons' war,[1] was paid by driblets to one or the other of the King's nominees, and a large portion of it remained unsatisfied as late as 1302.[2]

The King's difficulties were increased by war with France, forced upon him by the French King. Attacks and reprisals between the Cinque Ports and the Normans in 1293, followed by a war between the Gascons and the French, led to Edward's fiefs in France being declared forfeited to the French Crown, and he was compelled to prepare for war. These preparations were delayed by further trouble with Wales and Scotland. At length, in 1295, John le Bretun, the King's Warden of the City, announced to the assembled citizens the King's requirements, or rather commands, in accordance with which they agreed that three ships should sail in the King's service, together with other ships from the Cinque Ports, at the charge of the citizens. The term of service was limited to three weeks. The vessels are particularized as the ship of Newcastle, the ship of Richard de Chiggewelle and Adam de Fulham, and the ship of Alexander Pyk and Thomas de Bolonia. The funds necessary for the undertaking were to be raised by a tax of twopence in the pound on chattels and merchandise "according to the taxation of the sixth penny." The Warden himself advanced the City the sum of £40 on the personal security of the Aldermen and six of the inhabitants of each Ward.[3] At the close of the previous year special precautions

[1] 'Liber de Antiquis,' fo. 96 b; 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 85.

[2] Letter-Book C begins and practically ends with a record of proceedings touching the rendering an account of this fine before the Barons of the Exchequer. *Vide infra*, pp. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and pp. 228–37.

[3] *Infra*, p. 21. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' pp. 234–6.

had been taken for safeguarding the City, the Warden, Sheriffs, and Aldermen (among the last named being the Prior of Holy Trinity, Christchurch, of whom more later on) taking their turns to patrol the streets by night.[1]

Although the Cinque Port fleet, which had been taken in hand and to some extent organized by the King, succeeded in certain reprisals on the French coast, it could not save the south coast of England from being harried by French mariners, who effected a landing at Dover and burnt a great part of the town. The task of defending this coast devolved upon the King's son, Edward of Carnarvon, the King himself being busy reducing Scotland. In March, 1296, the King directed a writ of Privy Seal to the City from Holy Island (or Lindisfarne, lying off the coast of Northumberland), bidding the citizens to display the same ready obedience to his son as they would to himself. This was quickly followed by another writ from Berwick, informing the citizens that he had communicated his wishes at that juncture to John de Metingham, Ralph de Sandwich, and John le Bretun, and that their orders were to be implicitly obeyed and executed.[2]

In reply, the King was informed that forty horsemen, fully caparisoned, and fifty "arbalesters," or crossbow men, besides footmen (*absque peditibus*), had been dispatched for service under his son the Prince, for the space of four weeks. As for the City's own defence, to which allusion had been made in one of the writs, the authorities promised to see to it, more especially as the streets were at the time so much overrun with foreigners of doubtful character, of whose presence in the City they would gladly get quit, if only the King would give them leave to do so.[3] After this gentle rap at the King for his encouragement of foreigners, they concluded with an assurance of their willingness to render yet further assistance should circumstances at any time demand it.

[1] *Infra*, pp. 20, 21. The same ordinance is recorded in Letter-Book B ('Calendar,' pp. 240, 241).

[2] *Infra*, pp. 22, 23.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 23, 24; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 74.

This military contingent was not voted without some opposition. When the King's demands came up for consideration a proposal made by Ralph de Sandwich (then Warden or Constable of the Tower), John le Bretun, Warden of the City,[1] and the Aldermen, was at first opposed by John de Dowgate, Nicholas Pycot, and Geoffrey de Conduit, men of substance and repute in the City.[2] They were soon won over, however, and agreed to join the military force in person. The question, moreover, as to the number of men to be sent lay for some time in the balance. The day after the individuals just named had signified their readiness to join the force, the Aldermen and fifty-two leading citizens, whose names are set out in the Letter-Book, met together to consider the matter; and it was then decided that twenty horsemen should be sent for a service of four weeks, each horseman to receive the sum of twenty marks for his expenses during that time, and the money was to be raised by a tax on the inhabitants of each Ward to the extent of "a third part of the seventh penny granted to the lord the King."[3] Before, however, the City's answer to the King's writs was sent, more liberal counsel prevailed, and the number of the City's force was more than doubled. Edward, who acknowledged the City's reply from Roxburgh, expressed himself as gratified with the liberality of the citizens, and, referring to their complaint respecting the presence of foreigners in the City, told them that they might take any measures they thought proper for the safety of the City and the realm, provided they

[1] They are recorded in the 'Liber Custumarum' (fo. 44) as joint Wardens (*Custodum Londoniarum*), whilst a few lines afterwards only one of them appears as Warden (*Custodis*). In the Letter-Book the abbreviated form *Custod'* may stand for the singular or the plural. Sandwich, being at the time *Custos* or Warden of the Tower, may have been known also as Warden of London.

[2] Both Pycot and Geoffrey de Conduit became Aldermen, whilst the former was for some time Chamberlain of the City. Of John de Dowgate little is known, but one of his name appears to have been appointed with others in or about 1299 to confer with the Mayor and Aldermen on certain matters affecting the City's liberties. See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 74.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 23, 24. In the Parliament which had met on 27 November, 1295, the borough members had, in answer to the King's request for an aid, granted "a seventh." Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 129.

acted under the advice of John de Metingham, John le Bretun, and Ralph de Sandwich, and let the King know at once what had been done.[1]

Having exhausted his supplies in reducing Scotland, Edward found himself compelled to summon another Parliament in 1296 before setting out for the Continent. The writ was dated 26 August from Berwick,[2] and the Parliament was to meet at Bury St. Edmund on the morrow of All Souls [2 Nov.]. The writ and elections thereon as recorded in the Letter-Book[3] are of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as, with the exception of London, no details of the election of any city or borough members of this period have come down to us.[4] The writ, we learn, was directed to the Warden and Sheriffs of the City on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Michael, and in pursuance of it Stephen Aschewy or Eswy and William de Hereford were elected by the whole body of Aldermen and four men from each Ward to represent the City, a sum of 20*s*. apiece being voted them for their expenses. On Monday after the Feast of St. Edward the King [13 Oct.] the commonalty appear to have been again called together, viz., *six* of the best and most discreet men from each Ward (and not *four*, as on the previous occasion), and by them the election was repeated and (apparently) confirmed; the commonalty answering for the persons so elected by sureties, viz., Richer le Mercer (otherwise known as Richer de Refham), Richard Poterel, John le Coffrer, and Gilbert de la March.

This double election is peculiar. Comparing it with borough elections, Dr. Stubbs remarks[5]: "Whether these two gatherings in the case of London correspond with the two processes

[1] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 76, 77.

[2] The King was meditating a new constitution for the town, and in the following month summoned four burgesses of London and two burgesses of other leading towns to meet him at Bury St. Edmund, and to assist in devising the best form of government. *Infra*, p. 25.

[3] *Infra*, p. 24. They are printed in Palgrave's 'Parl. Writs,' i. 49; and a facsimile of them forms the frontispiece to the third volume of 'London and the Kingdom' (printed by order of the Corporation).

[4] Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 234.

[5] 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 234, 235.

which must have taken place in the election of borough members, it would be rash to determine. In the latter case it must be supposed that the members were nominated in the borough assembly, or that delegates were appointed in that assembly to elect them, and a return thereon made to the Sheriff before the election was made in the county court. The proceedings before the Sheriff seem to be the election or report of nomination by the citizens and burghers, the manucaption or production of two sureties for each of the elected persons, and the deliverance by act or letter of full powers to act on behalf of the community which elected them." Strictly speaking, no *return* appears to have been made to the writ in this case. There is no record here of any notification of the result of the election, by letter or *commissio*, being sent to the King as in other cases, as, for instance, the election of 1300.[1]

The outcome of the Parliament proved unsatisfactory[2] to the King, who found himself forced to resort to arbitrary measures. In April, 1297, he caused all the wool and woolfels of the country to be carried to the seaports for transportation, and in the following month a writ was directed to the "Sheriffs and Aldermen" of London (the City being still "in the King's hand"), bidding them elect some responsible person to go to Flanders with others appointed elsewhere for the same purpose, and there sell the wool and hides so seized and appropriated. Thereupon, John atte Gate was elected.[3] At length, in the following August, the King himself embarked for Flanders, leaving behind him his son Edward as regent.

No sooner was his back turned than the barons and the citizens united their forces to compel a removal of their grievances, and first of all, the unlawful seizure or "prise" of wool, and so successful were they that by the end of the month

[1] *Infra*, p. 60.

[2] "The barons and knights, who in 1295 granted an eleventh, now granted a twelfth: the burghers, who had given a seventh, now gave an eighth."—Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 130. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 239.

[3] *Infra*, p. 25; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 132, 133.

this particular grievance was abolished by Royal Proclamation,[1] and six weeks later the Prince conceded all demands.

During this critical time the City had been in a parlous state, and special steps had been taken for prevention of outrage and for the preservation of the peace. A Fair recently established in Soper Lane (now Queen Street, Cheapside), and known as the "Nane" (or Noon) Fair,[2] from its being held in the afternoon, was abolished, owing to its being the resort of thieves and cut-purses. This was in June. Towards the close of July, when the differences between the King and the barons were fast drawing to a head, the defence of the several gates of the City was allotted to the various wards.[3] On 21 September the Warden and Aldermen were summoned to appear before the Prince Regent at the palace of the Bishop of London, near St. Paul's, when certain instructions for safeguarding the City were delivered to Sir John de Banquelle and Sir Stephen Eswy, two Aldermen, and to Sir Henry le Galeys, who appears to have been present in some superior capacity. These instructions were to the effect that steps were to be taken for securing the City's gates, for discovering those of the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and for securing the streets with barriers and chains where necessary, and especially in the vicinity of the Thames and the Black Friars. All vessels in the river were to be moored on the City's side, and the City walls were to be repaired. The two Aldermen just named were to see these instructions carried into effect, whilst Sir Henry le Galeys (as some one in superior authority) was to give the necessary orders and see that they were properly executed.[4] In consequence of these instructions fresh orders were given (3 Oct.) by John le Bretun, the Warden, and the Aldermen for safeguarding the river and City gates, the duty being allotted to the several wards. The Thames east of London Bridge was committed to Tower Ward and Billingsgate Ward, whilst that part of the river which lay to the west of the bridge was entrusted to the

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 241; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 71.

[2] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 236.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 240.

[4] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 242; 'Memorials,' pp. 35, 36.

Wards of Vintry, Queenhithe, and Castle Baynard. The merchants of Almaine (not mentioned in the previous order for keeping the gates) were to take their share in guarding Bishopsgate.[1] At the end of November John le Bretun summoned a large assembly of Aldermen and citizens, and after a few preliminary remarks as to the duties imposed upon him by the Prince Regent and his Council—namely, that he should preserve the ancient liberties and customs of the City, and in every way bear himself as if he were Mayor instead of Warden, until further orders from the King, who was then in Flanders—proceeded to repeal certain orders made during the Mayoralty of Henry le Galeys [1281–2], which, however obnoxious they may have been to dishonest millers and bakers, were undoubtedly conducive to the public good. Botolph Wharf was at the same time restored to the City.[2]

In these concessions one may discern a symptom of a better relationship springing up between the King and the City. This proved to be the case. On the King's return to England in the following March (1298) the citizens voted him a sum of money,[3] and on the 9th April the Aldermen and a deputation of twelve commoners were summoned to Westminster to attend the King, who restored to the citizens the right of being governed by a Mayor of their own choice. No time was lost in electing to the Mayoralty chair Henry le Galeys, who had already served the City so well, and he was in due course presented to the King and admitted and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.[4] When the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.]—the customary date of election of Mayor at this period—came round he was again elected, being admitted before Ralph de

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 242.

[2] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' pp. 243, 244. The reader will see that the note on p. 243 of the 'Calendar' is an error, and ought to be expunged.

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 246, 247. The amount was 6*d.* in the pound up to £100, to be paid by every inhabitant of the City who had been assessed for the "ninth penny" granted to the King. At what time this "ninth" had been granted is not clear. The last grant made by the towns appears to have been a "fifth." Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 137.

[4] As to the discrepancy of date of his presentation and admission, as recorded in Letter-Books B and C, see Introduction to 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. iii.

Sandwich, Warden of the Tower, in the absence of the Exchequer from London.[1]

The favour shown by Edward to foreign merchants, although springing out of necessity,[2] rather than from any special liking he entertained for them, was, nevertheless, distasteful to the London citizen. The foreign trader was never welcome in the City, although large bodies of them from various parts of the Continent obtained a foothold in London as early as the time of Ethelred II. [A.D. 979–1016]. The chief of these were the so-called "Emperor's men," or "merchants of the Hanse of Almaine," known at an earlier period under the name of "Easterlings." These, as well as a body of merchants from Cologne, obtained certain trading privileges[3] in the City at an early date, the two bodies having each its own Guildhall situate near Dowgate, where another body of merchants from Rouen had been in possession of a port or dock from the days of Edward the Confessor.[4]

Coming to later times, we find a considerable amount of freedom accorded to merchant strangers by order of Edward I. at the time when the City was in his hand. They were not to be molested in any way, and might unload and warehouse their goods where they thought fit, so long as the King's estate was not allowed to suffer. The foreign merchant, moreover, if of good character, could claim admittance to the franchise; but this, again, only on condition that he be ready to bear his share of tallage and other charges made on the City.[5] On the other hand, no foreigner or stranger was allowed to keep hostel in the City, unless a freeman and able to produce good credentials.[6] This ordinance was

[1] *Infra*, pp. 28, 29.

[2] "From the very day of his accession," writes Bishop Stubbs, "Edward was financially in the hands of the Lombard bankers.....But more than this: Edward's pecuniary exigencies forced him to the invention or development of a great system of customs duties, in the collection of which he had to employ foreign agents."—'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' Introd., vol. i. pp. c, ci.

[3] The ancient liberties and customs of the Cologne merchants were confirmed both by Henry III. and his son. *Infra*, p. 50.

[4] Round, 'The Origin of the Mayoralty,' *Archæol. Jour.*, vol. 50, p. 259.

[5] 'Liber Albus,' i. 287.

[6] *Infra*, p. 16, where "*or* who can produce," &c., should be "*and* who," &c. Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 268.

frequently infringed, as witness the precepts to certain "Teutonic" merchants, or merchants of Almaine, and others in 1300, forbidding them in future to hold hostels for bed and board, and warning them to betake themselves to the hostels of freemen under pain of losing all their movables.[1]

The same year the King, who by this time must have been tolerably conversant with City customs, addressed a writ of certiorari to the Mayor and Sheriffs as to the reason why merchants of Bordeaux were not permitted to hire and inhabit hostels in the City, as had been their wont, and why they were called upon to pay twopence a cask of wine by way of pontage. The return made to this writ discloses the favour shown by the King to foreign merchants during the time the City remained in his hand. It was to the effect that neither merchants of Bordeaux nor any other foreign merchants whatsoever were wont to hire and inhabit hostels in London at a time when the City was in possession of its full franchise (as now it was, by the King's favour), nor to have other foreigners living in their house or entertained at their table. Nevertheless, they were permitted to hold cellars and warehouses for storing their wine and other merchandise for a term according to the custom.[2] This return was not enough for the King, who a few weeks later sought to be informed whether Bordeaux merchants were permitted to reside on the premises where they stored their merchandise, and for how long, &c. To this the City replied that no foreign merchants were allowed to reside on premises hired for storing merchandise, nor to receive others there, but they ought to reside in the houses of freemen, for a term of forty days and no more, so that they sell their wares within that time.[3] This limitation of his stay in the City was one of the greatest hardships that the foreigner and the stranger had to bear. The hardship was all the greater because the restriction was not always known to the merchant or trader until he had already resided some time in the City. Thus we find the plea of ignorance of any such custom of the City set up from time to

[1] *Infra*, p. 65.
[2] *Infra*, pp. 75, 76.
[3] *Infra*, p. 80.

time.[1] On one occasion the offenders appear to have been asked if they were in any way connected with the "Hanse" of Amiens, Corbie, and Nesle, and had to confess (no doubt with some reluctance) that they were in no way associated with it. Had it been otherwise, all might have been well with them, for in 1237 the merchants of that Hanse had succeeded in obtaining extensive trading privileges in the City, in return for a yearly ferm of 50 marks to be paid to the Sheriffs, and among these privileges was one which permitted any associate or companion (*compaignoun*) of the merchants to set up a hostel in the City for receiving his fellow-merchants, if he so desired, provided his stay did not exceed one whole year.[2] At the time we are now speaking of the Hanse was in bad plight, and unable to pay its ferm. Its trade with the City had on that account fallen off. In order to encourage them to come and traffic freely with the citizens, as of old, a proposal was made by Henry le Galeys (who had recently regained the Mayoralty chair) to remit to the merchants of the Hanse a portion of their arrears.[3] This indulgence apparently had but little effect, for the same Mayor is recorded as having distrained for the rent. Strange to say, he refused to hand the money over to the Sheriffs, as he ought to have done, and for this delinquency he was called to account before the Barons of the Exchequer.[4]

At a somewhat earlier date, viz., A.D. 1293—when the City was still in the King's hand—certain merchants of Provence, being questioned by the Warden and Aldermen as to the nature of their claim to traffic in the City, and whether they enjoyed any privilege of residence or exemption from custom granted them by the King, declared that Provençal traders enjoyed no such grant by the King, nor did they claim any extraordinary privileges by land or water, but only (like other foreigners) to sell by wholesale to the great ones (*magnatibus*) of the land and to freemen of the City, and not otherwise.[5] No one who was not a freeman was permitted to sell by retail.[6]

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' pp. 79, 80; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 71.

[2] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 64-6.

[3] *Infra*, p. 29.

[4] *Infra*, p. 77.

[5] *Infra*, p. 13; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 70.

[6] *Infra*, p. 19.

The reason why these Provençal merchants were called upon to declare explicitly their exact status in the City may possibly be found in the fact that the wine merchants of Gascony had recently succeeded, after long dissension with the civic authorities, in obtaining the permission of Parliament to carry on their trade in the City on the same terms as the merchants of Provence (*Mercatores provinciales*).[1] Having obtained a foothold in the City, these Gascon traders appear to have lived largely on credit, and the King found himself bound a few years later (1299) to discharge their debts to citizens for the necessaries of life.[2] The sum total of the indebtedness of these Gascons did not amount to much more than £1,000, and yet the King found it inconvenient to raise this comparatively small amount without applying to the City. This, no doubt, he did with less hesitation, seeing that he had so recently restored to the citizens their Mayor. The security offered was unexceptionable, being no less than the City's ferm, and all moneys that could possibly be demanded for the King's use by summons of the Exchequer.

One of the great evils resulting to the City of London and the kingdom at large from the influx of foreigners during Edward's reign was the depreciation of the coinage. Gold and silver were exported by them in large quantities, and the country became flooded with coin which was either clipped or counterfeit. We can trace through the pages of the Letter-Book the attempts made to remedy the evil, which in 1298 had become so great that the acceptance of the current coin of the realm by the inhabitants of the City had to be insisted on by the Barons of the Exchequer.[3] Money-changers (chiefly foreigners) were forbidden to practise their usurious trade, such business being restricted to the King's Exchange at the Tower.[4]

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' i. 87, 99.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 44-50. The list of these Gascon debtors (described as *Vascones de paragio*, a title bearing some analogy, perhaps, to the *pares* found in the municipalities of Rouen and Mantes. See Round, 'The Commune of London,' pp. 239, 243; *id.*, 'The Origin of the Mayoralty,' *Arch. Jour.*, vol. 50, p. 257), as well as many other entries relating to foreigners in the earlier Letter-Books, have been printed by the late M. Jules Delpit in his 'Collection Générale des Documents Français qui se trouvent en Angleterre' (Paris, 1847).

[3] *Infra*, p. 28.

[4] *Infra*, p. 29.

The "merchants of Almaine," who have been already mentioned as enjoying exceptional privileges in the City, and whose chartered rights had been confirmed by Edward in 1281,[1] were discovered in 1299 to have so far abused their privileges as to avow goods that were not their own, and expose them for sale without submitting them to the view of the Sheriffs. By so doing they not only defrauded the King of his customs, but afforded opportunity for the importation and circulation of bad money,[2] in violation of a recent ordinance. This ordinance, or statute,[3] was passed in May of this year (1299), and prescribed the penalty of death for those discovered importing base money into the country. This extreme penalty, however, was not to be enforced before Midsummer Day next, in order that time might be given for making known the purport of the statute to merchants abroad.[4] There was reason in this. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand why the King should order the release of those who had been put under arrest a few months later by his own Commissioners for making a business of exporting sterling money and importing coins of inferior value known as "pollards" and "crocards," which they proceeded again to exchange for sterling for the purpose of sending abroad.[5] Nor can it be said that his attempt to stop the circulation of base money by an arbitrary order that "pollards" and "crocards" should no longer pass as of the value of a penny, but of a halfpenny, *i.e.*, two for a "sterling,"[6] was economically a wise one, for it chiefly served to enhance the price of provisions.[7] Far wiser was the order which immediately followed, viz., that no attempt should be made to melt down and refine base money, but that it should all be brought to the King's Exchange at the Tower, and there exchanged.[8]

[1] *Infra*, p. 41.

[2] *Infra*, p. 39.

[3] Known as the *Statutum de Falsa Moneta*. This statute took the form of a writ addressed to the various Sheriffs; that to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London appears to have borne date 5 May, 1299 (*infra*, p. 42, but cf. p. 43); whilst that directed to the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset was dated 15 May. 'Statutes at Large,' i. 145.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 39, 40.

[5] *Infra*, p. 42.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 54, 56, 61.

[7] *Infra*, pp. 54-5, 60-1.

[8] *Infra*, p. 56.

On 28 January (1300) the Mayor and Sheriffs were for the second time ordered to see that "pollards" and "crocards" passed current at their reduced value. We have two instances before us of debtors attempting to discharge their liabilities in "pollards," one of them occurring shortly before the date of the order, and the other immediately after.[1] In the first case the creditors refused the money, which was handed to the Chamberlain provisionally; in the second, the tender by the debtors of "pollards" instead of "sterlings" was declared to be contrary to the "new statute." Every effort was made to enforce the order of 28 January, the Serjeants of the Wards being sworn to arrest any one refusing to accept two "pollards" for the penny sterling,[2] but to little effect; and shortly afterwards the use of "pollards," "crocards," and similar coins was absolutely forbidden.[3]

Although the foreign merchants were the chief transgressors in draining the country of gold,[4] they found favour with the King for having assented, as they did in 1303, to an increase of custom, in return for which he removed the restrictions hitherto placed on their sojourn in the City, and granted them other extensive liberties.[5] To get the merchant stranger, however, to grant him an increase of custom on wine, wool, and other commodities, was one thing, but to obtain the consent of the denizen trader to any such increase was another and more difficult matter for the King.

On 16 April (1303) he took the preliminary step of summoning representatives of every Italian trading company in the City to meet him at York,[6] and having obtained their consent to the New Custom, he issued writs on 7 May for the attendance of "two or three" citizens of London and representatives of forty-two other cities and boroughs at the same place. The proposal, being submitted to them, was unanimously rejected, the representatives declaring that they would only give assent to the ancient and usual customs.[7] One reason why the citizens

[1] *Infra*, p. 53.

[2] *Infra*, p. 57.

[3] Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 919; Aungier, 'French Chron.' (Riley's translation), p. 245.

[4] *Infra*, p. 89.

[5] See the "Statutum de Nova Custuma" ('Liber Cust.,' i. 205–11).

[6] Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs,' i. 134.

[7] *Infra*, p. 122.

of London refused assent may probably be found in a clause of the statute *De Nova Custuma*, which changed the method of weighing goods at the King's Beam, by introducing a measure of fairness between buyer and seller hitherto unknown. A custom had long prevailed in the City that when it came to weighing merchandise bought and sold the buyer should be allowed a "draft" or overplus to the extent of four pounds in every hundredweight.[1] This was now abolished by the King's order. Before weighing, the Beam (*statera*) was to be viewed by both buyer and seller; the arms of the balance were to be exactly even, and when in that position the weigher was to remove his hands from them.[2] To this provision the citizens offered a stout resistance, pleading the custom of the City in answer to a writ directed to them in October, 1305. To a second writ which speedily followed, commanding them to do as bidden or else appear before the King at Westminster, the return was short and to the point—viz., they would attend on the day named.[3] The result of the interview is not recorded in the Letter-Book.

Notwithstanding the prompt action of the City of London and other cities and boroughs in opposing the New Custom, serving, as it no doubt did, to check the King's scheme of providing himself with an additional revenue from denizens, he was determined to make the most of what had been so complacently granted by the foreigners. He appears, however, to have experienced some trouble, at least with the City, in the matter of appointing collectors of the new duties. He was willing that their appointment should be made by the citizens, but the latter showed no anxiety to proceed to any such election. When a writ, dated from York 19 November (1303), arrived, bidding the Mayor and Aldermen to elect two collectors of the new duty on wool, woolfels, and skins, to be presented before the Barons of the Exchequer at York, the return made was to

[1] 'Liber de Antiquis,' fo. 117 b. At the present day a custom prevails in the English tea trade for the importer to give a very similar "draft" to the dealer—viz., 1 lb. on every package of tea weighing over 28 lbs. gross—although vigorous efforts were made in 1899 to abolish the custom.

[2] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 208.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 127-9.

the effect that the writ had arrived so late that it could not be executed! More than this, it informed the King's Treasurer that his messenger had been placed under arrest for his negligence![1] In the following February (1304) another writ for the appointment of collectors received a reply that the collectors of the custom had hitherto been appointed by the King and his Council, and the citizens had never appointed such officers.[2] On 1 April we find the King appointing Richer de Refham and Hugh Pourte,[3] who, if not collectors also of the old custom at the time, became collectors of both the old and the new custom shortly afterwards. On 27 June the civic authorities were warned by Walter (de) Langton, the King's Treasurer, to render the collectors every assistance in the exercise of their office.[4] The opposition of the English merchants to the New Custom continued without abatement. In 1309 (under a new king) the matter came before Parliament, when they were hopeful of victory. The proceedings ended, however, only in a suspension of the New Custom,[5] and it was not until two years later that the statute *De Nova Custuma* was declared illegal, and peace once more reigned.

An important and perhaps not the least interesting feature of the Letter-Book is the transcript of charters and other documents relating to the early history of the Priory of Holy Trinity (or Christchurch), Aldgate, and the "English Cnihtengild. They are entered (for the most part) towards the end of the book[6] by later and (possibly) different hands, but three of the documents are recorded in the earlier part of the volume.[7] To some there are marginal references to books marked "A" and "B" in the custody of the Prior, suggesting the possibility of the documents having been copied into the Letter-Book from original sources. However this may be, the handwriting may fairly be ascribed to the fifteenth century, or about the time when Thomas de Axebrigge (son of John de Cornubia), a

[1] *Infra*, p. 132.

[2] *Infra*, p. 135.

[3] Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs,' i. 406.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 117, 118.

[5] The grant of murage and pontage to Thomas Vernoun for one year from Michaelmas was only to take effect in the event of the King renewing the New Custom, which was then in abeyance. *Infra*, pp. 166, 167.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 216-25.

[7] *Infra*, pp. 73-5.

Canon of Christchurch, compiled a cartulary of the Priory. This he did in 1425—being moved to set in order the title-deeds of the Priory by reason of its being at that time in reduced circumstances and forced to sell most of its property; and this cartulary now rests in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. It was consulted by Stow for his 'Survey,' who refers to it as "the book of the late house of the Holy Trinity." The compiler, like Stow, was cognizant of the City's Letter-Books, for he remarks that certain charters that he sets out are enrolled at the end of a "book of memoranda" in the Guildhall, "with the letter C."

It has been said, indeed, that the details given in the Letter-Book were transcribed from the cartulary,[1] but of this I confess to entertaining considerable doubt. I have not consulted the cartulary itself, but only a modern transcript[2] of it preserved in the Guildhall Library; and a careful collation of the record in the Letter-Book with that of the transcript discovers so many discrepancies, that one is led to the belief that they were derived from separate and independent sources.

A letter from Dr. Tanner (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and author of 'Notitia Monastica') to John Anstis (Garter King-of-Arms) in 1713, a copy of which is prefixed to the cartulary, shows that Axebrigge's work was at that time the property of the worthy herald, who appears to have lent it to Tanner, with the view, no doubt, of assisting him in the compilation of his 'Notitia.'[3] How it came into the possession of Anstis we are left to conjecture. In another letter addressed to him by Tanner seven years later (13 February, 1720)[4] the writer promises to return "the Trinity Book" in

[1] Gross, 'The Gild Merchant,' i. 186.

[2] This transcript (with translation) consists of four volumes, and is known as MS. No. 122. The transcript was apparently made about the year 1769, and passed into the hands of the Corporation with other transcripts of records affecting the City collected by Edward Tyrrell, a former City Remembrancer.

[3] Tanner refers to the cartulary, in his list of authorities for the Priory ('Not. Monast.,' p. 304), thus: "Cartularium hujus prioratus MS. penes V. cl. rei heraldicæ et patriarum antiquitatum peritissimum Joannem Anstis arm. regem armorum principalem titulo *Garter*."

[4] An extract from this letter is also prefixed to the Guildhall transcript, but the place from which it was dated is omitted. In the Hunterian volume,

a week or ten days. Finding Stephen Batman's name on one of the leaves, he expresses surprise at its having escaped getting into the Library of Bennet College (now known as Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), inasmuch as Batman (who at one time was a minister at Newington Butts, co. Surrey) was a great book-collector, and, on his own confession, procured nearly 7,000 volumes for Archbishop Parker, who gave them to the College. The mention of Batman's name as appearing on one of the pages of the cartulary is curious, for (according to Dugdale) Tanner refers to *two* cartularies of Holy Trinity Priory, viz., the one (already set out in note *supra*, p. xvii) in the possession of John Anstis, and the other as having been at different times in the possession of Dr. "Bateman" and Thomas Astle, and as being at the time of writing in the Hunterian Museum.[1] No statement to this effect, however, appears in his schedule of authorities relating to the Priory in Tanner's 'Notitia.' It is curious, too, that in his reference to the cartulary once in the possession of Anstis, Tanner makes no mention of it as being in the Hunterian Museum. More curious still is it that, if there be indeed two cartularies, and both passed through the hands of Dr. Batman, they should both have found their way to the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, instead of to the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.[2]

The story of the foundation of the English Cnihtengild and its subsequent absorption by the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, as set out in the Letter-Book (and printed *infra* in the original Latin and Anglo-Saxon), may here be briefly told. In the time of Cnut, or (according to Axebrigge's cartulary) in the earlier days of Edgar, there were thirteen "cnihts" or

however (as Dr. John Young, the Keeper of the Museum, kindly informs me), this also, like the former letter, was dated from Norwich, Tanner being at the time rector of Thorpe, near Norwich, whilst enjoying also a canonry of Ely.

[1] The words ascribed to Tanner by Dugdale ('Monast.,' vol. vi. pt. i. p. 151) are as follows: "Chartularium olim penes Doct. Bateman, postea penes Thomam Astle, arm. et nunc in Museo cl. Gulielmi Hunter, M.D."

[2] Axebrigge's cartulary appears to be, however, the only cartulary of the Priory of Holy Trinity in the museum at Glasgow at the present time.

military retainers such as the King loved, who had set their heart upon a plot of ground which had become derelict through excessive charges being made upon it. This they desired of the King, together with a further grant of a licence to form themselves into a gild. And here comes into the story a touch of romance. The King signified his readiness to grant both requests, but on condition that each of them should be victor in three separate combats, viz., one above ground, one underground, and one in water; and further, that on a day to be named they should be prepared to meet all comers with the lance in the field called East Smithfield. All these conditions, we are told, the cnihts fulfilled and came off victorious, and forthwith the King declared them a "Knytte-gild" and defined the limits of their manorial jurisdiction or soke.

Next we have on record a charter of Edward the Confessor, recorded, it must be allowed, in very indifferent Anglo-Saxon. The charter was granted some time between A.D. 1042 (the date of the Confessor's accession) and A.D. 1044, the date ascribed for the death of Ælfward, Bishop of London (to whom the charter is addressed in conjunction with Wulfgar the Portreeve), and it confirmed to the gild all the franchises it enjoyed in the days of the Confessor's father (Ethelred), Cnut, and Edgar.

The late Mr. H. C. Coote, who examined and collated these documents, as entered in the City's 'Liber Dunthorn' as well as in the Letter-Book, for a paper he was preparing on 'The English Gild of Knights and their Socn'[1] in the year 1879, was careful to warn the reader against placing too implicit a faith in the historical accuracy of the account of the rise of the gild as there given; one reason for exercising caution being the fact that "no English king before the Norman Conquest ever exercised the right of licensing a gild. Every gild was then perfectly legal without royal authority. It required no other formality than the consent of its members to form and constitute it."

[1] The paper is printed in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, vol. v. pp. 477–93.

The gild's possessions and franchises as enjoyed under Edward the Confessor were successively confirmed by charters of William I., William II., and Henry I. In the course of the reign of the last-mentioned king the members of the gild appear suddenly to have taken a religious turn, and the gild came to an end, or rather extinguished itself, in the following remarkable manner. Struck by the immense success and popularity of the Priory of Holy Trinity, recently founded and richly endowed with the soke of Aldgate and other possessions by Queen Matilda,[1] certain descendants "from the ancient race of noble English knights"—fifteen in number, whose names have been handed down to us—solemnly met together in the chapter-house of Christchurch, one day in the year 1125, and gave to that church (itself a portion of the Queen's gift) and the canons thereof the land and soke called the "Anglissh Cnithegild," situate outside Aldgate and extending down to the Thames. At the same time these fifteen benefactors as well as their predecessors were solemnly admitted by Norman the Prior as members of the confraternity and partakers of all its benefits.[2] Then followed the legal formality of the ancient "feoffment with livery of seisin in *deed*," which required that both parties should go to the property about to be conveyed, and that the feoffor should there deliver some portion of it, great or small, to the feoffee. After offering up the various charters—the title-deeds of the property—on the altar of Christchurch, the parties in this case proceeded to the church of St. Botolph without Aldgate, situate within the soke, and indeed the most distinguishing feature of the soke (*et est, ut aiunt, capud ipsius terre*), and by formal delivery of the church the benefactors made over the whole of their property to the Priory.

[1] *Infra*, p. 224.

[2] As shown by Mr. Horace Round ('The Commune of London,' p. 104), this was no more than "the usual admission of benefactors to a share in the spiritual benefits appertaining to the brotherhood." They did not necessarily dedicate themselves to a conventual life, as some have supposed, although at least one of the fifteen, viz., Orgar le Prude, appears to have done so, for he is described as "Monachus" early in Stephen's reign, in a document set out by Mr. Round (*ibid.*, p. 100).

The names of some of the members of this self-sacrificing Cnihtengild deserve a passing notice. Ralph, son of Algod, who heads the list, also heads a list of a number of witnesses to certain proceedings which took place in 1137 touching encroachments made on the newly acquired property of the Priory by various Wardens of the Tower.[1] He also appears as an Alderman of the City, or (as Mr. Round prefers to put it) "in charge of one of the City wards," in the remarkable schedule of lands (or "terrier") belonging to St. Paul's[2] in the several wards of the City *temp.* Henry I., and, further, he is (in the opinion of Mr. Round,[3] who has given much study to these worthy citizens) the same Ralf, son of Algod, who appears as a Canon of St. Paul's in 1104 and 1132.

For the comparatively little that is known of Orgar "le Prude" or "the Proud" (Lat. *Prudus*) and the rest of the members of the Cnihtengild at the time of its voluntary extinction, we have again to call in the assistance of Mr. Round. "Orgar" is one of the commonest names found in the muniments of St. Paul's. Mr. Round enumerates seven distinct individuals bearing this name (one of them being Orgar, son of Dereman, who appears in this list),[4] and states that many more could doubtless be adduced. That Orgar le Prude was well born and held a prominent place in the gild may be gathered not only from his name appearing third in the list of these burgesses who claimed descent from the ancient and noble band of English cnihts, but from his having been selected by his fellows to go to the King in order to obtain his confirmation of the surrender of their soke to the Priory. He succeeded in his mission, for we read that the King sent his Sheriffs, viz., Aubrey de Vere and Roger, nephew of Hubert (the said Roger being identified by Mr. Round as father of the famous Gervase de Cornhill, Sheriff and

[1] Round, 'The Commune of London,' p. 101.

[2] A facsimile of this "terrier," extending to several folios, among the archives of St. Paul's, will be found in Price's 'Historical Account of the Guildhall' (1886).

[3] Round, 'The Commune of London,' p. 102.

[4] See his paper on 'The First Mayor of London,' printed in the *Antiquary* (1887) vol. xv. p. 110.

Justiciar of London), to invest the church of Holy Trinity, on his behalf, with its new property. The fact that this emissary had a son-in-law named Ailwin has unfortunately led to the confusion of this son-in-law with Ailwin, the son of Leostan (or Leofstan) and grandson of another Orgar. This grandson and Robert his brother appear among the members of the Cnihtengild. A similar difficulty arises in the identification of those bearing the name of Leostan. One of the name, viz., Leostan the goldsmith (different from the Leostan just mentioned), and Wizo (or Witso) his son, were also members of the gild, Leostan himself being descended from a Witso; but there was more than one other Leostan (and notably Leofstan the Portreeve *temp.* Edward the Confessor), with whom he is liable to be confused.[1] Edward Upcornhill, who appears fourth on the list, has been identified by Mr. Round as father-in-law of the Gervase Fitz Roger, otherwise "de Cornhill," already mentioned, and as son of Edward de Southwark, who figures as one of the witnesses to the surrender of the gild's soke.[2] One name in the list that strikes us for its extraordinary quaintness is that of Osbert Drinchepyn,[3] a name that recalls to mind the custom (said to have been introduced by King Edgar for the purpose of preventing excessive drinking) of putting pins or pegs in tankards at certain distances, beyond which the drinker was not to go. According to "Cocker,"[4] however, "pin-drinking," far from promoting moderation, occasioned much drunkenness, owing to the pegs being few and far between, "so a law was made that priests, monks, and friars should not drink to or at the pins." Perhaps one would not be far wrong in ascribing the origin of the modern expression (much used in India) of a "peg" for a drink to this ancient custom.

[1] See *Antiquary*, vol. xv. pp. 108, 109.

[2] 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' Appendix K.

[3] Printed in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society* (vol. v. p. 478) as "Drinchewyn," the English letter *þ* and the Anglo-Saxon symbol for *w* being very much alike. A similar doubt arises as to the correct reading of the next name on the list, viz., whether "Hornewitesinne" or "Hornepite-sinne."

[4] See Cocker's 'English Dict.,' *s.v.* 'Pin-drinking.'

From what little knowledge we possess of these individual members of the Cnihtengild, we can only conclude that they were probably burgesses, and that they constituted an important land-owning fraternity in the City of London. Beyond this we cannot go. Their character differed somewhat from that of the original "cnihts," the founders of the "Cnihtengild," in the lack of the military element. "We may believe," writes Prof. Maitland, "that the *burgensis* of the tenth century very often was a *cniht*, a great man's *cniht*, and that if not a professional soldier (professional militancy was but beginning) he was kept in the borough for a military purpose, and was perhaps fed by the manor to which he belonged. These knights formed gilds for religious and convivial purposes."[1] Seeing that all authorities agree that the "cniht" was a youth of some military training in the service of a patron and supporter, the question suggests itself, In whose retinue were these founders of the "Cnihtengild"? To this the late Mr. Coote would have probably replied that they were in the service and pay of the governing powers of the City, for he writes that "the gild in question was an association of soldiers formed for the special purpose of protecting the City of London against marauders and assailants." Again, "we must.....pronounce that the gild of the knights was an organized body, formed for the ordinary and daily defence of the City in times when the wealth of the citizens must have formed an unfailing attraction to the impressionable outside marauder."[2] In support of this conclusion he adduces (*inter alia*) the fact that it was to the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate (as representing the ancient Cnihtengild), that the Mayor and the City's Castellain went in solemn procession in times of peril, and there consulted with representatives from the various wards as to measures to be taken for the City's

[1] 'Domesday Book and Beyond,' p. 191. What appears to be an instance of the term "knight" (*miles*) being used in this sense of a military retainer as late as the fourteenth century occurs *infra*, p. 53, where Sir William and Sir Symon de Cray are described as knights of Sir John de Revers (*milites domini Johannis de Revers*).

[2] 'The English Gild of Knights and their Socn,' *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, vol. v. pp. 483, 486.

defences.[1] There is, however, no real evidence that these "cnihts," either before or after the formation of their gild, were maintained by the City,[2] any more than there is evidence of their being part and parcel of the City's government, as some writers have supposed.[3] As a gild, the "cnihts," like other gilds, were probably governed by an Alderman; and, as possessors of a soke within the City's liberties, they may have sent an Alderman (as there is little doubt they had a right to do) to join in the City's councils with Aldermen of other sokes or wards, but we have no evidence of their having done so. It is only a surmise based on a subsequent historical fact, namely, that after the conveyance of the land and soke of the gild to the Priory of Holy Trinity, and the extinction of the gild itself, the Prior was (to use Stow's words) "for him and his successors admitted as one of the Aldermen of London, to govern the same land and soke," and the Prior for the time being continued to be *ex officio* Alderman of the City until the dissolution of the Priory in 1531. Again, the mere fact that some of the members of the gild at the time of the conveyance of its property and jurisdiction to the Priory were Aldermen of the City no more constituted that gild the governing body of the City than the presence of Aldermen upon the Court of Assistants of a Livery Company of to-day gives that company any peculiar authority in municipal affairs.

The charter of confirmation which Orgar le Prude succeeded in obtaining from Henry I. was of the most ample description.[4]

[1] 'Liber Cust.' (Rolls Series), vol. i. p. 149.

[2] On the contrary, the fact that the thirteen original "Cnihts" were (as we are expressly told) great favourites with the King (whether Cnut or Edgar), and that they succeeded in getting the King to grant them a considerable tract of land, gives rise to the conjecture that they may have been the King's own retainers.

[3] "There can now be no doubt, if any doubt existed before, that the governing body of London was the Knightengild" (Loftie's 'London,' "Historic Towns Series," p. 30). Mr. Loftie appears to have been led to this conclusion by the discovery that among the fifteen members of the Cnihtengild named in the deed of surrender (A.D. 1125) "there was a very large proportion of aldermen" (*ibid.*, p. 31).

[4] The charter is set out *infra*, p. 73.

It granted the Priory absolute independence of all churches;[1] confirmed the grant made by his queen to the Prior and Canons of the Gate of Aldgate with the soke pertaining thereto, together with certain rents in Exeter; and further confirmed the more recent grant of the soke of the Cnihtengild, together with its lands and liberties within the City and without. The Canons and their "men" were to enjoy their possessions free from all manner of exactions and services, and no tenant was to be called upon to plead in any court except the Court of the Canons, or before the King himself or his Justiciar.

The metes and bounds of the soke of Aldgate and of the Cnihtengild are set out in the Letter-Book, where references are made to two books, marked "A" and "B," in the custody of the Prior of Christchurch.[2] The soke of Aldgate is described as extending from the gate to the outer bar on the east; to the Thames on the south, and "so far into the water as a horseman entering the same could throw a lance"; and as far as a certain house once tenanted by William the priest and others towards Bishopsgate on the north. This soke, becoming united with the soke of the Cnihtengild, came to be known as the soke of the Port or Portsoken, and the right to an aldermanry, enjoyed (presumably) by the members of the gild by reason of their soke, passed with the soke to the Priory of Holy Trinity, and hence the Prior for the time being became (as just mentioned) *ex officio* Alderman of Portsoken Ward.[3]

No long time elapsed before the Priory had some trouble with its new acquisition. The greater part of the soke lay in East Smithfield, and a portion of it lay so near the Tower precincts that one Warden after another (including Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex) was tempted to make encroachments upon it. Matters rose to such a pitch that Norman the Prior took the opportunity of King Stephen being at Westminster in the year 1137 to complain of a recent encroachment. The culprit was summoned to appear, but when asked to show his title to the land in question

[1] Matilda's charter (*infra*, p. 224) exempted the Priory from jurisdiction of all churches except St. Paul's.

[2] Cf. *infra*, pp. 217, 225.

[3] Gross, 'The Gild Merchant,' p. 80.

pleaded possession and nothing more. Thereupon a jury consisting of twenty-one members (among them being Orgar le Prude, who by that time had taken the cowl) proceeded to the spot, accompanied by the Prior and his assessors on the one part, and Andrew Buchuinte ("Bucca Uncta," or Oily-mouth), a notable citizen, whom Mr. Round believes to have been at the time "Justiciar of London," and others on the other part; and, evidence having been taken and the site viewed, the whole land and the soke were adjudged to belong to Holy Trinity.[1] So far the Prior was successful. When, however, it came to dealing with an encroachment by so powerful and overbearing a man as the Earl of Essex, the monks had to abide the Earl's own time for the recovery of ground filched from them for the purpose of a vineyard. It came at last. The deed of restitution to the Church is recorded in the Letter-Book,[2] and, to judge from the appearance of a Templar and two medical men as witnesses, it was probably drawn up and executed when the Earl was lying on his deathbed in 1144.[3] The land thus illegally taken and tardily restored was subsequently confirmed to the Priory by King Stephen,[4] who further enriched it by a grant of lands in the manor of Braughing, co. Herts.[5]

Of miscellaneous matters of minor interest to be found in the Letter-Book may be noticed: (*a*) the proceedings in connexion with the first recorded election of Aldermen of the City,[6] which took place in June, 1293, when the City was "in the King's hand"; (*b*) the two occasions (viz., in 1304 and 1307) when the Mayor and Aldermen are represented as sitting as a Court of "Scawagers" or "Scavagers";[7] the several elections of Mayors and Sheriffs between 1303 and 1307, all recorded together[8]—a circumstance which lessens the value of the Letter-Book as a

[1] These proceedings are not recorded in the Letter-Book, but are to be found in the Glasgow MS. and the Guildhall transcript. See Round, 'Commune of London,' pp. 97-100.

[2] *Infra*, p. 222.

[3] 'The Commune of London,' pp. 100-1.

[4] *Infra*, p. 221. The date assigned to this charter by Mr. Round is A.D. 1143-8.

[5] *Infra*, pp. 222, 223.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 11, 12.

[7] *Infra*, pp. 151, 196.

[8] *Infra*, pp. 173-9.

contemporary authority; (*c*) the charges brought against Osbert le Laner and the municipal authorities respectively of unlawfully drawing the King's own Treasurer into a plea in the Husting and wrongfully tallaging the officers of the King's Exchange, to both of which charges, however, satisfactory answers appear to have been forthcoming;[1] (*d*) the arrest of the Mayor and Sheriffs by the Coroners of the City in 1301, pursuant to the King's writ, followed by an order to distrain on their goods, for an infringement of the chartered rights of the burgesses of Wallingford;[2] and, lastly, (*e*) the "verdict of the Aldermen of London" in the case of a burglary of the King's Treasury at Westminster committed in 1303,[3] giving particulars not elsewhere recorded.

R. R. S.

The Guildhall, London,
February, 1901.

[1] *Infra*, pp. 9, 103.
[2] *Infra*, pp. 92, 93.
[3] *Infra*, pp. 124-6.

CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

LETTER-BOOK C.

Names of the reputable men of each Ward elected by common assent and consent of the whole Commonalty for the City's account (compoto), anno 19 [Edward I.]:— Fo. i b (xxv b).

Ward of Chepe: Salman le Cotiller, John le Coffrer;

Ward of W[illiam] de Farndone:[1] Thomas de Brauncestre, Henry de Belhus, Nicholas le Long, Benedict le Esporouner;

Ward of Robert de Basinge:[2] Matthew le Chaundeler, Robert de Mertone;

Ward of William de Betoynne:[3] Henry de Fingrie, Robert de Chalhunte;

Ward of Henry le Waleys:[4] John Bonquer, Robert le Sacker.

Ward of John de Batquille:[5] Thomas Sely, Adam de Hallingbire;

Ward of W[illiam] le Mazeliner:[6] Hugh de Bedeford, Nicholas le Brun;

Ward of Castle Baynard: Richard Poterell, Robert de Castro;

[1] Farringdon Ward.
[2] Candlewick (?).
[3] Queenhithe.
[4] Cordwainer.
[5] Dowgate.
[6] Aldersgate.

Ward of Walter Hauteyn:[1] Tristram le Chevereller, Alan le Cordewaner;

Ward of Philip le taillur:[2] Henry le Bole, Geoffrey de Hundesdiche;

Ward of John [de] Canterbury:[3] Martin Lupus, Benedict de Hakene;

Ward of William de Hereford:[4] Michael le Oynter, William de Suffolk;

Ward of Walebroke: Thomas de Suffolk, Fulk de St. Edmund;

Ward of John le Blunt:[5] William de Beverle, William Cosyn;

Ward of Douegate: Adam de Rokesle, Richard de Wandlesworth;

Ward of Bridge: Edmund Horn', Richard Horn;

Ward of Nicholas de Wynchester:[6] Gilbert le Armurer, John de Totenham;

Ward of Thomas de Estanes:[7] Matthew le Paumer, Thomas le Batur;

Ward of Martin Box:[8] Robert de Fingrie, John de Elsingham;

Ward of Wolmer de Essex:[9] Thomas Cros, Richard Scharp;

Ward of Porsoken: Edmund Trentemars, Peter de Bernevale;

Ward of R[obert] de Rokesle:[10] Gilbert de la Marche, Cock le Botiller;

Ward of Vintry: John Wade, Robert Hardelle.

Ward of Bassieshawe: [*blank*].

Names of Aldermen elected to render account for the City for all debts demanded of the Commonalty by the lord the King at his Exchequer, &c., viz., Henry le Waleys, Robert de Basinge, John de Batquille, Stephen Aschewy, William de Hereford, and William de Betoynne, elected by assent of the whole Commonalty.

Names of Aldermen elected to receive men into the freedom of the City, such power being given them by the Warden and

[1] Coleman Street (?).
[2] Bishopsgate.
[3] Tower.
[4] Aldgate.
[5] Bread Street.
[6] Langbourn.
[7] Broad Street.
[8] Cornhill.
[9] Billingsgate.
[10] Lime Street Ward.

the Aldermen before written, viz., John de Canterbury, Walter Hauteyn, William le Mazeliner, Robert de Rokeslegh, Thomas Box, and Nicholas de Wynchester.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291], two of each Ward elected the underwritten to prosecute together with the Aldermen on behalf of the City's estate against the lord the King, &c., because it is in the King's hand, viz., Richard de Chiggewelle, Walter de Rokeslegh, Elyas Russell, and Salman le Cotiller.

Liber Memorandorum diversorum a festo Sancti Michaelis [29 Sept.], anno regni regis Edwardi decimo nono [A.D. *1291*]. Fo. ii (xxvi).

Breve de prohibicione monete retonse et contrafacte.

Writ of Edward I. to the Warden and Sheriffs of London, enjoining proclamation to be made against clipped and counterfeit money under certain penalties. Dated Westminster, 4 Oct., 19 Edward I. [A.D. 1291].[1]

Ordinance touching the Will of Walter de Londr', "formager."[2]

Saturday after the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 19 Edward I. [A.D. 1291], a certain testament of Walter de Londr', "furmager," was examined in the presence of Ralph de Sandwych, Warden of the City, and John de Batquille and other Aldermen. The executors being dead, and the terms of the will touching the foundation of a chantry in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, for the soul of the deceased and the souls of Petronilla and Agnes his wives, John his son, &c., not being capable of execution, it was ordained by the said Warden and Aldermen that Walter Hauteyn, Alderman, should hold the lands, &c., in the parish of St. Michael aforesaid, and should provide the chantry aforesaid, and in case of default the parishioners to take possession, &c.

The above grant was made by the aforesaid Warden, and by John de Batquille, William de Hereford, William de Hereford [*sic*], William le Mazeliner, William de Farndone, Ralph le Blunt, Thomas Box, John de Canterbury, Martin Box,

[1] 'Lib. Cust.' i. 187.

[2] Cheesemonger.

William de Betoynne, Richard Aswy, John le Blunt, Thomas de Estanes, Robert de Rok[esle], and Nicholas de Wynchester, Aldermen.

Fo. ii b (xxvi b). Names of Aldermen chosen to prosecute the City's business and estate in the King's Council on Wednesday after the Feast of Conception B. M. [8 Dec.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291], viz.: Robert de Basinge, John de Banquelle, William de Hereford, Adam de Foleham, Aldermen.

Names of reputable men chosen to act with the above, viz.: Richard de Chygewell, Salomon le Cotiler, Elias Russel, Walter de Rokesle, Adam de Rokesle, Thomas Sely, Thomas Cros.

On Friday after the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291], it was agreed by the Aldermen and by two representatives of each Ward, whose names are on a panel in the hands of the Chamberlain, that in each Ward the sum of 20*s*. should be borrowed from the more wealthy for the purpose of a present to the King and his Council, with a view to the recovery of the City's franchise, and in respect of the account of 20,000 marks and the City's estate[1]; that the names of those willing to contribute be inserted on the Chamberlain's rolls; that from the less wealthy one mark be borrowed: and that receivers be appointed by the Common Council, viz., Thomas de Suffolk, Thomas de Brauncestre, John le Coffrer, Alexander Heyrun.

Assembly of Aldermen and four men of each Ward, &c., for the Charter of Warren of the Bishop of London.

[Here follows a petition of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, presented on Thursday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291-2], as to enclosure of two woods at Stebenhethe lying around his manor there[2] for the

[1] Referring, probably, to the charter of remission for trespasses during the Barons' revolt granted by Henry III., 10 Jan., A.D. 1266, upon payment of a ransom of 20,000 marks. 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' pp. 85-7.

[2] The extensive manor of Stepney belonged to the bishopric of London from time immemorial, and a list of the bishop's tenants there is given in Domesday Book. His manor house was at Bethnal Green, and its site is still indicated by such local names as Bishop's Road, Bonner's Road, and Hall Bridge. Loftie, 'Hist. of London,' ii. 152-3.

purpose of a warren. The citizens claim a right of chace, and object to any such enclosure. Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 268. Printed in Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 28.—EDITOR.]

The same day it was agreed by Ralph de Sandwych, Warden, and Robert de Basinge, John de Batquille, William de Hereford, Ralph le Blunt, Robert de Rok[esle], Nicholas de Wynchester, William le Maceliner, William de Farndone, Wolmar de Essex, John de Canterbury, Walter Hauteyn, William de Betoynne, Thomas Box, John le Blunt, Richard Asschewy, and Walter de Finchingfeud, Aldermen, and four men from each Ward, that all those who were assessed for a tallage for the City's affairs as appears *supra* on the same page, and are in arrears for their *quota*, shall be forthwith distrained upon, &c.

Custod' Porc'.

The same day Reginald de Danecastre, Vincent de Lenne, Walter de Bekenesfeud, and Walter de Staples (?) were elected and sworn to take and kill such swine as were found wandering in the King's highway. And they were to have the swine so killed, or else 4*d.* from the owner, according to proclamation made. The persons so sworn to commence their duty after Saturday next.[1]

Fo. iii (xxvii).

manucapcio pro custod' Willelmi filii Sarr' la Feyte.

Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291-2], before Ralph de Sandwych, Warden of the City; Ralph le Blound and Hamo Box, Sheriffs of the same; and John de Banquell, Robert de Basinge, John de Canterbury, Nicholas de Winchester, Thomas de Stanes, Walter Hauteyn, Thomas Box, John le Blound, Wolmar de Essex, and William de Bettoyne, Aldermen, Henry Hauteyn, mercer, was admitted guardian of the person and property of William, son of "Sarrecote la affeyte," the property amounting to 20*s.* by the year; and Gilbert de la Marche, potter, is commanded to pay him arrears due for a tenement on Cornhull formerly belonging to William "le affeyte."

(Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after mid-Lent, the year aforesaid, the said Gilbert rendered account of rents amounting to 7 marks, of which he paid 40*s.* by tally to John de Linlee for

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 28. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 216, 217, 220.

the infant's guardianship and nourishment. The guardian finds sureties, viz., Stephen Hauteyn, mercer, and Richard Benfiz [Beufiz ?].)

Tuesday after mid-Lent, the year aforesaid, proclamation made as to treatment of envoys about to arrive from the King of France.[1]

Writ on behalf of Meliora, daughter of Martin le Arblester.

Edward, &c., to Ralph de Sandwich, Warden of the City, &c. Meliora, daughter of Martin le "Arbelster" and executrix of the same, has shown us that whereas by the will of her father, proved in the full Husting of London[2] according to the custom of the City, she had acquired a certain messuage in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, she had been ejected thence by the Sheriffs of London, acting in the absence of the Warden and the Aldermen, at the suit of Juetta de Perndewik. We, willing that justice should be done, command you to investigate the matter in the presence of the aforesaid Sheriffs and of John de Banquell and Robert de Basynges, Aldermen, and if any error be found to correct the same. Dated Westminster, 7 April, 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292].

Fo. iii b (xxvii b)

Writ on behalf of H. le Galeys to inquire whether he can give to St. Paul's Church rents, &c.

Edward, &c., to Ralph de Sandwych, &c. We command you that, by the oath of good and liege men of the City, you diligently inquire whether it would be to our loss and prejudice if we permit Henry le Galeys to assign to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul certain shops near St. Paul's Churchyard; and if to our loss, how much and in what way; and if to the loss of others, how much and in what way; and what is the yearly value of the property; and if the donor retains sufficient to pay the customs and services due for the property granted, as well as for what he retains, &c. Witness myself at St. Alban, 15 April, 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292].

[1] See 'Memorials,' p. 29.

[2] See 'Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting,' i. 100.

Inquisition thereupon made by Thomas de Brauncestre, Thomas de Farndone, Richard de Hockele, Nicholas le Lung, Thomas le Clerc, Adam de Horsham, Reginald de Frouwyk, Robert de Chalfhunte, Martin de Aumbresbire, Richard le Bret, Nicholas le Brun, Richard de Caumpes, William de Wynchester, John de Stortford, Robert de Waldegrave, Richard le Sawyer, Stephen de Harwe, John Wade, John de Selda, John le Coffrer, Alexander Heyrun, Thomas de Suffolk, William Red, Henry le Bole, Geoffrey de Hundesdiche, Tristram le Chevereler, John le Chaundeler, John le Bener, and John Cross, who say on their oath that..... *London'.*

[*Blank.*]

Fo. iiii (xxviii).

Edward, &c., to the Warden and Aldermen of the City of London, &c. Whereas it has been shown to us by certain brewers, citizens of London, that they had been prejudiced as to their franchise in relation to their trade by our Sheriffs of London, and by those appointed by us to hear plaints in London, and we have already enjoined you to inquire into the matter; but you nevertheless, showing favour to the Sheriffs and the others, have delayed inquiry, and the brewers continue to suffer at the hands of the Sheriffs; we, wishing to provide a remedy, do command you to summon the Sheriffs aforesaid before you, and after hearing the complaints of the brewers to do therein according to justice, and allow them to enjoy such liberties and customs as they ought, and such as their predecessors used to enjoy. Witness myself at St. Edmund, 28 April, 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292]. *Breve R' pro braciatoribus London'.*

Thursday before the Feast of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292], Geoffrey le Warner convicted of receiving bribes for making false laws (*pro falsis legibus faciendis*[1]) in the Sheriffs' Courts and other Courts and Sokes in the City, and forswears such conduct in future. *Galfridus de[sic] Warner abiuravit falsas leges, etc.*

The Aldermen of the City brought to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer the following writ in part allowance of 20,000 marks, Thursday before the Feast of St. Mar- *Breve R' de allocacione £ccciiij^xx^iii, etc.*

[1] Probably meaning, as suggested by the editor of 'Memorials' (p. 29), "citing or reporting fictitious precedents."

garet [20 July], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292], and it was allowed and enrolled in full Exchequer:—Edward, &c., to his Barons of Exchequer, &c. Allow to our Commonalty of London in a certain fine of 20,000 marks, which the said Commonalty lately made with the lord Henry, our father, late King of England, for securing his good will,[1] the sum of £383 8*s.* 5*d.*, which by our precept to the same Commonalty during the lifetime of our father was delivered to the Counts of Boulogne and St. Pol for their expenses incurred in the City aforesaid.[2] Dated Westminster, 6 Feb., 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1291-2].

Breve R' pro malefactoribus imprisonandis

Edward, &c., to Ralph de Sandwych, &c. We command you that you cause to be forthwith arrested and safeguarded in our prison all misdoers and disturbers of our peace, homicides, robbers, incendiaries, &c., in your bailiwick. Dated Wyghton,[3] 11 Sept., 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292].

The said Warden has the above writ in his possession, &c.

Fo. iiii b (xxviii b).

Electio vic' London' Anno vicesimo.

Monday the morrow of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292], election was made of Sheriffs of London by Ralph de Sandwych, then Warden of London, Henry le Waleys, John de Batquill, John de Gysors, Ralph le Blund, Thomas de Estanes, Richard Aschewy, Walter de Finchingfeud, Thomas Box, Adam de Fulham, Robert de Rokesle, John de Canterbury, Wolmer de Essex, and William de Betoynne, Aldermen, there present, by whom Henry le Bole and Elyas Russell were elected to the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex, and thereto were sworn. And to keep the City harmless they found pledges, viz.: Pledges of Henry le Bole—John de Canterbury, Alderman, and Geoffrey de Hundesdich. Pledges of Elyas Russel—Adam de Rokesle and Henry le Bole.

[1] The charter, dated at Northampton, 10 Jan., 50 Hen. III. (A.D. 1265-6), granting remission to the citizens for trespasses recently committed in the Barons' revolt, already mentioned *supra*.

[2] Referring probably to their sojourn in the City in June, 1267, upon the reconciliation made between King Henry III. and the Earl of Gloucester. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), i. 78.

[3] Wigton, co. Cumberland. The disputed succession to the crown of Scotland having been referred to the King of England, he had repaired northward in 1291.

Sunday before the Feast of Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292], Wardens of the Conduit of London were elected, viz., Salomon le Cotiler, John le Coffrer, Adam le Chaundiler, and Geoffrey Canedis, in this form, that they will well and faithfully collect.....

Breve Reg' pro Willelmo de la Marche.

Edward, &c., to the Warden and Sheriffs, &c. Whereas on account of our royal dignity as well as the custom prevailing in times past it has been held that those engaged in our Exchequer and representing (*reportantes*) our presence there should not be drawn into a plea so long as our Exchequer shall be open, and Osbert le Laner, of London, would draw into a plea of unjust detention of chattels before you in our Husting of London, as we are given to understand, our beloved and trusty Master William de la Marche, Dean of St. Martin le Grand, our Treasurer in the Exchequer, representing our presence and transacting our business there; we command you to proceed no further with that plea, but refer it to the Barons of our Exchequer at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls, with all particulars of the same, and that you warn the said Osbert to be there present to be dealt with according to the law and custom of our realm. Witness, J[ohn] de Cobeham,[1] at Westminster, 22 Oct., 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292].

Return'.

Return made to the above, to the effect that there was no plea in the Husting of London between Master William de la Marche, Dean of St. Martin le Grand, Treasurer of the lord the King, and Osbert le Laner, except for detention of chattels for rent issuing from a free tenement; and this plea of detention of chattels is such that according to the custom of the City and liberties granted to the citizens by charters of the King's progenitors it ought to be brought into and decided in the Husting of London and not elsewhere.[2]

Breve R' pro Priore Sancti Barth'i de feria de Smethefeld.

Edward, &c., to the Warden and Sheriffs of London, &c. Whereas the Prior of St. Bartholomew of Smethefeud, in the suburb of London, claims to hold by charters of our progenitors,

[1] Became a Baron of the Exchequer in 1276.

[2] Cf. "Toutfoitz bien lite a celuy qi demande le rente de pledere en Hustenge pur le rent, sil voille."—'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 472.

Kings of England, and our confirmation, a certain Fair there every year to last for three days, viz., on the eve, the Feast, and morrow of St. Bartholomew the Apostle,[1] together with all liberties and free customs to such a Fair appertaining, in which, as the said Prior asserts, he has met with hindrance at the hands of the Warden, and a dispute has arisen between you touching one-half of the aforesaid eve and the whole of the morrow aforesaid; we, being desirous to do justice both to ourselves and to the aforesaid Prior before the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer one month after Michaelmas, command you that after taking security from the said Prior for payment into the Exchequer of the profits of the Fair for one-half of the eve and the whole of the morrow aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, in case the Prior should fail to show cause why the said profits should not belong to us, you permit the said Prior in the meanwhile to take the profits in form aforesaid. Dated Durham, 9 Aug., 20 Edward I. [A.D. 1292].[2]

Sureties for the said Prior, viz., Alan de Castello and Henry de Keles.

[Here follows another copy of writ dated Wighton, 11 Sept., 20 Edward I., *supra*, p. 8.—EDITOR.]

Fo. v (xxix). Aldermen: Henry le Galeys, John de Banquelle, Robert de Basinge, William de Hereford, William de Bettoyne, Thomas de Stanes, Adam de Foleham, John le Blound, John de Canterbury, Walter de Finchingfeud, Elias Russel, Martin Box.

[*Blank.*]

Fo. v b (xxix b). Walter Hauteyn, mercer, of Lincoln, attached to answer to the lord the King for that whereas John de Harwe, a Serjeant, had sequestrated with his seal a certain door belonging to the said Walter by order of Robert de Bassinge, acting on behalf of Sir Ralph de Sandwych, the Warden, who was absent, the said Walter violated the sequestration and broke the

[1] This once famous Fair was originally granted to the Prior by Henry II. It was for several centuries the great cloth fair of England. At the dissolution of religious houses the Fair came under the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London, and was formally opened every year by the Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, in state.

[2] Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 268 b.

Serjeant's seal in contempt of the lord the King, £100 fine. Ralph Pecok, who prosecutes on behalf of the King, says, &c. And the said Walter came and could not deny the charge, but acknowledged he had broken the sequestration and the seal. Therefore let him be [committed] to prison *quousque*, &c.

Sunday the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1294], it was agreed by Sir J. le Bretun, and by assent of the Aldermen of the City, viz., Robert de Basinge, William de Hereford, John le Blunt, John de Canterbury, Martin Box, Walter de Rok[esle], Adam de Rokesle, Salomon le Cotiller, William le Mazeliner, Walter de Finchingfeud, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas de Farndone, and William de Betoynne, that all pledges taken for divers assizes and tallages made in the City shall be appraised on the oath of good and honest men, &c., in the presence of the aforesaid Salomon le Cotiller and Walter de Finching[feud], and of William de Betoynne, the Chamberlain of London, and be sold, &c.

[*Blank.*]

Be it remembered that on Tuesday before the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], in the presence of Sir John le Bretun, Warden of London, the whole Commonalty of the City aforesaid was assembled, viz., from each Ward the wealthier and wiser men, who each by their several Wards elected for themselves Aldermen freely, of good will and of their full consent, and the Aldermen so elected they presented to the Warden aforesaid in this form, that all and singular the things which the aforesaid Aldermen of their wisdom and discretion shall do and ordain for the government of the City and the maintenance of the King's peace, in conjunction with the Warden and their superior for the time being, shall be straitly observed, and shall be held ratified and confirmed before other provisions touching the Commonalty, without any challenge or opposition in the future; and each Ward elected its Alderman, for whom it would answer as to all his acts affecting the City, the Commune (*communam*), and its estate. Fo. vi (xxx).

Names of Aldermen that day elected :—

Ward of Chepe.....

Ward of Ludgate and Neugate presents Nicholas de Farndone.

Ward of Aldridesgate presents William le Mazeliner.

Ward of Crepelgate presents Walter de Finchingfed.

Ward of Castle [Baynard] presents Richard Aswy.

Ward of Queenhithe presents William de Bettoyne.

Ward of Bredstrate presents John le Blound.

Ward of Cordewanerstrate presents Henry le Galeys.

Ward of Douuegate presents John de Banquelle.

Ward of Walebrock presents John de Dunstaple.

Ward of Candlewystrate presents Robert de Basinge.

Ward of Langeburne presents Adam de Rokesle.

Ward of Basshieshawe presents Ralph le Blound.

Ward of Cornhulle presents Martin Box.

Ward of Lotheberi (*modo vocatur Bradestrate*[1]) presents Thomas Stanes.

Ward of Bissopesgate presents Henry le Bole.

Ward of Tower presents John de Canterbury.

Ward of Limstrate presents Robert de Rokele.

Ward of Alegate presents William de Hereford.

Ward of Porsoken presents the Prior of Holy Trinity ✠.

Ward of Vintry presents John de Gisors.

Ward of Billingesgate presents.....

Ward of London Bridge presents Adam de Foleham.

Ward of Colemannestrate presents Elias Russel.

The same day and year, all the Aldermen above written being present in the Guildhall together with the aforesaid Commonalty unanimously agreed and gave their assent and consent in the presence of Sir John [le] Bretun, the aforesaid Warden of the City aforesaid, that John de Banquelle should have a grant, confirmation, and quitclaim from them of his tenement, which formerly belonged to Sir Roger de Clifford,

[1] Cf. *infra*, fo. xciii b, *Warda de Bradestrete et Lothebiry*. The Editor has already ('Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 189 n.) called attention to the mistake made in the transcript of this list in the Appendix to his 'Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting, London,' vol. i. p. 703.

senior, in the parish of St. Michael de Bassieshawe, and the same grant, confirmation, and a certain quitclaim were, in the presence of all the Aldermen aforesaid and the Warden, sealed with the seal of the Commonalty as well as the seal of the said Sir John le Bretun, and were delivered to the aforesaid Sir John de Banquelle in their presence.[1]

Fo. vi b (xxx b).

Recognicio mercatorum Provincie quod non clamant libertatem.

Saturday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], Reymund de Solers, Hugh de Englas, John Blaunk, Peter Andreu, and Peter Fraunk, merchants of Provence, for themselves and for their fellow-merchants of Provence, disclaim any chartered rights to trade within the City.[2]

Breve R' pro Johanne le Hunte et sociis suis quod sint coram Rege, etc.

Edward, &c., to John le Bretun, Warden of the City, &c. Whereas a day had been given for John le Hunte, Master of the ship called "la Godeyer," and his fellows, to answer before you for a trespass alleged to have been committed by them upon John Batewate, Bartram Beylin de Condome, and fellow-merchants of Gascony, in the water of the Gerunde, near "Talamon," which trespass we wish to hear and determine ourselves; we command you that, having taken security for their appearance before us, you do no more in the matter, but detain the goods seized upon the said John and his fellows until the cause be determined. Dated Winchester, 18 Aug., 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293].

[Fo. vii (xxxi) *blank.*]

Fo. vii b (xxxi b).

William de Wulchirchawe attached to answer the Commonalty of the City of London why he, being a freeman of the said City, by himself and his companions, on the eve of St. Bartholomew and on the morrow, at St. Bartholomew's Fair at Smethefeud, anno 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], levied a certain tronage[3] in the Fair aforesaid in the name of the Prior of St. Bartholomew, and attached citizens who wished to weigh with their own trons, &c., to the prejudice of the freedom of the

[1] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 227 n. This acquittance was confirmed by charter, dated 4 Dec., 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], preserved at the Guildhall.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 70.

[3] Payment for weighing wool and heavy goods by a tron or beam.

City to the extent of £1,000, as Ralph Pecok, the clerk who prosecutes on behalf of the City, alleges, &c. And the said William came and defended, &c., saying that he had not taken tronage nor attached citizens and their trons, as alleged, nor done anything to the prejudice of the City, and demanded an inquiry by the country.....

Proceedings against the above William de Wulchirchawe, who held a seld called "Wyncestre Selde," where merchants of Andovere and other strangers came to traffic with their wares, for making illicit bargains, and using a tron.[1]

Wednesday after the Feast of Exaltation of Holy Cross [14 Sept.], 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], presentment made before the Warden and Aldermen by three Wards, viz., Cornhill, Bradstrete, and Bisshopesgate, to the effect that a wall in the parish of St. Benet Fynk belonging to William and Gilbert de Asshindone was detrimental to the King's highway of Fynkeslane.[2]

Fo. viii (xxxii). [On this and the succeeding folio (fo. ix) are the following ordinances, viz.: (*a*) Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 30 Edward I. (A.D. 1301-2], a renewed (*renovata*) ordinance directing the Sheriffs to see that the pleas in the Husting are duly enrolled; (*b*) Wednesday after the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], ordinance that judgments be given in the said Court in the presence of six Aldermen, also that no will be admitted to probate unless sealed with the attested seal of the testator; (*c*) Monday after the Feast of St. Edmund the King, viz., 22 Nov., 6 Edward I. [A.D. 1277], ordinance that plaintiffs be at all times ready in Court; (*d*) Friday after the Feast of St. Martin in Yeme [11 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], ordinance that the Sheriffs present their rolls of Novel Disseisin and Mort d'Ancestor on quitting office; (*e*) Friday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305-6], ordinance that one at least of certain Aldermen named must be present at Sheriffs' Court to ensure due enrolment of pleas; (*f*) also that writs, before their return, are to be shown to the

[1] Printed in 'Liber Custumarum,' i. 115-16. Cf. *id.*, Introd., p. xlvii.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 30.

Mayor and Aldermen; (*g*) also that the Sheriffs, their clerks and serjeants, pay due obedience to their superiors. These ordinances are printed, with slight variation, both in the 'Liber Custumarum' (i. 88-91), and the 'Liber Albus' (i. 402-5). They are also to be found in the 'Liber Horn' (fos. 269-271.)—EDITOR.]

Concordia et cognicio R. de Thunaerle.

Friday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305-6], terms of reconciliation between Sir John le Blound, Mayor, and Reginald de Thunderle, Sheriff of London.[1]

[Fo. ix b *blank.*]

Fo. x (xxxiv).

Grant by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to the Mayor and citizens of London, of Queenhithe, to be held at a fee farm rent of £50. Dated the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 30 Henry III. [A.D. 1246]. Also Charter of Confirmation of the same by the King. Dated Wyndlesore, 26 Feb., 31 Hen. III. [A.D. 1246–7].[2]

[Fos. x b–xii b *blank.*]

Fo. xiii (xxxvii).

[Here follow particulars of the manner of setting the assize of bread, commencing *Secundum consuetudinem civitatis London*..... and ending *et ita adequatur numerus panum numero obolorum et pondus idem est.* Printed in the 'Liber Albus,' i. 349-51. See also 'Assisa Panis,' fo. 1 b, and 'Liber Horn,' fo. 234.—EDITOR.]

Fo. xiii b (xxxvii b).

[Regulations for the assize of buildings ordained A.D. 1189, commonly known as Fitz Eylwyn's Assize. Printed in the 'Liber Albus,' i. 319-32.—EDITOR.]

Fo. xv b (xxxix b).

Articles confirmed by the lord the King touching the state of the City and the strict observance of the peace, which articles are sealed with the Great Seal of the King.[3]

These are the articles which our lord the King commands to be kept in his City of London for the preservation of his

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 59.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Custumarum,' i. 46-7. The original documents are preserved in the Town Clerk's office at the Guildhall.

[3] These articles bear no date, nor do they appear to be recorded elsewhere in the City's archives in exactly the same form as here set out. The City was probably "in the King's hand" at the time they were promulgated.

peace. Firstly, that whereas murders, robberies, and homicides have in times past been committed in the City by night and day, it is forbidden that any one walk the streets after curfew tolled at St. Martin le Grand[1] with sword, buckler, or other arm unless he be a great lord, or other respectable person of note, or their acknowledged retainer, bearing a light; and if any be found doing the contrary they are to be committed to the Tun, and the next day brought before the Warden or Mayor and Aldermen, and punished accordingly. No taverner to keep his tavern open for wine or beer after curfew, nor admit any one into his tavern nor into his house, unless he be willing to answer for the King's peace, under penalties named.[2] No one to keep a fencing school by night or day, under pain of imprisonment for forty days.[3] And whereas misdoers who have been arrested are often treated too leniently, to the encouragement of others, it is ordained that no prisoner be released by a Sheriff or his officer without the cognizance of the Warden or Mayor and the Aldermen; and that each Alderman make diligent search in his Ward for misdoers, and if any such be found, to bring them before the Warden or Mayor and the Aldermen for due punishment if proved guilty of the charges brought against them.[4] No foreigner nor stranger to keep hostel within the City, but only those who are freemen of the City, or who can produce a good character from the place whence they have come, and are ready to find sureties for good behaviour.[5] No broker to be allowed in the City except those that are sworn before the Warden or Mayor and the Aldermen. And if any broker or hosteler be found, in contravention of these ordinances, after one month from the date of publication of the same, they are to be arrested and punished in manner prescribed.[6] The King, who desires that the peace of his City be well kept among all folk, has heard that the above articles are not observed, nor can be observed,

[1] "At Saint Laurence [Jewry] or at Berkyngchirche" are added in a similar ordinance entered in the 'Liber Albus' (i. 275).

[2] Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 276.

[3] Cf. *id.*, i. 274.

[4] Cf. *id.*, i. 277; 'Liber Custumarum,' i. 282–3.

[5] Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 268, 282; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 283.

[6] Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 268–9.

by reason of his Ministers oftentimes incurring displeasure and punishment for having imprisoned and otherwise punished misdoers and suspected persons, whereby the Ministers aforesaid hesitate to punish evildoers, who become emboldened the more in their evil ways; he therefore wills and commands that his Ministers be not in future impleaded for punishing offenders, unless it be shown that they have acted through malice. And he wills that the above ordinances be kept for preserving the peace, together with any amendment it may please him to make for the benefit of the City.

[Fos. xvi b–xvii b *blank*.]

Temp. Sir J[ohn] le Bretun, continued.

Brokers sworn for the office (*ad officium*) of Woolmen (*Lanarii*) and Drapers (*Draparii*) and elected, &c., viz., Friday before the Feast of St. Michael, 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], viz., John Carbonel, Boydin de Huntingdone, John de Huntingdone, Peter de Candano,[1] John de Braban, William Sauvage,[2] Nicholas de Caumbraye, William de la Vyle, Walter Dyry, Rabaot de Worleys (?), Henry de Abyndone. Fo. xviii.

Brokers elected and sworn for the office of Corders, viz., Reginald le Suur, Ralph de Pelham, William de Watel.

Brokers elected and sworn for the office of Skinners, viz., Henry Banquer, Gerard de Brye, Nicholas de York, Robert de Bremlyngge.

Brokers elected and sworn for the office of Apothecaries, viz., Henry Banquer, John de Stapelford, Silvester de Farnham,[3] Henry de Enefeud.

Brokers elected and sworn for the office of Wines, viz., Nicholas de Suffolk, Edmund de Suffolk, William de Portesmewe, Andrew de Pavely, William de Duntone, John le Murager, Robert le Barber, Simon de Trys.

[1] Probably meaning "of Gand," *i.e.*, Ghent.

[2] The name struck through, and *noluit* appended.

[3] In the following February (1294) he was admitted and sworn weigher at the King's Beam, used for weighing all goods exceeding 25 lb. in weight. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 224–5.

Statutum Alderm'.

And the same day it was agreed by the Warden and Aldermen, for the benefit of the whole City and of foreigners alike, that no one in future should meddle with brokerage of corn or malt, under penalty of the statute, &c.

Broker elected and sworn for the office of hiring ships, viz., Jurdan de Wicsaund.

On Tuesday the Feast of St. Edward, K. [13 Oct.], 21 Edward I. [A.D. 1293], William le Chaundeler kept his day and appeared before the Warden and Aldermen to receive judgment for opprobrious words used towards Geoffrey le Hurer, the King's Serjeant, saying that he ought to be hanged and drawn through the streets of London like Randkyn de Laufare, and that he was a bad and false man, &c., in contempt of the lord the King and of the Warden and Aldermen, of which contempt he had been convicted and had found sureties to come up for judgment, and having appeared, he, in the presence of the Warden, the Sheriffs, and Robert de Basinge, John de Banquille, Elias Russel, Walter de Finchingfeud, John de Canterbury, Henry le Bole, Robert de Rokesle, John de Dunstaple, and William de Betoynne, Aldermen, straightly denies the record, and further declares that the Aldermen (who had convicted him) were hostile, and he does not abide by their record and that of the Warden; and because it appeared by the record that the said William did use the expressions with which he was charged, he is committed to prison according to the form of the statute put forth by the King for the benefit of the City of Westminster, &c., *quousque*, &c. Afterwards, viz., on Friday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], the said William was mainprised by Henry le Belhus, Edmund le Taillur de Otteswich, William de Leyham, tailor, and Richard Jurdan, "paternostrer," &c.

[Fo. xviii b *blank*.]

Fo. xix. Deed of covenant whereby Sir John de Lovetot (or Lovetoft),[1] senior, conveys to Robert de Basingge the marriage (*maritagium*)

[1] There was a John de Lovetot, Justice of Common Pleas 1275-89, who got into disgrace for judicial misconduct. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), i. 98n., 137.

Convencio inter Johannem Louetoft seniorem et Robertum de Basingge.

of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas, son of Ralph de Normanville, and the guardianship of all lands and tenements coming to her on the decease of her said father and of Ralph her uncle, together with the advowson of the church of Kynardintone,[1] &c., excepting the dower of Dionisia her mother, and saving to the aforesaid John certain emblements; the said Robert paying to the said John a sum of money in hand, and covenanting to pay the sum of £200 by instalments as prescribed. The sum of 200 marks to be in respite, to be paid in the event of the said Margaret living beyond the term of four years from the date of this deed, or dying within the term, leaving issue, the grantor to be indemnified respecting "Gavelkynde"[2] in Kent, &c. The aforesaid Robert covenants to allow his son, who is about to marry the said Margaret, to endow her with twenty librates[3] of land. Sureties for the grantor, William de Hereford, John le Blund, and William le Mazeliner. Dated the Feast of the Circumcision [1 Jan.], 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1293-4].

Afterwards, viz., on Monday the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], came Nicholas de Sparkford, executor of John de Lovetot, before John le Blunt, Mayor, William de Beton', Thomas Romeyn, Richard de Gloucestre, Richard Asshewy, and Nicholas Pycot, then Chamberlain, and delivered up the above deed to the aforesaid Margaret, widow and executrix of Robert de Basingge, and acknowledged complete satisfaction, &c. It is therefore cancelled.

Fo. xix b.

Pro Nicholao de Cocfeud.

Letters of protection in favour of Nicholas de Cockefeud, who was about to cross to Gascony on the King's business. Dated "Butteleye," 22 Aug., 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1294].

Aubyn le Archier attached to answer the Commonalty of the City of London for that he, not being free nor sworn of the said City, buys and sells by retail (*per particulas*) within the City as if he were a freeman, to the prejudice and loss of divers men in his business (*de officio suo*) and other citizens of the same City,

[1] Kennardington, co. Kent.

[2] A tenure or custom prevalent for the most part in Kent (although not peculiar to that county), whereby lands descended to sons in equal parts.

[3] Land worth 20*s*. yearly.

mi'a. &c. And the aforesaid Aubyn comes and gives no reason why he should enjoy the freedom of the City, nor can he deny that he trafficked in the manner charged. Therefore he is in mercy. And he is told not to traffic in future within the City *quousque*, &c. And he finds sureties for his fine, and that in future, &c., viz., William le Frauncis, Reginald le Carpenter, called Heyne, Ralph Faber de Insula, and Robert de la Ryde, &c.

Pro Willelmo Cok'. Letters of protection in favour of William Cok', of London, who was about to cross to Gascony in the company of Roger de Mortimer. Dated "Portesmwe," 10 Aug., 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1294].

Pro Willelmo de Lyndes'. Similar letters on behalf of William de Lindes[ey], about to go to Gascony in the company of Hugh de Veer, &c.

Be it remembered that on Monday before the Feast of St. Michael, 22 Edward I. [A.D. 1294], three charters of the liberty of the City of London were delivered to Walter de Finchingfeud, Walter de Rokele, and Adam de Rokele, Aldermen, viz., two charters in the name of King Henry and one in the name of King Richard, to prosecute before the lord the King for pannage[1] and pontage[2] demanded of citizens of London at Cantebrege and Staines by precept of eighteen Aldermen, viz., Stephen Aswy, John.....

Fo. xx. Thursday before Christmas, 23 Edward I. [A.D. 1294], it was ordained by the Warden, Sheriffs, and Aldermen that watch should be kept throughout the City as follows:—

The first night by the Warden and Sheriffs and their clerks and serjeants, &c., with horses and arms, &c.

The second night by John de Canterbury, the Prior of H. Trinity, Adam de Rokesle, Adam de Foleham, Thomas Cros, and Martin Box, &c.

The third night by William de Hereford, Elyas Russel, Henry le Bole, Walter de Rokesle, John de Gisors, and John de Dunstaple, &c.

[1] A duty paid to the King for pasturage of cattle, although some think it a mistake for "paviage." See Bohun, 'Privilegia Londini' (ed. 1723), p. 36.

[2] A duty paid for the use of bridges and devoted to their maintenance.

The fourth night by Robert de Bassinges, John le Blunt, William le Mazerer, Thomas Romeyn, Salamon le Cuteler, and William de Betone, &c.

The fifth night by John de Banquelle, Stephen Asshewy, Walter de Fynchingfeld, Nicholas de Farindone, Richard Asshewy, and Ralph le Blunt, &c.

Nevertheless watch is to be kept by the Wards as usual. Any of the above Aldermen making default in his watch to be punished, &c.

Friday in the week of Pentecost, 23 Edward I. [A.D. 1295], at the King's command, announced by J[ohn] le Bretun, it was agreed that three ships should sail in the King's service, together with other ships from the Cinque Ports, at the charge of the citizens of London, viz., the ship of New Castle (*novo castro*), the ship of Richard de Chiggewelle and Adam de Fulham, the ship of Alexander Pyk and Thomas de Bolonia.

For raising the money it was agreed that out of every 20*s*. in chattels and merchandise 2 pence should be paid, and this according to the taxation of the sixth penny, &c.

The same day John de Batquill, (William de Hereford,[1]) Robert de Basinge, Stephen Asschewy, and John le Blunt undertook to pay to Sir John le Bretun, the Warden, £40 on Sunday in the octave of H. Trinity, which sum the said Warden lent to them for the Commonalty of the City for the costs of the above ships and men. Thereupon the rest of the Aldermen and six men of each Ward, as appears in a panel, bound themselves to acquit the aforesaid John, Robert, Stephen, and John of the said sum on the day aforesaid; and unless, &c.

Monday the Feast of St. James, Ap. [25 July], 23 Edward I. [A.D. 1295], it was agreed by the Warden, William de Hereford, Stephen Aschewy, Adam de Fulham, Henry le Bole, Nicholas de Farndone, William de Betoynne, and Walter de Finchingfeud, that Martin de Aumbresbire, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, should be delivered by mainprise of Walter de Finchingfeud, Nicholas de Farndone, and Reginald de Frouwyk, who undertook that he should acquit the Commonalty of the City, in respect of

[1] Struck through.

what he owed the King touching the ferm and all other debts incurred during his Shrievalty, before Sunday next, or else have him recommitted to prison.[1]

Tuesday the morrow of St. Swithin [15 July], 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], it was agreed by Stephen Aschewy, William de Bettoyne, Richard Aschewy, John le Blunt, Richard de Gloucester, Thomas Romeyn, and Walter de Finchingfeud that Martin de Aumesbyry, late Sheriff, should be released by mainprise of Walter de Finchingfeud and Reginald de Frowyc that he would pay his debts before Tuesday next, or be recommitted.

Fo. xx b. (Mainprise continued from time to time until the following Feast of All Saints, the said Martin covenanting to pay the citizens of London the sum of £20 in part payment of his debt.)

Fo. xxi. *Touching drapers and other merchants of London staying at Westminster Fair, contrary to the grant made by the lord the King to the Abbot of Westminster, to the prejudice of the liberty of the City aforesaid, &c.*

Day given to William de Leuwes, Stephen de Upton, and Robert his brother, to answer before the Warden and Aldermen such matters as are objected *quo et quando*, &c.

* * * *

Fo. xxi b. *Breve de eundo cum filio R'.* On Wednesday in Easter week the King sent his writ of Privy Seal bidding the citizens of London assist the King's son in guarding the South Coast with a convenient force, in such a manner as if it were the King himself. Dated "Halielaunde,"[2] 15 March, 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1295-6].[3]

Be it remembered that on the same day, in the presence of Ralph de Sandwych,[4] Sir John le Bretun, then Warden, and the Aldermen and others, assembled at the King's command, John de Douuegate, Nicholas Pycot, mercer, and Geoffrey de Conduit, taverner, who had formerly opposed the sending of an armed force with the King's son, withdrew their opposition, and assented to join the force in person with horses and arms,[5] &c.

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 92.

[2] Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland.

[3] Writ printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 72. Cf. 'Memorials,' p. 31.

[4] At this time Constable of the Tower.

[5] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 72; 'Memorials,' p. 31.

On Sunday before the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], the King sent his writ of Privy Seal, addressed to the citizens of London, bidding them give credence to what John de Metingham, Ralph de Sandwych, and John le Bretoun might tell them on his behalf for the common weal, and to send their answer by bearer. Dated Berewik on Tweed, 9 April, 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296].[1]

Reply to the above writs.[2]

An assembly of Aldermen and other citizens of London for the purpose of ordaining and executing the mandate of the lord the King as appears at the head of the preceding folio, and for executing the petition of Sir Edward, son of the lord the King, to the effect that citizens of London might accompany the said Sir Edward to guard the seaports in the parts of Kent against the King of France and other of our enemies; to which assembly came all the underwritten on Thursday in Easter week, anno 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], viz.: Sir John Bretun, then Warden of the City, Sir Stephen Eswy, Robert de Basinge, William de Hereford, John le Blund, Adam de Foleham, Thomas Cros, John de Canterbury, Adam de Rokele, Walter de Rokele, William de Bettoyne, Martin Box, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard Eswy, Richard de Gloucester, Walter de Finchingfeud, Henry le Bole—Aldermen. Fo. xxii.

Robert de Chalfhunte, Reginald de Frowick, Ralph Godchep, William de Garthone, William de Helmetone, Richard de Caumpes, Henry Hautein, Gilbert (?) Marechal, William Amys, John le Benere, Hugh Porte, Stephen Pikenan [*sic*], Robert Pikeman, Reginald le Barber, "Alnus" (Alan) de Suffolk, William Jurdan, Matthew le Chaundeler, Henry de Belhus, Thomas de Waledene, Robert de Paris, John de Abindone, William de Paris, Gregory Lorimer, William atte Grove, Gilbert de la Marche, Richard de Wimbisse, John Vigerous, Henry Speroner, William Ediman, Richard Poterel, John Cole, Edmund Trentemars, Alan le Potter, Thomas Broning, William le Cornour, William de Suffolk, Robert Laurens, Thomas de Suffolk,

[1] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 73; 'Memorials,' pp. 31–2.

[2] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 74; 'Memorials,' pp. 32–3.

William de Red, Robert Gange, Robert de Assindone, John le Chaundeler, ... de Cumtone, John de Storteford, Geoffrey Hurel, Walter de Wanlock, John le Botoner, Yvo de Wytele, Roger le Mareschal, Robert de Fingrie, Simon de Paris, Walter de Herlested—Citizens.

These granted for themselves and the whole Commonalty that twenty horses caparisoned with their belongings should go with the above Sir Edward, son of the lord the King, to the sea-ports, there to remain with him in aid of the war for four weeks, each horseman receiving 20 marks for his expenses, and that the said money should be raised in each Ward, viz., the third part of the seventh penny granted to the King.[1]

* * * *

Fo. xxii b. Writ of Privy Seal, in reply to the above. Dated Rokesburghe, 11 May, 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296].[2]

Litera dn'i Regis ad facend' [sic] venire duos de discrecioribus ciuit' ad Parliam' apud Sc'm Edm'.

On Wednesday before the Feast of St. Michael, 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], a writ was directed to the Warden and Sheriffs of London enjoining the citizens to select two representatives to attend a Parliament (*colloquium*) to be held at Bury St. Edmund on the morrow of All Souls next. Writ dated Berewyk, 26 August, 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296].

Return to the above writ, and record of two several elections of Stephen Aschewy (or Eswy) and William de Hereford, by representatives of the Wards.[3]

Be it remembered that on Friday after the Feast of St. Edward, K. [13 Oct.], 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], in the presence of Sir John Bretun, Warden, and Stephen Eswy, Sir Robert de Basinges, William de Hereford, Walter de Finching [*sic*], John le Blound, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard Eswy, John Wade, Thomas Romein, William Bettoyne, and Henry le Bole, Aldermen, three charters and a writing of attorney were delivered by order of Sir Hugh de Kersingham, to Henry Barri, his servant, which charters had been deposited with William de Bettoyne,

[1] In the 'Liber Custumarum' (Rolls Series), i. 75-6, an account of this meeting of the citizens is recorded, but the list of names is curtailed.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 76-7.

[3] Writ and return, &c., printed in Palgrave's 'Parliamentary Writs,' i. 49.

the Chamberlain, viz., one charter under the seal of the lord the King Henry, in which was contained a grant by the King to Henry, son of the King of Almaine, of a certain house formerly belonging to Thomas de Peulesdone, in the parish of St. Mary de Bothawe; another charter, under the seal of Sir Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, containing a grant by him to Sir Thomas de Clare of the above house; a third charter, under the seal of Sir Thomas de Clare, containing a grant of the same house to Stephen de Cornhull, together with a power of attorney granted by the said Stephen to Michael Pikard to give seisin of the above messuage to Sir John de Ponte, clerk.

Writ of Privy Seal requiring the assistance of a deputation of four citizens skilled in establishing and setting out (*arayer*) a new vill[1] to the best advantage of the King and of merchants; the same to attend at [Bury] St. Edmund on the morrow of All Souls next. Dated "Tuggehale,"[2] 21 Sept., 24 Edward I. [A.D. 1296]. Fo. xxiii.

Monday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], the same year, Thomas Box, Henry de Fingrie, Robert Lovet, and Richard de Wendeleswrthe elected pursuant to above writ.[3]

On Friday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 25 Edward I. [A.D. 1296], Silvester de Farnham, the Keeper of the King's Balance, summoned to bring the said Balance and weights to be tested, when certain deficiencies were found.[4]

The same day the King's Tron of St. Botolph's (Boston, co. Lincoln) proved and sealed.[5]

Writ ordering the Sheriffs and Aldermen to elect a fit and proper person to sell the King's wool and hides beyond the seas. Dated 24 May, 25 Edward I. [A.D. 1297]. Election thereon.[6] Fo. xxiii b.

[1] The citizens of London in conjunction with two burgesses of twenty-two principal towns were to advise the King on a new constitution for the town of Berwick. Stubbs, 'Select Charters,' pp. 487–8.

[2] Tughall (?), co. Northumb.

[3] Writ, &c., printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 77-8. Cf. Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs,' i. 49.

[4] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 107-8.

[5] *Id.*, i. 108.

[6] *Id.*, i. 132-3.

Annus Vicesimus Sextus.

Fo. xxiv.

Littera Episcopi Cestrie.

Letter from Sir Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Coventre and Lychfeld, and Treasurer of the lord the King, to the Mayor and "barouns" of London with news of the defeat of the Scots at Falkirk. Dated "Acun," Sunday after the Feast of St. James [25 July], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].[1]

Libertas Willelmi de Granham.

Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], in the presence of Henry le Galeys, then Mayor[2] of London, John le Blunt, Walter de Fenchingfeud, Richard de Gloucester, William de Leyre, Salomon le Cutteler, Nicholas Pykoc, William le Masener, Adam de Halingbyry, John de Canterbury, and John de Donestapil, Aldermen, the freedom of the City was granted to William de "Granham,"[3] attorney before the King, viz., Sir Roger de Bracbasoun[4] and his fellows, so that, however, the said William shall remain attorney before the Justices aforesaid on behalf of the Commonalty of the City of London from year to year to the end of his life, and at the will of the Aldermen aforesaid, for 20*s*. yearly, payable by equal moieties at Michaelmas and Easter.

Manucapcio Martini de Aumesbyry.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], it was agreed by Henry le Galeys, the Mayor, and Thomas Romyn, William de Lyre, Walter de "Finingfeud," John de Canterbury, Richard le Mercer, Nicholas Pykoc, William de Bettoyne, Adam de Halingbyry, and John de Donestapil, that Martin de Aumesbyry should be admitted to the mainprise of Reginald de Frowyc for his appearance before the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen, *quo et quando*, &c.

Fo. xxiv b.

Monday the morrow of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], Master Symon de Pabingham and Master Richard de Wetham, masons (*cimentarii*), who had quarrelled, became reconciled on terms.[5]

Restitucio libertatis civitatis London'.

Edward, &c., to his Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer, &c. Whereas for the good service which our beloved citizens of

[1] See 'Memorials,' pp. 37-8.

[2] The Mayoralty had only recently been restored to the citizens.

[3] Or "Graham." Cf. Letter-Book D, fo. 193 b.

[4] Roger Brabazon, Justice of the Bench 1289; Chief Justice from 1295 to 1316.

[5] See 'Memorials,' p. 38.

London have hitherto rendered we have by our letters patent delivered and restored to them our City aforesaid together with its Mayoralty and all its liberties; which City, Mayoralty, and liberties for certain reasons we lately caused to be taken into our hand; to have and to hold to the said citizens at our will in as free and ample a manner as they had and held them at the time they were taken, as in our said letters more fully is contained; we command you that you suffer the said citizens to use and enjoy before you in the Exchequer aforesaid such liberties as they reasonably used at the time of the seizure aforesaid, according to the tenor of our letters aforesaid. Witness myself at York, 28 May, 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].

By virtue of which writ Henry le Galeys was elected Mayor, and was admitted by the lord the King at Fulham the morrow of the date of the writ.[1]

Be it remembered that on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], the year aforesaid, before Henry le Galeys, Mayor, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Fingingfeud, Geoffrey de Norton, Richard de Gloucester, Nicholas Pyckoc, Richer le Mercer, Thomas Sely, and John de Donestapil, Aldermen, came John le Blunt and Roger his brother, and undertook, on behalf of Dame Matilda la Blunde, to pay the money which the said Matilda had received and would receive of the sum of 8 marks annual quitrent with which she had been dowered by Luke de Batingcourt, from the Feast of St. John Bapt. until such time as the said Matilda should obtain a remedy from the King's Court touching the keeping of the City indemnified.[2] In case the said Matilda fails to obtain such remedy, the said John

[1] From Letter-Book B, fo. 93 ('Calendar,' pp. 212–13), it appears that notification of the restitution of the City's liberties was formally made to the citizens on Wednesday in Easter week, or 9 April (although a writ to similar effect had been sent to the late Warden on the 5th), and Galeys was admitted before the King at Fulham on the 16th. The original charter of restitution is dated 11 April, and is preserved in the Town Clerk's Office (Box No. 26). Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 892.

[2] Possibly against any claims that might still be made in respect of Luke de Batencourt's Shrievalty (1274–5).

and Roger will, in the meanwhile, satisfy the City out of the receipts of the said Matilda.

Per Maiorem ex precepto baronum de Scaccario.

We command you on behalf of the King that the King's peace be well kept between denizens (*prives*) and strangers; and forasmuch as certain folk of London refuse the current money of the realm, that no denizen nor stranger be so bold or daring, under penalty of forfeiture of all his goods and chattels, as to refuse the current money until it be, by special commandment of the King, forbidden.

This proclamation was made on Sunday the eve of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], by Henry le Galeys, Mayor, Geoffrey de Norton, John le Blunt, William de Bettoyne, Richard de Gloucestre, William de Leyre, Nicholas Pyckoc, Nicholas de Farndone, Thomas de Sely, Richer de Refham, John de Dunestapil, Aldermen.....

Memorandum of a letter supplicatory sent to the Justices of the Bench on behalf of divers men summoned to attend inquests before them; dispatched on Thursday before the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], by Robert de Celishill.

Sunday the eve of the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], before the Aldermen and Commonalty of London, John de Canterbury, Gilbert de la Marche, William de Brockesburne, and Ralph de Storteforde, executors of John de "Steteforde," came and undertook to save the citizens of London against the King as well touching the ferms of the City and Middlesex as other debts affecting the bailiwick of the Sheriffs, &c.

Fo. xxv.

Breve dn'i R' per quod Richer' de Refham et T. Sely admissi fuerunt in vicecomit'.

Edward, &c., to Rauf de Sanwys, Warden of his Tower of London, &c. Whereas the Mayor and Barons of London are bound to present each year the Sheriffs of London before our Exchequer at Westminster the day after Michaelmas and likewise their Mayor on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude, who after being received by the Treasurer and Barons of the said Exchequer ought to make oath to us as belongs to his office, and forasmuch as the Exchequer is not at present at Westminster, but elsewhere, for certain reasons as you are aware; we being desirous that the franchise of the citizens should be observed,

and for the good service they have done us in the past, do of our special favour command you to act on behalf of our Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, &c. Given under our Privy Seal at "Carleal," 13 Sept., 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].[1]

By virtue of the above writ, Thomas Sely and Richer de Reffham, mercer, were elected to the Shrievalty, and were admitted at Westminster the morrow of the Feast of St. Michael before the aforesaid Sir Ralph.

And afterwards on the morrow of the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, the same year, Henry le Galeys was admitted to the Mayoralty at Westminster before the aforesaid Ralph.

The commandment of our lord the King, whom God protect, and the Mayor of the City of London that no man, native or stranger, be so daring as to make any manner of change of money nor of aught else appertaining to the King's change, except at the King's Exchange at the Tower of London, on pain of forfeiture of his lands, tenements, and all his goods, and his body to the King's will.[2]

Letter from Henry le Galeys, Mayor of London, under the Mayoralty seal, to the Mayor, Echevins, &c., of Amyens, Nele, and Corbye. Whereas the burgesses of those towns hesitated to bring their merchandise to London on account of the ferm due from them being in arrear,[3] as formerly they had been accustomed, they are invited to come and traffic freely as of old, saving only to the City a half year's ferm, viz., between Easter and Michaelmas last. Dated the morrow of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], before Henry le Galys, Mayor; John le Blunt, Fo. xxv b.

[1] Cf. "Et sciendum quod si Scaccarium Regis non sit apud Londonias, vel si vacet curia præsentatur Major eodem Constabulario Turris Londoniarum vel ejus locum tenenti."—'Liber Albus,' i. 27. Cf. also charter of Edward I., dated 17 April, anno 27 ('Liber Cust.,' i. 265-6).

[2] A marginal note to the effect that the above was proclaimed by Sir H. de "Lassy," Earl of Lincoln, on Sunday after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].

[3] The burgesses of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy, enjoyed special privileges in the City of London under an agreement made in 1237, whereby they covenanted to pay an annual ferm of 50 marks to the Sheriffs of London.—'Liber Cust.,' i. 64-6.

Geoffrey de Nortone, Thomas Romyn, John Wade, Adam de Hallingbyry, Salomon le Cutteler, Nicholas Pyckoc, Ralph de Hunylane, John de Donestaple, Aldermen; and Richer de Refham and Thomas Sely, Sheriffs—Richard de Gloucestre, William de Leyre, Nicholas Pyckoc, Aldermen; and John de Duegate, Reginald de Frowyc, goldsmith, John Baunquer, Mark le Drapper, Nicholas Broun, and William de Red were appointed auditors of the account of William de Bettoyne during the time that he was Chamberlain at the Guildhall.

Compot' camere.

Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], the said William de Bettoyne and the auditors appeared, &c., and a day was given, viz., the morrow of St. Hillary next, for rendering and auditing the account, &c.

Compotum Pontis.

Monday after the Feast of St. Lucia, V. [13 Dec.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], before the Mayor and certain of the above Aldermen, Geoffrey de Nortone, John le Blunt, and Thomas Romeyn were appointed auditors of the Bridge account touching the executors of Richard Kotthe, Thomas Cros, senior, and Edmund Horin; the executors to be summoned, viz., Aunsel Kotthe and Juliana "Kotte," executors of Richard Kotthe; the executors of Thomas Cros, viz., Thomas Cros, junior, William Lambyn, and Edward de Vycumbe, Rector of the church of St. Botolph;[1] the executors of Edmund Horin, viz., Adam de Fulham, Alderman, and Hugh Purthe, the husband of Margery, widow of Edmund Horin.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], it was ordained and agreed by Sir Henry le Galeys, the then Mayor, and John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, Adam de Folleham, Adam de Rokesle, John de Canterbury, William de Leyre, Nicholas de Farndone, Walter de Fynchingf[eud], Richard de Gloucestre, Ralph de Honylane, Nicholas Pycot, Elias Russel, Salomon le Coteler, Adam de Hallingebyry, John de Norhamton, son of John de Nott', Richer de Refham, Thomas Sely, William de Bettoygne,

[1] St. Botolph, Billingsgate. The rector's name appears as "Wycombe" in the will of Thomas Cros, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, recently deceased. See Hust. Roll 28 (6).

John Wade, John de Donestaple, and Martin Box, then Aldermen; Richer de Refham and Thomas Sely being then Sheriffs; and John de Donestaple and Simon de Parys being then Chamberlains of the Chamber of the Guildhall, and by the whole Commonalty of the City—that the Chamberlains of the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid, the Wardens of London Bridge, and all others of the City who ought to render accounts to the City, should for the future render such accounts twice a year, viz., in the first week of Lent and at the beginning of autumn.[1]

Comp'.

Wednesday before the Feast of St. Thomas [21 Dec.], the same year, came William de Bettoyne before Henry le Galeys, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, John le Blunt, William de Lyre, Walter de Finginfeud, John Wade, John de Canterbury, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pickoc, Salomon le Cutteler, Richer de Refham, and John de Donestapil, Aldermen, and of his own free will surrendered to the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty the Small Beam which he formerly had by grant of the Aldermen, as in an old paper is contained.[2] So that neither he nor any one in his name shall be able to make any claim in future by reason of the Beam aforesaid.[3]

Redd' stater'.

Friday before the Feast of St. Thomas [21 Dec.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], the Small Beam granted to William de Helvetone at a ferm of 10 marks by the year.[4]

Fo. xxvi.

Dimissio stater'.

Letter from Robert [Winchelsey], Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir Henry le Galeys, Mayor of the City of London. Certain Barons of the Port of "Wynchele" had complained to the writer that whereas they had been of old accustomed to carry their wine to London for sale to any one desirous of buying the same, the said Mayor had, during his last Mayoralty, restricted the sale to freemen of the City, disregarding the sentences of excommunication promulgated with the King's sanction against those who act contrary to certain articles of the Great Charter of Liberties recently renewed by the lord the King, which charter provided (*inter alia*) that the Barons of the Cinque Ports

Littera Archiepiscopi pro quinque portibus.

[1] Entered in 'Liber Horn,' fo. 271b.

[2] It had been granted to him in 1291. Letter-Book A, fo. 95 b.

[3] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 114.

[4] *Id.*, i. 114-15.

and all ports should enjoy their liberties and free customs as they were wont.[1] It was unbecoming the Mayor's dignity to injure others in order to gain popular favour at the expense of his soul's health; he is exhorted therefore to abstain from committing such an injustice in future. Dated "Cherham," ii Ides December, A.D. 1298.

Letters on the same subject from the towns of Winchelsea, Rye, and Romney.

Fo. xxvi b. *Litera obligatoria communitatis facta Will'o de Wolcherchehawe.*

Recognizances of debts due by the Mayor, &c., of the City, viz., for £50 to William de Wolcherchehawe, £50 to John Beauflour, and £100 to Reginald de Thunderle. Dated the morrow of Ash Wednesday [4 March], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298–9].

Litera supplicator' pro Reginaldo de Thunderle.

The Mayor and Commune of the City of London to the Echevins, Jurats, and Commonalty of the town of "Burges,"[2] desiring them to see that certain debts, viz., £40 due from John Frunin (?), £11 from Sigeris called "Karole," and £11 from Egidius Aymeric, were paid to Reginald de Thunderle.

Litera supplicator' pro eodem.

Similar letter to the Provost, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the town of Caen,[3] touching the recovery of debts due to the above Reginald from Richard and Geoffrey de Bavent.

Litera supplicator' pro eodem.

Similar letter to the Provost, Echevins, and Commonalty of the City of "Comerac',"[4] touching the recovery of a debt of £66 due to the same from William Troussel.

Solucio faciend' pro Roberto Hardel.

Be it remembered that on Thursday after the octave of St. Matthias, Ap. [24 Feb.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298–9], Robert Hardel, in the presence of Henry le Galeys, the Mayor; Geoffrey de Nortone, John le Blund, William de Leyre, Elyas Russel, John de Canterbury, Thomas Romeyn, Nicholas Picot, Walter de Fynchingfeld, Adam de Rokesle, Martin Box, Adam de Hallingeberi, John de Donestaple, Aldermen; and Richer de Refham and Thomas Sely, the Sheriffs, found sureties for the payment of £10 into the Chamber on mid-Lent Sunday, viz., Symon Bolet and John le Masiner.

[1] Magna Carta, sect. 13: "Quod omnes aliæ civitates et burgi et villæ et portus habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas."

[2] Bruges (?).

[3] *Ville de Cadonio* (mistake for *Cadomo* ?).

[4] Cambray (?).

Be it remembered that Symon Bolet and John le Masiner have a day until the first Monday in Lent for an inquiry as to whether they be tenants of the lands, tenements, and rents formerly belonging to Luke de Batingcourt. Fo. xxvii.

Bona et catall' legata fil' et fil' [sic] Joh'is de Steortheford

Tuesday before Ash Wednesday [4 March], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298–9], by Henry le Galeys, the Mayor, and John le Blund, Geoffrey de Northone, William de Leyre, Thomas Romayn, Walter de Fynchingfeld, and John de Donestaple, Aldermen, the guardianship of John, son of John de Stortford, was granted to John de Canterbury, Alderman, by mainprise of William de Wolcherchawe, Martin Box, Richard Cristemasse, and Peter de Blakenee, together with all his lands, tenements, goods, chattels, and rents, the same to be restored to him on coming of full age as follows:—First, he (*i.e.*, John de Stortford the elder) devised to the said John his brewhouse with three shops, &c., in the parish of St. Giles without Crepelgate,[1] worth, when let, £4 17*s.* per annum; also 25*s.* annual quitrent issuing from a tenement held by Baldric "le tannere" in the same parish; also three shops in the parish of All Hallows de Berkingecherche, worth, when let, 24*s.* per annum; also two shops in the parish of All Hallows de Staningecherche, worth, when let, 14*s.* per annum; also 20 marks and a feather bed worth 2*s.*, and half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.*, a cup *de mucro* (?)[2] with stand worth 20*s.*, a brass pot worth 6*s.*, and a ewer and basin worth 3*s.*

Adhuc de eiisdem.

The same day the guardianship of Gilbert, son of John de Stortford, Adam, another son, Cecilia, Margery, and "Nargery," daughters of the same, was given to Gilbert de la Marche, together with their tenements, chattels, &c., by mainprise of John le Botoner, junior, Clement le Seur, Peter de Braton (?), and Richard de Wymbysh, the said tenements, chattels, &c., being appropriated as follows: To the said Gilbert a house in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, near the church of H. Trinity the Great, worth, when let,

[1] Cf. will proved in the Husting in November, 1298. Roll 27 (68), 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 134.

[2] The word seems doubtful. Perhaps a mazer cup is meant.

40*s.* per annum, and shops in "Grubstrate," parish of St. Giles without Creplegate, worth, when let, 50*s.*; also 20 marks, a feather bed worth 2*s.*, half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.*, a standing cup *de mucro* worth 18*s.*, and a ewer and basin worth 2*s.* To the said Adam, fifteen shops in "Grubbestrate" and "la More," in the parish of St. Giles aforesaid, worth, when let, £3 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum; an annual quitrent of 17*s.* issuing from a tenement held by Walter de Borham in the aforesaid parish of St. Giles; also 20 marks, a feather bed worth 2*s.*, and half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.* To the said Cecilia 20 marks, a standing cup *de mucro* worth 6*s.*, half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.*, a gold fermail worth 2*s.*, a chest worth 3*s.*, a brass pot worth 45*d.*, and a feather bed worth 2*s.* To Margery, his elder daughter, 20 marks, a standing cup *de mucro* worth 6*s.*, half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.*, a gold fermail worth 16*d.*, a chest worth 3*s.*, a brass pot worth 3*s.* 4*d.*, and a feather bed worth 2*s.* To Margery, his younger daughter, 20 marks, a standing cup *de mucro* worth 4*s.*, half a dozen silver spoons worth 5*s.*, a gold fermail worth 20*d.*, a chest worth 2*s.*, a brass pot worth 2*s.* 9*d.*, and a feather bed worth 2*s.*

Compotus istorum bonorum patet infra anno xxix.[1]

Fo. xxvii b.

Computacio inter Robert' de Rockesle et Martin' de Aumesbyry.

Be it remembered that on Friday the morrow of St. Gregory [12 March], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1298-9], by Henry le Galys, Mayor; and Geoffrey de Norton, John de Canterbury, Thomas Sely, and Richer de Refham, Aldermen—William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Fingefeud, and John de Donestapil were appointed auditors of the account of Robert de Rockesle and Martin de Aumesbyry, viz., for the ferm of the City, the issues of the Exchequer, and all other issues appertaining to the Shrievalty. And a day was given to the parties aforesaid for Saturday next.

Placitum inter communitat' et Johannem le Mazeliner et Symonem Bolet.

The same day John le Mazener and Symon Bolet were summoned to answer the Mayor and Commonalty in a plea that they should acquit the said Mayor, &c., of debts due to the lord the King by Luke de Batencourt.—John de la Chambre, on

[1] Referring to fo. lvi b, where the executors of Gilbert de la Marche render account of the property of the children of John de "Stertford."

behalf of the Commonalty, pleads that the said John and Symon hold lands and tenements, the property of the said Luke, who still owed money to the lord the King by reason of his Shrievalty, and they had not acquitted the Commonalty, whereby the latter were damaged to the extent of £300, &c. And if the said John and Symon, &c. And the said John and Symon come and defend the words, &c., and say that they hold, in part, lands and tenements, the property of the said Luke, but say that the tenements were given in free marriage to the said Luke and to Roysia, daughter of John de Gisors, by the said John, and that, however the said Luke may have become the King's debtor, he had no power of alienation, &c., over the said tenements, inasmuch as they were entailed, and that such is the case they demand an inquiry. The prosecutor denies the inability of the aforesaid Luke to alienate, and also demands an inquiry. A jury accordingly summoned for the following Wednesday. The jurors, viz., Alan de Suffolk, Alan Mulgas, Robert Hod, Richard Hardel, Laurence de Totenham, William Bernard, Adam (?) Apselon, Stephen Bernard, Symon Godard, Roger atte Vyne, and Walter le Coner (?), say on oath that the said Luke owned (*inpetravit*) a tenement, formerly the property of Robert de Basingcourt, in the parish of St. Martin Bermancherche,[1] together with an adjoining house called "Parys," and also a tenement in a little lane called "Le Arche" upon Walebrok, in the parish of Paternostercherche,[2] in common [with the said Roysia], so that the survivor of them has power of alienation. Accordingly it is ordered that the aforesaid tenements be taken into the hand of the City until, &c.

Inquisicio facta pro tenementis Johannis Horn.

Richard Horn summoned to acquit the Commonalty of the City of 300 marks due to the lord the King on account of the receipts during the Shrievalty of John Horn, his father. The said Richard came and said that he held nothing by inheritance from his late father, nor was he his executor, and demanded an inquiry. The jurors (drawn from the Wards of Bridge and Billingsgate), viz., John le Benere, Stephen Pikeman,

[1] St. Martin in the Vintry. See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 266n.

[2] St. Michael Paternoster Royal.

Gilbert Cros, Yvo de Wittele, Robert le Treyour, Hugh Purte, John Lucas, William Lambyn, Robert Sotel, and William Hardel, find on oath that the said Richard held a moiety of a messuage formerly the property of his father in the parish of St. Magnus, and another tenement and shop formerly the property of his father in the parish of St. Botolph. They say, moreover, that the aforesaid John had goods when he died of the value of 20 marks, which goods devolved to Avice his wife. It is adjudged, therefore, that the aforesaid tenements be taken into the hand of the City until, &c.; and the aforesaid Avice, if found within the City, to be attached to answer for the said goods or their value, and if not so found her dower to be taken into the hand of the City until, &c.

Fo. xxviii. Record of proceedings against Thomas Sely and Richer de Refham, Sheriffs of London, before the King's Council, anno 27 Edward I., for having attached Alan de Cupildiche, of co. Lincoln, who had been appealed by William de Odyham for having caused the death of Walter de Odyham, his uncle, at St. Botolph's Fair.[1]

Be it remembered that on Wednesday the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], William de Leyre, William de Bettoyne, Adam de Rokesleye, and Walter de Finchingff[eud] were elected by the Mayor and Aldermen to prosecute the business of the City before the King and Council in the Parliament begun at Westminster the first Monday in Lent.[2]

Carta Regis H' viduis London' concessa.

Charter of Henry III. to the widows of London.[3]

Henry, by the grace of God King of England, &c., to the Warden and bailiffs of his City of London greeting. Whereas

[1] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 405.

[2] Ash Wednesday in 1299 fell on 4 March; the date here given, therefore, as that of the commencement of the Parliament would be Monday, 9 March. On the other hand, the writs name Sunday the 8th for the meeting of Parliament. Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs,' i. 78–9. Cf. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 148; *id.*, 'Select Charters,' p. 494. There does not appear to be extant among the City's archives any writ directing the citizens to elect representatives for this Parliament.

[3] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part i. p. 475.

in the time of our predecessors, and also in our own times, widow women of our aforesaid City have been freely absolved from payment of all kinds of tallages, redemptions, and all kinds of contributions; we being unwilling to infringe their liberties and free customs, but rather being willing to protect them and their liberties, as we are bound, command you, if so it be, that you do not molest them in the premisses nor aggrieve them, but peaceably protect them in their liberties and free customs hitherto obtained, and if anything of the premisses shall have become lost to them you make amends without delay, so that we hear no more clamour thereon. And if in the time of the disturbance now prevalent in our realm they shall have been aggrieved to make unaccustomed payments by force or compulsion, we are unwilling that on that account any prejudice should in the future be caused to them in their free customs obtained. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Wodestock, 19 June, the fifty-second year of our reign [A.D. 1268].

Litera Ottoboni Cardinal' pro viduis.

Letter from Cardinal Ottobon to Master Godfrey de St. Dunstan,[1] Canon of London, bidding him see that widows in London were allowed to enjoy their customary privileges. Dated London, II. Kal. July [30 June], the fourth year of the Pontificate of Pope Clement [A.D. 1268].

Fo. xxviii b.

Tuesday after the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], it was agreed by Henry le Galeys, Geoffrey de Norton, Elias Russel, William de Leyre, Adam de Rokesleye, Richard de Gloucestre, Thomas Romeyn, John de Donestapil, Nicholas Pyckot, John Wade, Adam de Fulham, John de Norhamton, John de Canterbury, William de Bettoyne, Salaman le Cuteler, Adam de Hallingbyri, Thomas Sely, Martin Box, and Richard de Reffham, Aldermen, and by Gilbert Cros, John le Benere, Simon le Cuteler, Peter Bus, Walter le Fullour, Gilbert le Mareschal, Edmund le Taylour, Richard de Chingeford,

[1] The Cardinal had recently committed the See of London to Godfrey de St. Dunstan and Fulk Lovel, Archdeacon of Colchester, the Bishop (Henry de Sandwich) being at the time under excommunication. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), i. 74; Newcourt, 'Repertorium,' i. 87.

William de Laufare, Robert de Assindone, William de Red, Thomas de Suffolk, Alan de Suffolk, Thomas le Barber, Edmund Trentemars, Peter Berneval, Gilbert "de la Marche," Henry le Keyles, Peter de Hungrie, Gilbert "de Marche," Clement le Settere, William Jordan, Robert le Mire, John de Armenteris, Richard de Wandlesworth, Symon Bolymer, Richard Poterel, Symon Godhard, Mankyn le Heumer, Richard de Chigewell, Henry de Fingrie, Robert le Pessonner, William le Lou, Roger le Porser, Walter Gratefyge, Richard le Ceinturer, Thomas Brounyng, Richard de Campes, John Bode, Walter de Fynchingfeud, senior, Gregory Lorimer, John Bauncquer, and Stephen de Harwe of the Commonalty—that the sum of 1,000 marks, or £1,000, should be offered to the lord the King in return for his confirmation of Royal Charters,[1] the remission of 20,000 marks and £1,048 due for the King's pardon for the breaking of a certain cask, and the remission of £100, a fine imposed by W[illiam] de Marche,[2] the King's Treasurer of the Exchequer, in a suit between him and Osbert le Lanere.

In order to prosecute these matters before the King and his Council, the aforesaid Commonalty in conjunction with the Mayor and Aldermen elected Richard de Chegwell, Henry de Fingrie, Richard Poterel, Geoffrey de Conduit, Thomas de Farindone, John atte Gate, Gilbert de la Marche, John Darmentere, John Bannkquer, Gregory le Lorimer, Robert de Woristede, Roger Husbond, and Mankyn le Heumere.

Manucapcio Elye Russel.

Monday the morrow of Palm Sunday [12 April], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], came Elias Russel before Henry le Galys, then Mayor, and John de Donestapil and Symon de Parys, Chamberlains, and acknowledged himself bound on behalf of Henry le Bole to acquit the Commonalty of a demand made against the said Henry by the lord the King, the said Henry giving the said Elyas a bond of indemnity.

Wednesday before the Feast of SS. Philip and James [1 May],

[1] On 17 April, 1299, the King granted to the citizens an ample inspeximus charter which is still preserved at the Guildhall.

[2] Sometime Dean of St. Martin le Grand (*vide supra*, p. 9); consecrated Bishop of Bath, 17 May, 1293.

27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], it was agreed by Sir Henry le Galys, then Mayor, William de Bettoyne, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, John Wade, William le Masener, and John de Donestapil, that Martin de Aumesbyry, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, should be set free by mainprise of Reginald de Frowyc and Walter de Finingfeud, who undertook to acquit the Commonalty of all money due by him to the King before Whitsunday, or return him into custody.

Manuc' Martini de Ambr' vic'.

Writ of Edward I. forbidding merchants of Almaine under colour of the liberties granted to them to avow the goods of strangers for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue. Dated Canterbury, 26 May, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].[1]

Fo. xxix.

Edward, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c. Whereas we have lately ordained that no one shall bring into our realm nor elsewhere within our dominion any bad money such as *pollars* and *crocars*, nor other like money called by various names, under penalty of forfeiture of life and goods;[2] and whereas we have newly ordained, by reason of the grievance that strangers from a strange country, knowing nothing of the above ordinance, should be so grievously punished, that the forfeiture of life should be respited until the Feast of St. John the Baptist next coming; and that after that date all merchants importing bad money into our

Breve pro pecunia deferend' usque ad certum tempus.

[1] See 'Liber Cust.,' i. 196; Introduction, pp. xlv–xlvi.

[2] See writ, dated Stebenhethe, 5 May, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], *infra*, p. 42. Cf. *Statutum de falsa moneta*, 'Statutes at Large,' 1758, vol. i. p. 145. "Pollards," so called, in all probability, from their being polled or clipped; and "crocards," from their being made so thin as easily to become crooked. They were imported from Flanders, and for some years passed current in England in spite of proclamations to the contrary. 'Liber de Antiquis' (Camden Soc.), p. 249; Riley's translation, p. 220. In November of this year (1299) the King issued a writ for proclamation to be made that after Christmas next the pollard or crocard penny should pass for no more than a halfpenny, two of them representing one penny sterling ('Liber Cust.,' i. 187). At the following Easter (1300) they were absolutely forbidden. Aungier, 'French Chron.' (Riley's translation), p. 245; Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 919. Other coins of a similar nature at this period were known as Mitres, Leonines, Staldings, Steepings, Eagles, and Rosaries. Riley, 'Liber Cust.,' Glossary, p. 751.

realm should undergo the established penalty; and that messengers and pilgrims who carry no more than their expenses be put in our Exchange (*seient mys en nostre eschaunge*) without incurring the forfeiture; and that sterlings be not imported nor any other money, but that they be brought to our Exchange to be changed; and that whoever be found with such money contrary to the ordinance shall forfeit his goods, and his body shall be disposed of according to our will; we therefore command you to see this ordinance kept throughout your bailiwick. Dated Canterbury, 28 May, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Be it remembered that Robert Fitz Henry and John de Lungewile, burgesses of Norhamton, came on Friday before Pentecost [7 June], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], and proffered a certain charter touching the liberties of the said town, and demanded to be free of all demands of tolls and customs; and because the Aldermen were not consulted thereon, a day was given until the morrow of St. John the Baptist next, and the sum of 42*d.* was placed by way of surety in the hand of Richard de Gloucestre and John le Dednegrace (?), who mainprised against the Sheriffs.

Fo. xxix b. Certified transcript of charter of the foundation and endowment of the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross by King Henry II. No date.[1]

Fo. xxx. *Breve Regis pro libertatibus civium Wyntonie allocandis.*

Saturday after the Feast of Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], came Walter Russel, "tapyner," Henry Peperwyte, and Reginald de Houghton, citizens of Winchester, and brought a writ addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London commanding them to permit burgesses of Winchester to pass with their merchandise without charging them with pontage dues, in conformity with the terms of the charter granted to Winchester. Dated Stibbenhethe, 6 May, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299]. Thereupon, after inspection of the said charter, precept was issued by the Mayor and Sheriffs to the Wardens of London Bridge to desist from levying pontage

[1] Probable date A.D. 1177. Printed (with many variations of spelling) in Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vol. vi. part i. p. 63.

on merchants of Winchester, and to surrender any distress they had taken.[1]

Charter of Edward I. confirming charter of Henry III. granted at the instance of Richard, King of the Romans, to the merchants of Almaine having their house in the City of London, commonly called the Guildhall of the Teutonics. Dated Westminster, 18 Nov., 9 Edward I. [A.D. 1281].[2] Fo. xxx b. *Carta Regis Edwardi facta Teotonicis.*

Charter of Henry III. to the same. Dated Westminster, 15 June, 44 Henry III. [A.D. 1260]. *Carta Regis Henr' facta Teotonicis.*

Composition between the citizens of London and the merchants of the Hanse of Almaine as to the repair of Bishopsgate. Dated London, the month of June, 10 Edward I. [A.D. 1282].[3] *Convencio facta inter cives Lond' et Teotonicos.*

(A memorandum to the effect that on 10 Dec., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], the above indented composition, under the seal of the lord the King and of the Commonalty of London, was shown in the inner Chamber of the Guildhall of London to John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and certain commoners summoned for the purpose by ambassadors sent on behalf of the Society of the Hanse in England, &c.)

Videte cartam civium Colonensium que est contraria isti convencioni quantum de libertatibus habendis inter Londonienses in vj folio proximo sequente.[4] Fo. xxxi.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], Ralph de Attendern', merchant of Almaine and a member of the Hanse, complains before William de Leyre and Walter de Fynchingef[eud], deputies of the Mayor, and other Aldermen [not named], of Richer de Refham, the Sheriff, having twice unlawfully taken money from him as custom due on silk.

Charter of Henry III. to the effect that the aid granted to him by the Barons of London for the protection of his rights in Fo. xxxi b.

[1] Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 203 b.

[2] Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 281. Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 588, where the date given is 17 November.

[3] Printed in 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 485–88.

[4] Referring to the charter of Edward I. to the merchants of Cologne *infra*, fo. xxxvi.

France should not be drawn into a precedent. Dated Westminster, 22 Dec., 11 Henry III. [A.D. 1226].[1]

Breve domini Regis ad inquirend' de transgresor' monete.

The King to his beloved and faithful J[ohn] de Cobeham and W[illiam] de Carleton greeting. Whereas we have appointed you to inquire on the oath of reputable and lawful men, as well as merchants and others of our City of London by whom the truth of the matter may best be known, as to who of our said City and others sojourning there oftentimes carry out of our kingdom sterlings, and silver and gold vessels [and] jewels, to parts beyond the sea, secretly and openly, and change the same for pollards and crocards and other similar bad money, carrying back the said money into England, where they again exchange it in the said City for sterlings, as in our letters patent to you therein directed more fully is contained, and many citizens and others have been indicted before you, as we have heard, and have by you been arrested on that account, as is reported; we, wishing to extend our special favour to them that they may the better be able to exercise their merchandise, do command that you cause the said persons so indicted and arrested to be replevined by good and sufficient surety until we otherwise shall ordain. Witness myself at Canterbury, 11 Sept., 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Breve dn'i R' pro Will'o fil' Warini.

Edward, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c. Whereas we have heard from our trusty William Fitz Waryn, whom we had taken under our protection whilst engaged in our service, that during his absence Matilda de Borham had intruded upon one of his messuages in the City, we command you to restore to him the same estate he had in the said messuage at the time of his setting out in our service. Dated Ledes, 26 Sept., 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Fo. xxxii.

Commissio Regis pro pollar' et crocard'.

Writ addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London commanding them to see that the ordinances therein contained touching base money be duly observed; and appointing John Ballard and John Galeys to be money-changers at the Port of Dover. Dated Stebenhethe, 5 May, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].[2]

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 36, where, however, the date given is 23 December.

[2] Printed as the statute *De falsa moneta* among the 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), vol. i. p. 145.

Be it remembered that on Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], Richer de Refham, the Sheriff of London the previous year, came to the Guildhall before Henry le Waleys, the Mayor, John le Blunt, Elyas Russel, John de Canterbury, William de Betoyne, Geoffrey de Nortone, Richard de Gloucestre, Adam de Fulham, and other Aldermen, and John de Donstaple and Simon de Paris, then Chamberlains of the Guildhall, and delivered up three letters patent of the lord the King which the said Richer had in his custody, viz.: (1) the confirmation of the *Carta Foreste*, dated Westminster, 2 April, the year aforesaid; (2) the ordinance touching money made in the Parliament at Stebenhuthe, 15 May [*sic*], the same year; and (3) a letter touching the postponement of the perambulation of the forest to Michaelmas,[1] dated at Lewes, 25 June, the year aforesaid, &c. Fo. xxxii b.

Be it remembered that on Monday before the Feast of St. Edward, K. [13 Oct.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], in the presence of Henry le Galeys, Mayor, John le Blund, Walter de Fynchingfeld, John de Canterbury, Richer de Refham, Thomas Sely, Thomas Romayn, Nicholas Pikot, William de Betoyne, William de Leyre, Ralph de Honilane, and John de Donstaple, Aldermen, Richer de Refham, late Sheriff, delivered to William Sygeyn, lord of "Ryouns," a certain letter obligatory whereby the said William was bound to Katherine de la Riole in £70 14*s.*, and another whereby he was bound to "Stold" the Lombard in £47 15*s.*, &c.

Delivered to Philip de Merdele for the expenses of Henry le Galeys and his companions going to Carlisle on the City's business the sum of £41 received from the Chamberlain, and 40*s.* received from William de Wolchirche, &c. Whereof take account in the expenses of their journey to and at Carlisle of the sum of £25 13*s.* 5¾*d.*, as appears by particulars; and 76*s.*

[1] This postponement of the perambulations necessary for carrying out the forest reforms under the *Carta de Foresta* raised a fresh suspicion in the minds of the King's subjects, which was only allayed by a new confirmation of the charters. Stubbs's 'Const. Hist.,' i. 148-49; 'Select Charters,' p. 494.

for the purchase of horses for their business; and £4 10*s.* delivered to Elias Russell and Walter de Finch[ingfeud] for their expenses from Carlisle to London, for which they owe account; and £7 8*s.* 9¼*d.* for the expenses of the aforesaid Henry from Carlisle to London, for which he owes account; and £6 and 4*d.* delivered to the said Henry in money numbered, and 10 marks delivered to Elias Russell, for which he ought to answer: and so the said Philip owes 17*d.*

[*cedula.*] Edward, &c., to all to whom the present letters shall come, &c. Know ye that whereas our beloved Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the rest of our citizens of London had graciously undertaken on our behalf to satisfy certain creditors of certain Gascons whose names are contained in a certain indented schedule made between our beloved clerk, John de Drokenesford, the Keeper of our Wardrobe, on our part, and the said Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and citizens on the other, touching the sum of £1,049 13*s.* 11*d.*, in which we are bound to the said Gascons by letters of our beloved and trusty Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, our lieutenant in the Duchy of Aquitaine—we being willing to satisfy the said citizens of the aforesaid sum of money, as they are bound, have granted and assigned to them our entire ferm of the City aforesaid, and all the issues which by summons of our Exchequer within the said City and County of Middlesex can be for any cause exacted or levied to our use; to receive and hold them by the hands of our Sheriffs for the time being until the aforesaid sum of £1,049 13*s.* 11*d.* be fully received in form aforesaid; so that the said ferm or issues aforesaid shall not in the meantime be expended by us or by our Ministers otherwise than in discharge of the said money, until by reasonable account thereof yearly made in our Exchequer it shall appear that the said Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and citizens shall have realized the said sum of money. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Canterbury, 26 May, the twenty-seventh year of our reign [A.D. 1299].

Debts which Gascon compeers (*Vascones de paragio*[1]) owe divers men of the City of London and its precinct, as well within its liberty as without, and of which the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens of the said City will satisfy the English creditors of the said Gascons on the King's behalf; and there are assigned to the said citizens by the King the ferm of the said City and all other issues which by any summons of the Exchequer can be exacted to the King's use until they shall have fully recovered the sum paid on the King's behalf. And the Sheriffs of the said City shall cause all pledges given by the said Gascons for the debts aforesaid to be forthwith given up. Fo. xxxiii.

Sir William de "Fluvyan"—debtor to William Fatting, Roger de Derby, baker, the wife of John Ployt, for ale, John de Budesere, John Fairhod, John Plot, Simon Gut, apothecary, Roger de Arderne and his fellows, William de Parys, Robert de Dodeford, and Gregory de Piddele. Total £80 19*s.* 3*d.*

"Ladalil"—debtor to Robert de Gloucestre, Thomas le Blund, for wood, John le King, butcher, John de Sabrichesworth, for poultry, Henry le Bretoun, for bread, Henry le Pesshoner, Thomas le Masuel, for fish and candles, Simon le Barber, William le Boteler, for wine, Gilbert le Feyner, for hay and oats, William de Gloucestre, Philip his host, John de Middelburgh, mercer, Richard Parpoynter, Richard de Lungeville, Isabella, wife of Eustace de Guynes, William de Winburne, Augustus de Bedeford, Amy de Warewick, Thomas le Mareschal, John le Keu, Matilda, wife of Geoffrey de Balsham, Edmund le Seler, Henry Lumbard, Gilbert Scheyl, and John le Sabater. Total £218 16*s.* 11*d.*

Peter Amaneni "capitalis bogii"—debtor to Thomas de Wynchester, William Fatting, John Rosemoundi, Cristina Deneneys, Margaret de la Cornere, Roger de Derteford, Fo. xxxiii b.
Peter the Chandler, Seyer le Barber, Augustus Wade, Ralph the Poulterer, James de Asshewelle, Robert Baudre, Alice Leche,

[1] The meaning is obscure. *Paragium* usually signifies equality of condition or property. A marriage, for instance, "without disparagement" = a marriage with one in one's own sphere.

his hostess, Augustus atte Scoppe, and Reymund de Burdeux. Total £37 0*s.* 1*d.*

William de Segyn, lord of "Riouns"—debtor to Katherine la Fraunceise, Robert le Seler de la Riole, William Haubin, John le Barber de la Riole, Gilbert le Merchal, and Isabella de Essex. Total £106 16*s.*

Sir Oto de Casnan (Casuan ?)—debtor to Roger de Derby, William de Hungerford, Thomas, Serjeant to the Mayor of London, Boydin de Grene, Ralph le Blunt, Robert Baudre, Robert Savage de Turkeseye, John Possemonde, Peter the Chandler, Henry Mareschall, Alan de Redinges, and John de Stratford. Total £10 18*s.* 5½*d.*

The lord of Castiloun—debtor to Alice his hostess, Alan de Suffolk, Robert Baudre, Peter le Sauser, Matilda la Barber, John de Sabrichesworth, Roger de Derby, Seykin (?) le Barbier, Peter le Paneter de la Ryole, Reymund de Burdeux, saddler, and Gilbert le Marechal. Total £50 18*s.* 4½*d.*

"Saillard" de Agassaco—debtor to Ralph the Goldsmith, William de Hungerford, baker, William de Horsham, butcher, Boydin the Butcher, Clement le Feyner, Richard de Bernes, John de Haleford, Richard le Fruter, John le Tillere. Total £13 16*s.* 4*d.*

Fo. xxxiv.

Peter de Bordeux—debtor to Gilbert le Mareschal; Peter de Corigiis—debtor to Robert, Clerk de Kirketon; "Ebulus de Podio Guillim (?)"—debtor to Adam de Bonpuce; Amanenus de Sales—debtor to Gilbert de Colecestre, Julian del Conduit, and Matilda da Keal (?) for beds; Lubatus de Prigo—debtor to Gilbert de Colecestre; John Geralli—debtor to Katherine de la Riole and Stephen de Optone; Sir Arnard Aykelmy—debtor to Geoffrey Scot, Katherine de la Riole, Gilbert his host, William de Hungerford, John Rosemound, and Richard de Fanchirch, clerk; Otto de Monte Guscardi—debtor to William de Hungerford, and Master Robert, Clerk of the Vintry; Sir Bernard de St. Siardo—debtor to Katherine de la Riole; Gaillard de Breygnak — debtor to Dionisia Lavenere, Walter Bullok, taverner, John le Chapeler, Alan de Redinges, Alice la Fourner, Gilbert le Mareschal, Henry de Norwych, Adam le Clerc, Master Peter the Chandler, Matilda la Mercer,

Leticia la Mercere, Matilda, wife of Robert le Barbier, Katherine de la Riole, and Reymund de Burdeux; William Arnald de Villeneve, William Reymundi de Sancta Cruce, Amanenus de Villeneve, Dominicus de Basca, Arnald de Podio, and Peter de Corigiis—debtors to Richard the Joiner; Arnald de "Castet pugo," Bidan de Peyre, Lubatus de Prigo, and Amanenus de Sales—debtors to Gilbert de Colecestre; William Cunnde— debtor to Bru' de la Rokele; Bertrand "de tribus aquis"—debtor to Katherine de la Riole; Arnald Lupi, Dages Petrus, Arnald de Prato, and Vitalis de Forsed—debtors to Peter Dabid (?), Richard the Joiner, David the Baker, William le Chaundeler, and William de Dorteford, baker; Reymund de la Forche—debtor to William de Hallingberi; Reymund Guillim (?) "de balaunzon" —debtor to Geoffrey le Taverner and William Lengleys who lives in the Vintry; John Halegre de Bersak and John his son—debtors to Peter Maupin (?); Master William de Cleron and his fellows—debtors to the same; Archibald de Monte Alto— debtor to Katherine de la Riole; Gerard de Petra longa and Bern[ard], valet to Sir Arnald de Caupenne—debtors to the same; Gaillard de Chastelpuy—debtor to John le Barbier; Arnald Guillim de Botz and Arnald de Jatz—debtors to the same; Arnald de Jatz—debtor to Alan de Suffolk; Sir Arnald Guillim de Pugeys—debtor to Elena la Braceresse, Henry le Noreys, Gilbert de Colecestre, Geoffrey le Taverner de Greschirche, "Nudo" de Bordeux, saddler, and Margery de Canterbury; Arnald "Guillim" de Mauveysin—debtor to Lambin Clay and his wife; Peter de Begare—debtor to David the baker; Arnald "Willim" de Mauveysin — debtor to James de Essewelle; "Ogerus" Roberti—debtor to William de Bertone, William his neighbour, John de Cornwall, Master Robert de Parys, tailor, and Thomas Godard de Soperslane; Arnald Bern' "de la dos"—debtor to Katherine de la Riole, John Fleming and Katherine his wife, and Henry le Cordewaner; Bernard Joye and "Berthr'" Woteyn, burgesses of St. John de Sorde—debtors to John le Chaundeler de Douuegate. Total £167 4*s.* 6*d.* Fo. xxxiv b.

Boniface de "Riouncia"—debtor to James de Assewelle;

Domingus de Barres—debtor to Robert Hardel; Sir Arnald de Caupenne—debtor to Simon Dunsy de Fletstrete, John de Welleworth, and Richard de St. Botolph, taverner; Bernard de Keylan—debtor to Katherine de la Riole; Oto "de la Dos" —debtor to the said Katherine, Henry Cordewaner, and William the Poulterer; John Robert—debtor to Walter de Norhwich; "Numandus de Sis"—debtor to Katherine de la
Fo. xxxv. Riole; Sir Arnald de Murmere—debtor to the same; Arnald "de Boms villa"—debtor to Roger de Arderne, Robert de Pampesworth, the above Katherine, Robert de Optone, Henry de Canterbury, baker, and Martin the Butcher. Total £58 7*s.* 11*d.*

Sir William "Flivyan"—debtor to John Bacoun, baker, William le Chaundeler, Robert de Lenne, taverner, for wine, Bertram Strake, for bread, also to the ironmonger near the Preaching Friars, Henry Develay, and Richard de Wetherby; William de Moussens—debtor to Peter de Ermentere; "Ladalil"—debtor to Thomas le Barber, Geoffrey de Nerford, William de Westminster, William de la Roche, Robert Pycard, John le Mareschal, Richard le Fevre, Richard de Parys, William le Taverner, Augustus la Mire, William de la Roche, Gilbert le Archer, Adam de Bonfux, for hay and oats, Simon le Keu, and Nicholas le Keu; William de Segyn, lord of Riouns—debtor to Stold le Lumbard, Matthew Durmond, merchant of London, for cloth, William Trente, Henry de Staunford, for shoes; Sir Oto de Casnan—debtor to Thomas Wastel and Robert le Keller'; the lord of Castilon—debtor to Geoffrey Davy, Seyer le Barber, Richard de Parys, William le Bribour, William Marshal, Gilbert Pinnot, and Henry de Greschirche, "cordewaner"; "Gaylard" de Agassaco—debtor to Henry the Chandler, Master Roger de Redehalle, and Robert the Chandler; Peter de Bordeaux—debtor to John de Annesty, mercer, William Trente in the name of Elias Barram, and John Leger; Peter de la Pole, burgess of Aqua—debtor to Stold Lumbard, Alan de Suffolk and his wife; "Nud Fewar'"—debtor to Master Robert de Frowic, cord-
Fo. xxxv b. wainer, William Beaucurt, for cloth, Elias de Lubard; William "Desco"—debtor to Stephen le Poter and Osebert le Espicer;

Garsias de Sauneterre—debtor to Dringgewater and William his fellow, William de Hungerford, and William de Wouburne; Sir Arnald Aykelmy—debtor to Warin le Pesshoner; Gaylard de Breysnak—debtor to Matthew de Ratz and his fellow, James le Taverner, and Roger Derby; Bertram "de tribus aquis"—debtor of Chepe [*sic*] and John le Sabater; Arnald Lupi, "Daches," Petrus Arnald de Prato, and Vitalis de Forsed—debtors to Nicholas le Convers; Sir Arnald Guillim de Pugeys—debtor to Thomas de Berewik, Gilbert le Mareschal; Ponce de la More—debtor to Johanna Pinchetz, Nicholas le Convers, Henry the Chaplain of the Temple, Hugh de Farndone, Nicholas le Pestur; Otho de Venquet—debtor to William le Fourner, Richard the Butcher, Robert le Peny; John Alegre (?), senior—debtor to Geoffrey de Salop, skinner, Bartholomew le Lumbard, merchant; Amanenus de Cortone, Jordan Elie, Bernard de Semengs', priest, and Elias de Petragoritimo—debtors to William "du Schak." Total £231 12*s.* 10*d.*

Arnald Willim' de Mauveysyn—debtor to Roger de Derby, Richard the Butcher, Peter Maupyn, and Thomas de Sandwych; Arnald du Vercher—debtor to Roger de Derbi, baker, William de Hungerford, Richard the Butcher, and Master Roger the Physician; Bernard de "Ceilan"—debtor to James de Budele and Richard the Cook; William "Schark"—debtor to Robert, valet of John Dacre, also to William de Hallingberi and his valet; Bertrand de la More—debtor to Walter Fraunceys de Riole; Domingus de Will and Peter Gerald de Villa, proctors of divers men of the town of la Rochele—debtors to John de Lincoln; Reymund de Magnan and Seyverus Elis—debtors to Master Gilbert the Physician and Roger de Balsham his host; Guydo le Flemenge—debtor to William "de Schak"; Reymund de Funganan (?)—debtor to Walter le Fraunceys and Master Robert de Cornedale; Bertrand Assabti and Peregrine de la Rokan—debtors to James le Botiler for cloth, John de Porta for wine, William the Chandler for wax, Mary, wife of John le Fleming, John the Baker, Cristiana la Panetere, William le Batour. Total £73 4*s.* 3*d.* Fo. xxxvi.

And because the above James le Botiller, John de Porta,

Mary, wife of John le Fleming, John the Baker, and Cristiana la Panetere had not received the money due to them, the aforesaid Bertrand received the said money, amounting to £9 13*s.* 4*d.*, by the hands of Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, as appears in an acquittance made to him by the said Bertrand, &c.

Sum total £1,049 13*s.* 11*d.*

Litera facta Richer' de Reffham.

Letters patent under the seal of the Commonalty of the City of London notifying that Richer de Refham, Sheriff of London for the twenty-seventh year of the reign of King Edward I., had paid the Mayor and Aldermen, &c., the sum of £30 out of the issues of his bailiwick, pursuant to the King's recent grant. Dated London, Wednesday after the Feast of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Carta Colonenc'.

Inspeximus Charter of Edward I. to the citizens of Cologne, dated Langeleye, 28 July, 18 Edward I. [A.D. 1290].[1]

Fo. xxxvi b.

Friday before the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298], in the presence of Elyas Russel, then Mayor, John le Blund, William de Betoyne, William le Mazener, John de Canterbury, Geoffrey de Northone, Thomas Romayn, John Wade, Richer de Refham, Salomon le Cotiller, Nicholas Pikot, Simon de Paris, John de Donstaple, Thomas Sely (John Darmenters and Henry de Fyngrie, then Sheriffs of London), Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, William de Leyre, and Walter de Finchingfeud.....

Letters patent under the seal of the Commonalty of the City of London acknowledging the receipt of the sum of £10 in part payment of the sum of £20 which Richer de Refham, during his shrievalty, had levied by *fi. fa.* on a tenement belonging to Luke de Batencurt by way of amercement for the escape of Master Seman; the said money being due to the City under the recent grant from the King. Dated London, Saturday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Electio Maioratus Lond'.

Wednesday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], by the common advice of Henry le

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 66-7.

Galeys, then Mayor, Geoffrey de Northone, John le Blund, William de Bettoyne, John de Canterbury, Salomon le Coteler, Thomas Romayn, Adam de Rokesle, William de Leire, Walter de Finchingfeud, Richard de Gloucester, Ralph de Honilane, Adam de Hallingberi, Nicholas Picot, John "Vade," Richer de "Repham," Thomas Sely, John de Donestaple, Aldermen, and of the whole Commonalty of the City aforesaid, Elias Russel was elected to the office of the Mayoralty of the said City and sworn, and was received by the Constable of the Tower of London by writ of the lord the King thereon, according to the terms of the charter[1] granted to the City by the lord the King, on the morrow of the aforesaid Feast, without the outer gate of the Tower, *temp.* R[alph] de Sandwych, Constable of the said Tower, &c.

Littera consingnata pro deb' Vasconum.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], a certain letter for £28 was sealed with the seal of the Commonalty to Thomas de Suffolk, which sum we paid to John de Lincoln because we were bound to him for debts of the Gascons.

Littera consingnata.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], a letter for £60 was sealed with the seal of the Commonalty to John de Armenter, which sum we paid to Katherine de la Riole.

Littera consingnata.

The same day a letter for £20 was sealed with the seal of the Commonalty to Henry de Fingrie, which sum we paid to the above Katherine.

Fo. xxxvii.

Ordinacio Ful[l]onum

Writ to the Warden and Sheriffs of London, on the complaint of William Bernard and Adam Absalon, that whereas it had always been the custom for cloths which had been delivered by fullers and dyers to be fulled, to be fulled by the feet of men of the craft or their servants in their houses within the City, certain men lately using the craft, viz., John de Oxford, Henry atte Watergate, and Elyas Schereman, had sent such cloth to the mills at Stratford to be fulled. They are again commanded to inquire into the matter, and to see speedy justice done or to show cause why the King's mandate, so often directed to them,

[1] Dated 17 June, 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

had not been executed. Dated Westminster, 23 Jan., 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1297–8].[1]

Another copy of the above.

Thereupon the said John, Henry, and Elyas, being summoned to answer the above charges, confessed their fault, *Ideo*, &c.

The said Warden and Sheriffs summoned certain dyers, tailors, burellers, weavers, and fullers, to make provision for better regulating the said craft (*officium*) of fullers:—

Weavers—Walter Pain, William de Gillingham, "vinour," John de Cannefeld, Andrew Payn, John de Cesterhunte.

Tailors—William de Wobourne, John de Staundone, Robert Scot, Robert de Bromleye.

Burellers—Fulk de St. Edmund, Robert de Frestone, William de Caxtone, Thomas de Waledene, William de Mordone, John de Winchester, Walter de Brackinge, William Morice.

Dyers (?)[2]—William Bernard, Richard de Rikinhall, John de "Waus," Adam Absolon, William de Medelton, John de la Ham, Stephen Bernard, John de St....., Richard de Berkyng, Henry Bernard, Robert L....., Geoffrey de.....[*illegible*]

Who being sworn for the amelioration of the said craft ordained as appears *infra*.

(Afterwards there came reputable men of the craft of dyers and fullers, and inasmuch as those who had been sworn to keep the said craft were dead, they ask that others might be elected in their place, &c. And there were elected twelve [*sic*] reputable men in the presence of Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, on Tuesday the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June], 7 Edward II. [A.D. 1314], viz., William Bernard, John de "Vaux," Richard de Berkyng, John de Kent, William de Prestone, John de Braban, Godfrey Loveyne, Richard le Pipere, William de Stanford, John de Bristolle.)

Ordinances of the Fullers.

Fo. xxxvii b. No fuller, dyer, or weaver to send cloth, entrusted to him to

[1] The writ and proceedings thereon are printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 127-8.

[2] It is not clear to what craft those whose names follow belonged. The list of names is much fuller than that given in the 'Liber Custumarum.'

be fulled, without the City. The six reputable men sworn of the craft to search for cloth at the gates of the City, by water and land, and stop it being sent to mills outside the City, &c.[1] *Ordinaciones Fullonum.*

Saturday after the Feast of St. Katherine, V. [25 Nov.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], came Thomas de Basinges before Elias Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, John le Blunt, William de Betoyne, Ralph de Honilane, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas Pycot, John de Donestaple, and Simon de Parys, Aldermen, and agreed to render account to Stephen, son of Richard de Abbindone, of the issues of lands, tenements, and rents accruing during his guardianship of the said Stephen; a day given and auditors appointed, viz., William de Leyre and Walter de Finchingfeud.

Wednesday the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.] came Henry le Chener, mercer, before Elias Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Northone, John le Blund, William de Bettoyne, John de Donestaple, and Simon de Paris, Aldermen, and other Aldermen [not named], and offered to pay to John de Cauntebrugge, mercer, the sum of £20 in "pollards," being a debt due for merchandise bought at the Feast of St. John the Baptist [24 June], 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299], as appears by a certain writing; but the said John refused to accept the money, which is therefore ordered to be delivered to the Chamberlain until, &c.

Thursday after the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300], came Sir William and Sir Symon de Cray, Knights of Sir John de Revers (*milites domini Johannis de Revers*), and offered to pay on behalf of the said Sir John to William Trente, John de Cheggewelle, and Gerard de Horgol the sum of £110 in "pollards," which were shown in court, instead of "sterlings," as by the new Statute bound, to satisfy a debt.

The following Saturday Sir Michael de Polinges offered to pay James de Pystoyle.....

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to see justice done to Roger la Ware, whose goods and chattels to the value of £100 had been seized by William Tupyn of Toulouse, and afterwards Fo. xxxviii.

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 128-9.

detained in their custody, as the said Roger complained. Dated York, 16 Nov., 27 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Return to the above. Inquiry had been made on the oath of good men of the City, and it had been found that the above William Tupyn had secretly taken and carried away goods and chattels belonging to the above Roger la Ware which were in the custody of a certain John de Norhamtone, clerk, of the value of £74 19*s.* 8*d.*, viz., £56 13*s.* in "pollards," £4 sterling, ten silver dishes worth 12 marks, six silver salts worth 40*s.*, two silver plated cups and one silver cup with covercle worth 60*s.*, and two fermails of gold worth 2 marks, which goods, together with others, were seized upon the said William by the Warden of the river Thames and Richer de Reefham and Thomas Sely, the late Sheriffs of London, because he wished to carry them beyond the sea, contrary to the King's recent ordinance against the exportation of sterling or other silver, and they were by order of Sir John de Droknesford delivered to Sir John Sendal, the Warden of the Exchange at the Tower, by indenture. The Mayor and Sheriffs were therefore unable to deliver the goods again to the said Roger.

Letters patent under the seal of the Commonalty acknowledging the receipt of the sum of £4 14*s.* of the ferm of the City from Henry de Fingrie, one of the Sheriffs of London, pursuant to the King's late grant made to the City for satisfying the debts of certain Gascons. Dated Tuesday after the Feast of Conception B. M. [8 Dec.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

The same day a certain letter for £8 10*s.* was sealed to Richer de Refham for the debts of the Gascons, and another letter for £37 10*s.* to Thomas Sely for similar debts.

Fo. xxxviii b. *Breve R' quod pollard' non valeat nisi ob'.*

The King's writ to the effect that after Christmas next "pollards" and "crocards" shall no longer pass as of the value of a penny, but as of a halfpenny, *i.e.*, two for a "sterling." Dated Beverle, 25 Nov., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].[1]

Proclamation made in the City of London in Christmas week, after the prohibition of bad money called "pollard," anno 28 Edward I., against enhancing the price of provisions, &c.[2]

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 187.

[2] *Id.*, i. 192-3.

The names of those elected from different crafts, and sworn to see that the ordinances set out in the above proclamation are duly observed,[1] viz.: Of the butchers at St. Nicholas "masecreu"[2]—John Dachet, Luke de War', and John le King. At Estchep—Boidin de Grave, William Fatting. At "le Stocke"—Martin de Dollingham, William de Totenham. Of the Fishmongers—William Lambin, John de Stebenhethe. Of the Poultry—John de "Sabcheworth," Adam Broun, Thomas Broun. Of the "Stocfismongers"—William de Biai, Henry le Blund, John Gubbe. At the old Fish Market—Walter de Hackeneye, Geoffrey Scot.

Charter of King John abolishing the Guild of Weavers of London.[3] Fo. xxxix.

Carta Gilde Telariorum.

John, by the grace of God, &c., to his Archbishops, Bishops, &c., greeting. Know ye that, on the petition of the Mayor and our citizens of London, we have granted, and by the present charter have confirmed, that the Guild of Weavers shall not henceforth be in the City of London, nor be ever restored. Inasmuch as, however, we have been accustomed yearly to receive 18 marks of silver from that Guild of Weavers, our aforesaid citizens shall pay each year to us and our heirs 20 marks of silver in tale, at the Feast of St. Michael, at our Exchequer. Witnesses, H[ubert], Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, E[ustace] of Ely and W[illiam] of Avranches, Bishops, Hugh de Gournay, Robert de Harecort', Thomas Basset, Peter de Stok', Richard de Reiners. Given by the hands of the same H[ubert], Archbishop of Canterbury, at Gournay, the 20th day of March, in the third year of our reign [A.D. 1201–2].

Carta R. Henr' tertii de Gilda Telariorum.

Charter of Henry III. to the Weavers of London. Dated Suthwit', 37 [*sic*] June, 27 Henry III. [A.D. 1243].[4]

[1] These names are omitted in the 'Liber Custumarum.'

[2] Or "masecrev." Cf. "masecref," "mascref," a butcher. Hence our word *massacre*. The parish of St. Nicholas "Shambles" is here referred to.

[3] Original charter preserved at the Guildhall.

[4] Copied into 'Liber Custumarum' with mistake in date as above, and with the omission of the names of the witnesses, viz.: Peter of Savoy, Ralph son of Nicholas, Bertram de Croill', John de Lesingtone, John de Grey, W[illiam] de Kilk[enni], Archdeacon of Coventry, Henry de Wengham, Robert Walet', and William le Grey. Printed in 'Liber Cust.' (Rolls Series), i. 48.

Dimissio statere.

Be it remembered that on Wednesday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300], the Small Beam was delivered to Ralph de Arraz, to hold and keep until otherwise ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen; and that he should keep all the profits of the said Beam to the use of the City, saving to himself for his labour as the Mayor and Aldermen should decree. And this was granted to him by the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen.

Fo. xxxix b.

Breve Reg' de proclamacione pollardorum pro ob'.

Writ of Edward I., addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, enjoining them to see that the recent ordinance touching "pollards" and "crocards" passing current as halfpence, and not as pence, is duly observed, and that the price of victuals be not enhanced in consequence. Dated Windsor, 28 Jan., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300].[1]

Pro Escambio Breve.

Writ of Edward I. forbidding the melting down or refining of "pollards" or "crocards" or other base money, but the same are to be brought to the King's Exchange at the Tower, there to be exchanged. Dated Wyndesore, 29 Jan., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300].[2]

Elleccio Tell'.

Be it remembered that on Saturday before the Feast of Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300], the Commonalty of the Guild of Weavers of London elected bailiffs of their craft (*officio*) to hold the court of the same craft and to safeguard that which appertains to the same; and they presented the aforesaid bailiffs to Elyas Russell, then Mayor, by whom they were received, and sworn to hold pleas touching the aforesaid craft and safeguard all that appertains to the same. And if there be anything which cannot be determined by them in their court, the same should be presented to the aforesaid Mayor to be determined by him. And as often as shall be permitted the said Mayor shall attend their court. And all and singular the premises the aforesaid Commonalty of the said Guild agreed with common consent and assent to observe in the future without any gainsaying. The names of the said bailiffs, viz., Simon le Webbe[3] de Purtepoll and Vincent de Sutton.[4]

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 189-90.
[2] *Id.*, i. 190.
[3] Or weaver.
[4] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 126.

Eleccio alutar' ad custod' offic'.

Be it remembered that on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Matthias, Ap. [24 Feb.], the same year, Robert de Frowic, Thomas de Derby, William de Siningham, Roger de Bristolle, Hugh de Assinburne, Roger "de Pecherwys,"[1] William de Sandwich, [and] John de Lincoln were sworn to safeguard the craft of Cordwainers.

Eleccio Pistorum.

William le Mic', John Bogeys, Henry de Somersete, Walter de Gloucestre, Roger de Derby, Robert Nel, Robert de Stanford, Henry le Coupere, sworn to safeguard the craft of Bakers.

Ordinance of the Beadles of the various Wards touching Pollards.

Fo. xl.

Ordinacio Bedellorum diversarum Wardarum super pollard'.

Be it remembered that on Sunday before the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300], the serjeants of each Ward were summoned before the Mayor and Aldermen to hear and execute that which should be enjoined by the said Mayor and Aldermen, viz., that each Serjeant in his Ward shall carry his staff, and that any one refusing to accept two "pollards" for the sterling in payment for anything shall be arrested by the said beadles together with the article sold and the suit of the purchaser (*una cum secta emptoris*), and brought to the house of the Sheriff, all which the said beadles swore to observe,[2] viz., John, Serjeant of the Ward of Chepe; Richard, Serjeant of the Ward of Walebrock; David, Serjeant of [the Ward of] Nicholas de Farndone, within;[3] Roger, Serjeant of the same Ward, without; John, Serjeant of "Alcheresgate";[4] John, Serjeant of the Ward of Langeborne; Ralph, Serjeant of Bassingeshawe; John, Serjeant of Ferlingwarde;[5] Geoffrey, Serjeant of Colemannestrate; Roger, Serjeant of Candelwek-

[1] Cf. Sir Aubrey "le Pecherous," or "Pecherel," de Dinaunt. 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 105, 106, 109.

[2] A translation of the orders up to this point is printed in Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 42.

[3] Within Ludgate. Nicholas de Farndone appears to have been son-in-law of William de Farndone, to whom the Ward of Ludgate and Newgate within and without was conveyed by John, son of Ralph le Fevre, by deed enrolled in 1282. See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting, London,' vol. i. p. 112, notes 2 and 3; 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 11 n.

[4] Aldersgate.

[5] Cf. "Ferthingward," Letter-Book B, fo. 77. Identical with Lime Street Ward, not with Cornhill Ward, as conjectured by Riley ('Memorials,' Introd., p. xi n.).

strate; Hugh, Serjeant of the Ward of Bradestrate; Richard, Serjeant of Dowegate; John, Serjeant of Crepelgate without; Henry Bode, Serjeant of Bridge; John, Serjeant of Castle Baynard; John, serjeant valet (*serviens vallectus*), David, Serjeant of Farndone; John, Serjeant of Billingesgate; Thomas, Serjeant of the Ward of John de Canterbury;[1] Nicholas, Serjeant [of the Ward] of Farndon without the gate of Lodgate;[2] Henry, Serjeant of Vintry; Walter, Serjeant of Cordewanerestrate; William de Wycombe, valet of the Serjeant of the Ward of Tower; Ralph de Alegate; William, Serjeant of Bredstrate; John, Serjeant of Cornhull; Ralph, Serjeant of Crepelgate within; Luter, Serjeant of the Ward of Bissopesgate.

Eleccio custod' de Blad.

Be it remembered that on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300], before Elias Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Northone, Alderman, and the rest of the Aldermen, Adam Wade, John de Brinkele, Roger Hossebounde, Richard atte Holmes, Roger le Paumer, [and] Roger ate Vine came and were sworn to see that no one sold his corn at an unfair price, nor mixed mouldy corn with good, nor committed any other fraud.

The same day Geoffrey de Gernemuta (Yarmouth) and Richard de Wetherby were sworn at the Pavement.[3]

The same day Adam Lutekyn, Robert le Lou, [and] Clement le Pestour were similarly sworn at Billingsgate and Graschirg'.

[Di]missio mercat' de forestall.

Monday after the same Feast [Walter atte Belhous, Robert le Barbour,] John de Lewes, Gilbert de Gras, John his son, Peter de Screpestone, the wife of Thomas Pelicar', Stephen de Hadham, [William de Goringes,] Margery de Frydaistrate, Mariota, residing in the house of William de Harwe, and [William de Hendon] came before the Mayor and Aldermen in a court held for pleas of land, and were removed from the franchise of the City for forestalling corn, so that they should

[1] Tower Ward.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 57, note 3.

[3] "The Pavement in Chepe," a recognized market place for corn, situate, probably, near the church of St. Michael le Quern at the west end. Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 349.

be treated as foreigners, unless they found favour with the said Mayor and Aldermen.[1]

The same day [William ate Bellhous, Roger le Mortemer] and William Ballard ate Hole were forbidden to bring anything into the City except victuals, and the same day John Tilly was disfranchised for forestalling.

Fo. xl b.

Carta honoris de Walingeford.

Copy of Inspeximus Charter of Henry III. to the town of Wallingford. Dated Westminster, 12 Jan., 51 Henry III. [A.D. 1266–7].[2]

Salamon de Basinge complains of Thomas de Basinge, for whereas the said Thomas had been his guardian for a term of sixteen years from Michaelmas, 7 Edward I. [A.D. 1279], he had always refused to render an account. Pledges for prosecution, William de Frydaystrete and Edmund de Teye.

Fo. xli.

Littera directa Maiori per custodes Nundinarum Campanie et Brie.

Letter from Peter de Fremeville, Knt., and Robert de Champagne (*Campaniis*),[3] Wardens of the Fair of Champagne and Brie, to the Warden of London, or his deputy, reminding him of a former letter in which they had asked him to seize the goods and, if necessary, the bodies of "burgensis" Fauberti, a citizen of Florence and horsedealer, Gydo Fauberti and "Unicus"[4] Fauberti, his brothers, Master "Girald de Galaien,"[5] a physician, and James, son of the said "Nutus" [and] partner of the said "burgensis," in order to satisfy a debt of 1,600 small *livres tournois*[6] due to "Puchius de Prato," late horsedealer in the said Fair, Martin de Burgo Novo, and John de Burgo Novo, on contracts[7] made in and upon the body (*in corpore et supra corpus*) of the Fair of Bar-sur-Aube since the year A.D. 1292. Dated 9 Sept., A.D. 1299. "J. de Sancto Nabore."

Fo. xli b.

Be it remembered that on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300],

[1] Those whose names are placed in brackets recovered the favour of the City.

[2] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' i. 471; Gross, 'The Gild Merchant,' ii. 244.

[3] Appears as "Campania" in the Mayor's reply, *infra*, p. 64.

[4] Or "Nutus."

[5] Variously recorded as "Gylard de Galaron," "Gerard de Gayleyan'," and "Galyan."

[6] A *livre tournois* was one-fourth of a pound sterling.

[7] "Creantorum" (?): in the Mayor's reply *contractuum*.

Eleccio Communit'.

before Elyas Russel, then Mayor, John le Blunt, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Bettoyne, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Walter de "Finchufud," and the rest of the Aldermen there present, there were assembled six of the best and more discreet men of each Ward to elect two citizens who should attend the Parliament of the lord the King the second Sunday in Lent, for whom the aforesaid Commonalty would answer; and they elected Geoffrey de Norton, William de Bettoyne, Aldermen, John le Bancker, and William de Red, the same to have full power of the City aforesaid, so that whatever should be done by them the said Commonalty would ratify and confirm.

Breve R'.

Writ for the election of two citizens to attend the above Parliament. Dated Berwyk on Tweed, 29 Dec., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299].

Commissio.

Letter notifying the election of Geoffrey de Northone and William de Bettoyne. Dated London, 28 Feb., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299-1300].[1]

Litera Tellar' pro solucione xx^ti marc' sub sigillo communitatis.

Be it remembered that on Saturday after the Feast of St. Faith [6 Oct.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, William de Leyre, Walter de Finch[ingfeud], John the Coroner,[2] John de Armenters, Nicholas Picot, Aldermen, a certain letter under the names of Simon de Pourtepol and Vincent le Vinur was sealed with the seal of the Commonalty for 20 marks sterling, which sum was received from the said Simon and Vincent by Nicholas Picot, the Chamberlain, for the Guild of Weavers,[3] and was paid to Katherine le Fraunceys, as appears by her acquittance.

Fo. xlii. *Orainaciones Tellariorum.*

Ordinances of the Weavers made on Thursday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299-1300].[4]

[1] The writ, election, and return are printed in Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs,' i. 85. Cf. 'Liber Cust.,' i. 136.

[2] Otherwise known as John of the Vintry, or John Clerk of the Vintry. 'Liber Cust.,' i. 241 *et seq.*

[3] The City had agreed to pay the King this sum in return for his putting down the Weavers' Guild in London. See Charter of King John, *supra*, p. 55.

[4] Printed, with slight variations, in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 121-6.

Fo. xliii.

Litera Regis pro refutacione monete.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor and Sheriffs for the arrest of persons guilty of enhancing provisions, &c., owing to the recent ordinance touching money. Dated Wyndesore, 10 Feb., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300].[1]

Litera domini Reg' quod de cetero pollard non valeat ultra ob'.

Writ to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for enforcing a former writ touching "pollards" and "crocards" passing current for half-pence. Dated "Graham,"[2] 20 Jan., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299-1300].

Charter of Queen Eleanor, wife of King Edward I., to the Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ.[3]

Fo. xliii b.

Alianora, by the grace of God Queen of England, lady of Ireland, Duchess of Aquitaine, and by our lord the King Henry Warden of the Bridge-House,[4] London, to all who shall see or hear the present writing greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we are bound and held for us and our heirs to defend [and] warrant against all men for ever to the Prior and Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ residing in London all those tenements with their appurtenances which the same Prior and Friars hold in the street called "Colcherchstrate," in the parish of St. Olave in the Jewry and in the parish of St. Margaret de Lothebury in the City of London, by the grant of confirmation which we have made to the said Prior and Friars by this present writing with the assent and will of the Friar Stephen de Folburn', the sub-warden of the Bridge-House aforesaid, and the rest of the Brethren of the said house for 60 marks of silver, which we have received from the aforesaid Prior and Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 191.

[2] Grantham, co. Linc.

[3] Otherwise known as *Fratres de Sacca*, from their being apparelled in sackcloth. They originally settled outside Aldersgate about the year 1257, but afterwards removed to the Synagogue in Lothbury, at the north corner of the Old Jewry.

[4] After the battle of Evesham (1265), when the City lay at the King's mercy, Henry granted the Queen the custody of London Bridge, and she continued to enjoy the rents and lands belonging to the bridge for nearly six years, during which time the bridge was allowed to go to the bad. Realizing at length how matters stood, she restored it to the citizens, who on 1 Sept., 1271, elected again their own Wardens. 'Chron. Mayors and Sheriffs,' pp. 146–7.

towards the fabric of the said bridge, and for the providing of a chaplain which the said Prior and Friars shall at their own expense for ever provide to celebrate divine service for the soul of Richard le Keu, who devised and assigned all the tenements aforesaid with all their appurtenances to the Brethren of the aforesaid Bridge-House for the maintenance of a chaplain at their expense to celebrate divine service for his soul for ever. In [testimony] whereof, &c.[1]

Charter granted to the Dean and Church of St. Martin le Grand. Dated 4 Feb., 15 Hen. III. [A.D. 1230–1].[2]

Carta Reg' H. facta decano Sancti Martini Magni London.

[*cedula.*]

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs enjoining them, for the second time, to levy a sum of £29 on the property of Robert de Rokesle, who had served as fellow-sheriff with Martin de Ambresbury, if it should be proved that that sum was due to the said Martin from the said Robert on their joint-sheriffs' accounts. Dated York, 20 July, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

[*cedula.*] (*dors.*)

Monday after the Feast of Assumption B. M. [15 August], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]. Whereas it had been testified by Thomas Romeyn, the auditor of the account between Robert de Rokesle and Martin de Ambresbury, late Sheriffs of London, touching arrears of the ferm of the City, that the said Robert remained indebted to the said Martin in the sum of £29 2*s.* 11½*d.*, as appears in the account aforesaid; and whereas several days had been given the said Robert for producing his disbursements made for their joint advantage, which the said Robert desired to be taken into account, and he had failed to produce them; it was adjudged by John le Blund, the Mayor, William de Betoyne, John de Wengrave, William le Mazerer, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn (Hugh Pourte and Simon de Paris, Sheriffs), John de Canterbury, Richer de Refham, Henry de Gloucestre, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, that the aforesaid Sheriffs should levy the said money on the property of the said Robert de Rokesle to the King's use, in exoneration of

[1] A translation of this charter is given by Strype (Stow's 'Survey,' book iii. cap. iv.) from a copy preserved in the City's 'Liber Horn,' fo. 285.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' ii. 669.

the City and of the aforesaid Martin, who found sureties for his reimbursing the said Robert of all money reasonably spent for their common benefit, &c.

View of Account between Robert de Rokesle and Martin de Ambresbury, late Sheriffs of London, taken before Thomas Romayn, Thursday before the Nativity B. M. [*8 Sept.*], *26 Edward I.* [A.D. *1298*]. Fo. xliv.

Of Robert de Rokesle and Martin de Ambresbury, for arrears of the ferm of the City of London, £213 3*s.* 1*d.*; out of which there is allowed to the said Martin 100 marks which he paid to William de Bettoyne, then Chamberlain, and £25 7*s.* 9*d.* which he paid for casks purchased pursuant to the King's writ, and £6 5*s.* 9*d.* paid for alms, and £8 6*s.* 8*d.* which the Sheriffs of Essex and Surrey levied by writ of the King out of the Exchequer. The sum total allowed the said Martin by the items aforesaid being £106 13*s.* 6½*d.* So there remains upon the same £106 9*s.* 6½*d.*, whereof Robert answers for £13 3*s.* 1*d.*, and the said Martin answers for £93 6*s.* 5½*d.*, and so the sum will be complete. Item, the said Robert and Martin owe for divers extracts and sums £231 15*s.* 4½*d.*, viz., for the *Iter* of John de Berewik £181 17*s.* 6½*d.*, and for small purprestures £7 10*s.* 4*d.*, and for the rent of the late Adam de Strattone £33 12*s.* 2*d.*, and for divers debts £8 0*s.* 10*d.*, and for two debts 34*s.* as appears *supra*; of which the said Martin will himself be responsible for the rent of the late Adam de Strattone £33 12*s.* 2*d.*, and for amercements of Berkingecherche £13 6*s.* 8*d.* under divers heads; and the said Robert will himself be responsible for £67 6*s.* 2½*d.*, which he levied by divers sums as for the *Iter*, issues and other extracts. And so they owe in common £117 10*s.* 5½*d.*, still to be levied in London and the county of Middlesex. Sum total of the burden demanded of them £444 18*s.* 5½*d.*, of which Martin is himself responsible as of the ferm of the rents of Adam de Strattone and the amercements of Berking' for £246 18*s.* 10*d.*, whereof allowances are made to them as appears *supra* £106 13*s.* 6½*d.* And so they owe clear £140 5*s.* 3½*d.* The sum for which Robert himself answers, as appears *supra*, of the ferm, the *Iter*, and other extracts,

£80 9*s.* 3½*d.*, whereon there is allowed him by a tally of the Exchequer £19 7*s.* 5*d.*; and so he owes clear £69 15*s.* 9*d.* The sum which they answer for in common for debts still to be levied £117 10*s.* 4*d.* Moreover the said Robert is bound to the said Martin on a certain account of the last term of the year they were Sheriffs in £29 2*s.* 11½*d.* Whereof the said Robert demands allowance of certain costs and expenses by him incurred for their advantage, as he reasonably can show, &c.; and the said Martin likewise demands allowance of his expenses as justice shall dictate, &c.

Carta burgens' de Porthemue.

Charter of liberties to the burgesses of Portsmouth. Dated "Portesmue," 2 May, 5 Richard I. [A.D. 1194].[1]

Fo. xliv b.

Litera missa custodibus Nundinarum Campanie et Brie.

Letter from Elyas Russel, Mayor, and the citizens of London, to Sir Peter de Fremeville, Knt., and Robert de Champagne (*Campania*), Wardens of the Fair of Champagne and Brie, in reply to their request that he should compel "burgensis" Fauberti, Guydo Fauberti, and "Nutus" Fauberti, brothers of the said "burgensis," Master "Gylard" de "Galaron," physician, and James, [son] of the said "Nutus" and partner of "burgensis," to satisfy "Pucheus" de Prato and Martin de Novo Burgo and other creditors of a debt of 1,600 small *livres tournois* due on contracts (*contractuum*) made since A.D. 1292 at the Fair of Bar-sur-Aube. He informs them that he had made inquiries and had found that the debtors had compounded with the said Pucheus at the Fair of Bar-sur-Aube in 1293, as evidenced by a document under the seal of the Wardens of the Fair of Champagne and Brie, and the debtors were quit. Dated Saturday before mid-Lent, A.D. 1299.

Carta civium Exon'.

Inspeximus Charter of liberties granted to the citizens of Exeter. Dated Westminster, 24 March, 21 Henry III. [A.D. 1236-7].[2]

Fo. xlv.

Be it remembered that on Saturday the eve of St. Mark [25 April], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], Nicholas Pycot was made

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.' (from Cotton MS. Claudius D II.), ii. 655. Another copy will be found in 'Liber Horn,' fo. 286.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.' (from Cotton MS. Claudius D II.), ii. 667. Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 287 b.

Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Betoyne, William de Leyre, Salomon le Cotyler, Thomas Sely, John de Donestaple, Richer de Reffam, Richard de Gloucestre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndon, William le Mazyner, John le Blount, [and] Simon de Parys, Aldermen; and there were delivered unto him all those things appertaining to the said Chamber by John de Donestaple and Simon de Parys, the Chamberlains of the Guildhall,[1] who were that day removed from the said office by the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, as appears by indentures between them made. *Admissio Camerar'.*

The same day and year precept was given by the above Mayor and Aldermen to William Trente, Gerard Dorgoyl, Bartholomew de Ripariis, Peter de Muncuk, Bernard Johan, Geoffrey Sygin, Remund de Margeys, [and] Arnald Barage, that they for the future keep no hostels themselves for eating and sleeping, but [they shall lodge] only in the hostels of free men, on pain of forfeiture of all their movables; and for keeping and doing the premises a day was given to William Trente and Gerard Dorgoyl until the Feast of St. John the Baptist next, and to Bartholomew de Ripariis and the rest until the Feast of Ascension next, after which the penalty runs.[2] *Inhibicio Portegal'.*

The same day and year a similar precept was given to "Thetardo"[3] le Estreys, Bartram Brakele, "Arnado" Wassemod, Godescalcus de Hudendal', Hanekyn de London, Tydiman de Hane, Hildebrand de Nova Curia, Tydiman de Rone, John called "le Swarte," Tydiman le Swarte; and they have a day until..... *Inhibicio Teutonicorum.*

Charter of Sir Peter de Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall.

Edward [II.], by the grace of God, &c., to the Mayor and Commonalty of his City of London greeting. Whereas, among other lands and tenements which we by our charter lately gave and granted to our beloved and trusty Peter de Gavastone, *Carta dn'i Petri de Gavaston' Comitis Cornubie.*

[1] Donestaple and Paris appear to be the only instance recorded (so far as I have yet discovered) of two City Chamberlains being in office at the same time. See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' Introd., p. iv.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 69.

[3] "Thodardo," 'Liber Cust.,' i. 69.

Earl of Cornwall,[1] and to Margaret his wife, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, we granted that 100*s*. of rent which Philip de Kent, now deceased, enjoyed at your hands for life by gift and grant of Edmund, late Earl of Cornwall, out of a certain rent of £50 due for the Queenhithe[2] of London, and which, after the death of the said Philip, ought to revert to us and our heirs, should, after the decease of the said Philip, remain to the said Peter and Margaret and the heirs of their bodies, as in our aforesaid charter more fully is contained: we command you that ye take heed and answer for the said 100*s*. out of the aforesaid ferm of £50 to the said Peter and Margaret in form aforesaid, for we wish you to be quit thereof towards us according to right. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 28th day of August, the third year of our reign [A.D. 1309].

Fo. xlv b.

Convencio inter cives London' et mercatores de Amyas, Corbye et de Nele.

Agreement made between the City of London and the merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, whereby the latter covenant to pay yearly to the Sheriffs of London the sum of 50 marks sterling in return for certain trading privileges. Dated Monday before the Feast of St. "Lucye,"[3] iv Ides of October [12 Oct.], A.D. 1237.[4]

Fo. xlvi.

Be it remembered that Henry the Chaplain, called "de Malmesbyri," came before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, on Thursday after the Feast of the Invention of H. Cross [3 May], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], and renounced all action and demand against Henry Pudding, Floria his wife, and Philip, called "the Tailor," on account of any debt or injury as contained in two Bulls which the said Henry the Chaplain had obtained from the Court of Rome the previous year; and the said Philip was ordered to satisfy the said Henry of his demand within eight days, inasmuch as the franchise of the City does not

[1] Gavestone had recently returned from exile and been created Earl of Cornwall.

[2] Richard, Earl of Cornwall, father of Edmund, had granted Queenhithe to the citizens in 1246 at a fee ferm rent of £50. *Vide supra*, p. 15.

[3] Mistake for "Luce."

[4] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 64. Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 292.

permit any one of the City to be impleaded without the walls.[1]

Abiur' ae officio brocar' carrectarum.

Be it remembered that on the following Friday, before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Walter de Finchinnfeud, Nicholas de Farindone, Salamon le Cuteler, John de Donestaple, John le Blunt, William de Bettoyne, Symon de Parys, and Nicholas Pykot, Aldermen—John de Kirketone, John Bulichromp called "le Bindere," Richard de Kirketone, and Robert de Stanforde were convicted by inquest, to which they had appealed, of forestalling and of brokerage of carts (*abrocacione carectarum*). Accordingly they were committed for contempt against the lord the King. Nevertheless they abjured the business of brokerage of carts (*brocarie carectarum*) for ever, and would no more meddle in anything.

Be it remembered that on Friday after the Feast of St. John ante Portam Latinam [6 May], the year aforesaid, before William de Leyre, the *locum tenens* of Elyas Russel, the Mayor, William de Bettoyne, John de Kanterbury, Adam de Rockesle, John de Donestapil, Symon de Parys, Nicholas Pyckoc, Nicholas de Farindone, [and] Walter de "Fingfeud," Aldermen, it was agreed by Roger de Lintone, Robert le Convers, Robert Pipeherst, Andrew Mel, Symon Godard, William de Gartone, William de Helwetone, John Heysone, Richard Jordon, John de Parys, Nicholas de Neueport, Henry de Farinham, Geoffrey "Sckot," John Fayrhod, Richard de Bolintone, Henry de Kele, Robert Gangy, Peter de Hungrie, Geoffrey de Bocham, Elyas de Brestolle, Peter de Blakeneye, William de Gylingham, John de Dorkingge, Nicholas le Convers, Robert de Gloucestre, Ralph le Massoun, William de la Marche, Adam Mulgar, Alan de Suff[olk], Richard de Horham, Henry the Tailor of *la Ryole*, Elyas de Suffolk, Robert de Worestede, Adam Trug, Walter de Bredstrate, William Greylond, William de Bradewelle, John May, William de Creshantone, Peter Berneval, Edmund Trentemars, Richard de Alegate, John le Poter, Hugh Purthe, William Lambyn, Richard Horin, "ferour," Richard Horin, fishmonger,

[1] See charter dated 26 March, 52 Henry III.

John de Hestone, John le Mazerer, Edmund the Tailor, Robert de Campedene, Walter le Marberer, Robert Pyckeman, Richard Swothe, Ralph de St. Edmund, John le Coffer, William Delisle (*de Insula*), Richer de Refham, taverner, John le Plater, Henry le Jonne, Matthew le Caundeler, Yvo de Wetle, Richard le Sawyer, John Bonquer, Paul le Bocceler, William Cosyn, John de Halinburne, Adam de Horsham, Stephen le Chauser, Walter de Wanloc, Henry de Merlawe, William de Hamme, William Morys, [and] John de Hatfeud — that William de Bettoyne, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, Ralph de Alegate, Geoffrey Hurel, [and] Hugh Purthe, should prepare an account of 20,000 marks, expenses of the Commonalty, and present it to the Treasury and Barons of the Exchequer at York on Monday after Trinity Sunday.

Fo. xlvi b.

Breve dn'i R' ad inquirend' pro transgr' monete.

The King's writ notifying the appointment of John Butteturte, John Delisle, and Roger de Hegham as Commissioners to inquire into cases of exportation of sterling money, gold and silver, plate, wool, &c., and the exchange of the same for base coin which was imported into England and unlawfully changed, with power to punish offenders, summon witnesses, &c. Dated Westminster, 1 April, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Breve Just' pro eodem.

Writ issued by the above John de Butteturte, John Delisle, and Roger de Hegham to the Sheriffs of London, bidding them bring up before them at the Guildhall, on the day after the Feast of Ascension [19 May], those who had been sworn before J[ohn] de Cobham[1] and his fellow Justices in their several Wards to inquire after those guilty of circulating base coin, together with those who had been indicted for that offence and their mainpernors. Dated Ipswich, 10 May, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Abbrocar' iur' de officio Peletrie.

Thursday after the Feast of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], Nicholas de York and Robert Blaket elected and sworn brokers of Peltry before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Fo. xlvii.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to bring up Hugh the

[1] Became a Baron of the Exchequer in 1276.

Parson of "Qwat"[1] and Thomas de Chalkeleye before William Inge[2] and his fellow Justices appointed for the gaol delivery at Gloucester to answer charges of divers robberies, &c., brought by Thomas Maloysel. Witness, W[illiam] Inge, at Gloucester, 28 April, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Breve Willelmi Inge pro appello probator' Glouc'.

A similar writ of the same date for bringing up Manckin (or Mannekin) le Hewmer, Laurence le Polleter, Robert Clarel, William "de la chundelrye," Geoffrey le Uscher, William de Chalfhunte, Edmund le Criour, Elyas de la Wardrobe, servant of John de Benstede, and Thomas "Quatrosoz," in the King's gaol at Gloucester, before the Justices at Gloucester to answer like charges brought against them by Robert Nurry, approver (*probator*).

Breve pro eodem.

A similar writ of the same date for bringing up Walter Scot, of Wodestret, and John Russel to answer like charges brought by the above Robert Nurry.

Breve pro eodem.

Be it remembered that on Monday before the Feast of Ascension [19 May], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], in the presence of Elias Russel, the Mayor, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Salomon le Cutteler, John de Kent, Nicholas de Farndone, [and] Walter de Fingfeud, Aldermen, there were elected auditors of the account of John de Donestapil and Symon de Parys, the Chamberlains of the Guildhall, by the common consent of the whole Commonalty of the several Wards, viz., John Baunquer (?), Andrew de Staunford, Roger le Palmere, and Geoffrey le Hurel.

Compot' Joh' de Donestapil et Symonis de Parys.

Letter from Robert [de Elintone], Abbot of the Holy Cross of Waltham, to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City of London, notifying the appointment of Geoffrey de Nortone, citizen of London, to act as his soke-reve and claim the rights of his court from the Abbey's tenants in London, according to the laws and customs of the City, and asking the said Mayor,

Littera Abbat' de Waltham pro socnereve.

[1] There are two parishes of this name in Shropshire, viz., Quatt Jarvis and Quatt Malvern.

[2] A Justice of Assize; appointed a Justice of Common Pleas in 1314, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1316. He sat as one of the judges in the trial of Gaveston in 1312, having previously fallen out of favour with Edward II. in 1308. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), vol. i. pp. 136 n., 264; ii. 43.

&c., to receive the said Geoffrey in that capacity. Dated Waltham, the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Fo. xlvii b.

Compot' pont' Lond', viz., Joh' le Benere et Will'i Jordan.

Be it remembered that Walter de Finchingfeud and William de Leyre, Aldermen and auditors of the account of John le Benere and William Jordan, Wardens of London Bridge, came before the Mayor and Aldermen on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], and produced a certain schedule, wherein it appeared that the said Wardens had rendered their account touching the bridge from the Feast of Pentecost, 26 Edward I., until Midsummer, 28 Edward I., as set out in the rolls delivered to Nicholas Picot, the Chamberlain, and that at Easter term, anno 28, they were indebted to the extent of 19*s.* 2*d.*, and at St. John's term, the same year, to the extent of £12 11*s.* 11¾*d.*; and the said Wardens remain in office, &c.

Returnum brevis pro appello probatoris Glouc'.

Return made to writs of William Inge, Justice for gaol delivery at Gloucester, addressed to John de Armenters and Henry de Fingrie, Sheriffs of London, anno 28 Edward I.[1] The Mayor answers for himself that he has not the custody of any prison in London nor ought to answer for prisoners. The Sheriffs answer that Mannekyn le Haumer and Laurence le Poleter are freemen of the City, and by reason thereof they (the Sheriffs) had released them on mainprise for their appearance at the first assize at the Tower, or before the Justices for gaol delivery of Newgate, to answer the charges brought against them, and therefore they (the Sheriffs) could not act as requested without an offence against the franchise of the City. [The Sheriffs further answer that] Robert Clarel, William de la Chandelerie, Geoffrey le Ussher, William de Chalfhunte, Edmund le Creyour, Elias de la Garderobe, and Hugh the Parson of "Quat" were delivered to them by the King's Marshal, and they could not send them out of the City without the King's writ for costs and charges arising from such an act. [The Sheriffs further answer that] Thomas de Chalkele had been arrested in the City, and being appealed by divers approvers

[1] *Vide supra*, pp. 68, 69.

before the King's Justices at Newgate had put himself on the country.

And because Elias Russel, the Mayor, and the Aldermen were unwilling that the said John and Henry should suffer loss for making a return in support of the City's franchise they promised the said John and Henry an indemnity.

Inquisicio capta pro ponte juxta murum in Warda de Bradestrate pro Mora.

Inquisition taken by the Mayor and Aldermen on Friday the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas [7 July], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], as to the liability to maintain two bridges in the Ward of Broad Street and to find hinges for Bishopsgate.[1]

Fo. xlviii.

Inquisicio capta pro factura cursus de Walebroc contra cancelar' Sc'i Steph'i de Walebroc.

Inquisition taken before the Mayor on Wednesday the morrow of the Translation of St. Benedict [11 July], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], as to who are bound to repair the covering over the water-course of Walebroc, over against the chancel-wall of the church of St. Stephen de Walebroc. The jurors—Robert de Parys, William Prior, John de Plumstede, John Paie, William de Netlestede, William Reyner, Thomas Peccok, William de Camerwelle, Symon de Brouctone, John de Hackene, Roger de Coumbe, [and] William de Raningtone—say that the parishioners of the said church of St. Stephen are bound of right to repair the said covering. The Sheriffs, therefore, are told to distrain the said parishioners to do the building aforesaid.[2]

Carta fratrum predicatorum.

Confirmation by King Edward I. of grant formerly made, at his request, by the Mayor and the rest of the Barons of the City to Robert [Kilwardby], Archbishop of Canterbury, of two lanes adjacent to his place of Castle Baynard and the Tower of Montfychet,[3] for the purpose of enlarging the aforesaid place, on condition that the said Archbishop should provide the citizens with a more convenient way, as he had now done. This charter of confirmation is expressed to have been granted in order to

[1] Translation printed in Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 43.

[2] A translation is printed in the 'Memorials' (p. 43) omitting the names of the jury.

[3] In 1275, anno 3 Edward I., Robert Fitz-Walter obtained licence from the Crown to convey Baynard Castle and the Tower of Montfichet to the Archbishop for the purpose of the foundation of the House and Church of the Friars Preachers or Black Friars. See 'Liber Cust.' (Rolls Series), Introduction, p. lxxvi.

prevent action being taken either against the Archbishop or the Barons aforesaid by the Justices Itinerant at the Tower, on the ground of purpresture. Dated Westminster, 10 June, 4 Edward I. [A.D. 1276].[1]

Districcio facta super mercatores de Brabancia.

Be it remembered that Peter de Blackeneye, John Beufleur, John de Dorkyng, and William de Hackeneye came on Friday the Feast of the Translation of St. Swithin [15 July], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], before Elias Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, and other Aldermen [not named], and complained that the Duke of Brabant had seized and kept their wool of the value of £177 6*s.* 3*d.* Precept was accordingly made to John de Armenters, one of the Sheriffs, to arrest the goods and chattels of the Duke's subjects, and to deliver no cocket[2] to them until he had seized goods to the amount aforesaid.—Also on Sunday the eve of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.] came John Gumbard before William de Leyre, the Mayor's *locum tenens*, and complained that the Duke of Brabant had taken 7½ pieces of cloth from him, each cloth worth 6½ marks. Precept accordingly to the Sheriff as above.

Concessio facta Johanni le Bener' et Willelmo Jordan custodibus pontis London'.

Be it remembered that on Wednesday the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], the year aforesaid, it was agreed by Elias Russel, the Mayor, William de Leyre, John le Blunt, William de Bettoyne, Thomas Romeyn, Salomon le Cutteler, Symon de Parys, John de Donestapil, Nicholas Pyckoc, and Henry de Gloucestre, Aldermen, that John le Benere and William Jordan, the Wardens of London Bridge, should be quit of all tallages and all offices of the City so long as they remained Wardens of the bridge.

Be it remembered that on Monday the Feast of St. James [25 July], the year aforesaid, came Henry le Waleys and Philip de Norhamtone, fripperer (*pheliparius*), before the Mayor and Aldermen, and undertook, on behalf of Alice de Stistede,

[1] Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 294. Printed in 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 127. In the original MS. of the 'Liber Albus' the charter is wrongly ascribed to Edward II. Stow ('Survey,' Thoms's ed., p. 127) remarks that in place of the lanes destroyed by the Archbishop he "built the late new church of the Black Friers and placed them therein."

[2] The name applied to a seal used by officers of the Customs.

late wife of Hugh Mulgas, to pay the sum of 10 marks to London Bridge in the event of her failing to pay a similar sum to Master Peter de Dene, she having formerly given pledges to the Preaching Friars for such payment, as appears by an indenture in the custody of the Chamberlain.

Charter of Henry I. to the Priory of Holy Trinity, London.[1] Fo. xlviii b.

Carta Priorat' Sancte Trinitat' London.

Henricus dei gracia Rex Angl' Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse canicatu' [sic] *regularium canonicorum Sancte Trinitatis Lond' quem uxor mea M[atildis] Regina sibi*[2] *instituit esse stabilem inperpetuum et liberum a subjeccione omnium ecclesiarum.*[3] *Et ut ipsi canonici claudant viam que est inter ecclesiam suam et murum civitatis concessi eciam eisdem canonicis pro anima mea et anima M[atildis] regine coniugis mee viginti quinque libras blanch' annuatim in puram perpetuam elemosinam de redditu ipsius M[atildis] Regine in Exon'*[4] *quas ipsa M[atildis] Regina assensu meo illis dedit in vita sua. Et ita ut quicunque Vicecomes fuerit in Exon'*[5] *eas reddat predictis canonicis ad Pach' et ad festum Sancti Michaelis Lond' sicut unquam melius reddite fuerunt. Preterea dedi eisdem canonicis portam de Alegate cum socca ad eam pertinente. Et concessi eisdem canonicis quod habeant soccam de Anglica cnictenegild cum terris et omnibus libertatibus suis ad eandem soccam infra civitatem Lond' et extra pertinentibus. Volo et firmiter precipeo* [sic] *quod predicti canonici et eorum homines omnes terras*

[1] A translation of this charter made from the cartulary of the Priory compiled in 1425 by Thomas de Axebrigge, and now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (a modern transcript of the cartulary with a translation being preserved in the Guildhall Library, London), is printed by Dugdale ('Monast.,' vol. vi. part i. p. 157), who makes reference to this copy in Letter-Book C, although he gives the folio as 68 instead of 48 b. Cf. Guildhall MS. No. 122, vol. iv. pp. 771-4.

[2] "Ibi," Guildhall transcript.

[3] The word *secularium* has been struck through and *ecclesiarum* written above it. The copies of the charter in 'Liber Horn' and 'Liber Memorandorum' have *secularium*, whilst that in 'Liber Dunthorn' has *ecclesiarum*.

[4] "Oxon'" in 'Liber Horn' and 'Liber Memorandorum.'

[5] In Dugdale's translation it is "Devonshire."

et possessiones et feoda sua et elemosinas suas tam in ecclesiis quam in rebus et possessionibus mundanis habeant et teneant cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis in bosco et plano in pratis et pasturis in aquis et molendinis in viis et semitis in stagnis et vivariis in mariscis et piscariis in grangiis et virgultis infra civitatem et extra infra burgum et extra cum soca et saca et tol et tem et infangenethyef. Et quod ipsi canonici et omnes sui liberi sint et quieti inperpetuum de omnibus gildis et scotis et wytis et assisis et de omnibus auxiliis vic[ecomitum][1] et minister'lium [sic] *eorum et de omnibus sectis de Syris et hundredis et leth[is] et hustingis de placibis et querelis et quieti sint et liberi de ydagiis et taylagiis de excercitibus et equitacionibus de oneribus expedicionum et vigiliis faciendis de operacionibus castellorum parcorum poncium vivariorum murorum et omnibus clausuris et de omni careto[2] et sumagio et navigio et domuum regalium edificacione et omnimodo operacione et omni seculari servicio et exaccione et de omnibus occasionibus: concessi eciam quod prefati canonici et omnes sui sint quieti ab omni Thelonio in omni foro et in omnibus nundinis et in omni transitu viarum ponsium* [sic] *et maris per totum r[egnum] meum: et homines qui tenent de predictis Canonicis tam in civitate Lond' quam extra non placitent nisi in curia ipsorum Canonicorum ubi placitare debent et proibeo super forisfacturam meam quod non ponatur[3] in placitum de aliquo suo tenemento nisi coram me vel capitali Justic[iario] meo et quod nullus eis vel hominibus suis contra hac* [sic] *cartam meam in aliquo forisfaciat quin ipsi et omnes terre et possessiones sue et hominum suorum sint in custodia et speciali proteccione mea. T[estibus] Rann[ulpho] Canc[ellario] G. de Clinton' Radulpho Basset apud Northampton.*

Writ of Edward I. to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City forbidding them to exact tallage from the Prior of Holy Trinity, London.

[*cedula.*] *Edwardus dei gracia Rex Angl' etc. Maiori et Aldermannis de civitate London' salutem. Quia dilectus nobis in Christo Prior Sancte*

[1] "Vir'," Guildhall transcript.
[2] "Careio," *ibid.*
[3] "Ponantur," *ibid.*

Trinitatis London' per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie quas inspeximus tenet terras et tenementa sua in civitate nostra London' et in suburbio eiusdem libera et quieta de tallagio per quod ad tallagium nobis inde prestandum non tenetur, vobis mandamus quod demandam quam facitis prefato Priori de tallagio in civitate predicta nuper assesso pro terris et tenementis que ipse tenet in eadem civitate et suburbio eiusdem in pace permittatis. Et districcionem si quam in ea occasione feceritis indilate relaxetis eidem. T[este] W. de Carleton' apud Ebor' xxviij die Maii anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo [A.D. *1304*].

Charter of Henry I. to the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity, London, granting them a right to close a highway.[1]

H[enricus] rex Anglie Ricardo Episcopo Lund' et Alberico de Ver' vicecomiti et omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis Lundon' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Sancte Trinitati et Normanno Priori et Canonicis Sancte Trinitatis Lund' ut claudant muro viam que erat inter ecclesiam et officinas eorum et murum Civitatis Lund' ex utraque parte usque ad murum predictum civitatis. Et in pace teneant. Et via que solebat ibi esse sit amodo ante ecclesiam suam ex alia parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animabus patris mei et matris et predecessorum et successorum meorum et pro salute mea et statu regni mei. T[estibus] Ranulpho Cancellario et Gaufrido de Clintona et Radulpho Basset apud Norhamtonam. [*ceâula.*] (*dors.*)

Writ of certiorari to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London touching alleged restriction placed upon merchants of Bordeaux as to their residence in the City,[2] and illegal exaction of twopence for every cask of wine by way of pontage. Dated Carlisle, 30 June, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300]. Fo. xlviii b. *Breve domini R' pro Vasconibus.*

Return to the above writ, viz.: Neither the merchants of Bordeaux nor any other foreign merchants were wont to hire and hold hostels in London at a time when the citizens enjoyed their full franchise as they now do by confirmation of the lord *Returnum istius Brevis.*

[1] A transcript and translation of this charter are recorded in the Guildhall MS. No. 122, vol. i. p. 14.

[2] In the previous month of April a similar restriction had been placed upon certain Portuguese and Teutonic merchants. *Supra*, p. 65.

the King, nor to have other foreigners living in their house or entertained at their table. Nevertheless they are able to hold cellars and other houses for storing their wines and other merchandise, and this for a fixed time according to the liberty and custom of the City.

As regards the pontage demanded of them for their wines, the lord the King granted to the aforesaid citizens that for the repair and maintenance of London Bridge they should have and take of every cask of wine passing under the bridge and beyond, twopence, and this by charter of the King himself, which he made to them for a certain time still running, &c.

Fo. xlix.

Secunda litera Nundinarum Campanie et Brie pro Burgens' Fuberti.

Another letter from Peter de "Fremiville," Knt., and Robert de Champagne, Wardens of the Fair of Champagne and Brie, to the Mayor and citizens of London, denying that the debt due to Pucheus de Prato had been satisfied as stated in the Mayor's letter, and again requesting him to cause the goods and persons of the creditors named in their former letter to be seized to satisfy the debt and costs, lest they should be compelled to prohibit the Mayor and citizens from bringing their goods to the aforesaid Fair. Dated May, A.D. 1300.

Concessio Simon' le Coteler.

Be it remembered that on Friday next after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], before William de Leyre [and] Walter de Finchingf[eud], the Mayor's deputies, Henry le Galeys, Adam de Fulham, Salomon le Coteler, John de Donestaple, Martin Box, [and] Nicholas Picot, Aldermen, came Simon le Coteler, of London Bridge, and agreed on behalf of himself, his wife, and John and William his sons, that if he should receive the said John and William into his house or, in future, maintain them in any way he would surrender all right and claim to the house he held on London Bridge to the said bridge.

Fo. xlix b.

Breve dn'i R' pro arestac' Will'mi de Sant.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to seize the merchandise of William de Sant, merchant of Bayonne, found in the City, and to keep it until further orders. Dated York, 13 June, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Amissio libertatis.

Tuesday the morrow of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], before William de Leyre [and]

Walter de Finch[ingfeud], deputies of Elias Russel, the Mayor, Richard de Gloucestre, Salamon le Coteler, John le Blund, William de Betoyne, [and] Nicholas Picot, Aldermen—Geoffrey de Hallingbire, Richard Baudechun,[1] William Baudechun, William de Chalfhunt, Robert Orpedeman, "James" le Swayn, Robert le Clovier, and Thomas le "Norreys"[2] came and put themselves to an inquisition that they were not accustomed to forestall. The inquisitors, viz., Alan de Suffolk, Adam Wade, John Fairhod, Thomas le Blund, and others in the panel, say on oath that the said Geoffrey and others are forestallers of wood and coal, and have been accustomed so to be. Therefore let the said Geoffrey and others lose the freedom of the City, and be treated as foreigners until, &c.

(Afterwards, viz., on Friday before the Feast of St. George [23 April], anno 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], came Richard Baudechon and Thomas le "Northreve" and satisfied the Commonalty of their trespass, and were admitted to the freedom of the City and sworn, &c., as appears in the paper of redemption of freedom.)

Litera respons' directa custod' Nundin' Campan'.

Reply made by Elias Russel, the Mayor, and citizens of London to the letter of Peter de "Fremville," Knt., and Robert de Champagne, Wardens of the Fair of Champagne and Brie, declining to arrest the goods and bodies of the debtors mentioned therein, inasmuch as they were not freemen of the City, except by special order of the King, who was then engaged in war with Scotland. Dated Saturday after the Feast of Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], A.D. 1300.

Fo. l.

Breve Reg' pro Richero de Refham.

Writ to the Sheriffs of London enjoining them to cause Henry le Galeys to appear before the Barons of the Exchequer three weeks after the Feast of St. John the Baptist to answer Richer de Refham and Thomas Sely touching 50 marks which the said Henry, at the time when he was Mayor and the aforesaid Richer and Thomas were Sheriffs of the City,[3] levied on

[1] This name struck through, with the following words superscribed, viz., *quia postea fecit finem et reconciliatus est.*

[2] The preceding note applies.

[3] A.D. 1298-99.

the goods and chattels of the merchants of Amyas, Corbye, and Neyle, and unlawfully retains, which money appertains to the City's ferm, and as such should have been received by the said Richer and Thomas and accounted for to the Exchequer. Witness, W. de Carltone, at York, 14 June, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Ordinacio de comp' Camerariorum.

Be it remembered that on Saturday after the Feast of Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], it was agreed by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, John le Blund, William de Bettoyne, Richard de Gloucestre, Salamon le Coteler, Adam de Fulham, John de Donestaple, Henry de Gloucestre, Simon de Parys, Walter de Finch[ingfeud], Nicholas de Farndone, Ralph de Honilane, Nicholas Picot, [and] John de Canterbury, Aldermen, that all Chamberlains of the Chamber of the Guildhall for the time being should for the future, between the Feast of St. Michael and the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, render an account for the time they had been Chamberlains before the Mayor for the time being, or some other person elected by him and the Aldermen.[1]

Ordinacio aprentic'.

It was further agreed that the names of all apprentices who should not thenceforth be entered on the paper by their masters within their first year should be enrolled in a certain schedule and be exhibited at the next Husting to the Mayor and Aldermen, so that two Aldermen be elected by the Mayor and associated with the Chamberlain for the time being, so that the said two Aldermen and the Chamberlain have full power to hear and determine and receive the fines of the said apprentices.

Litera consignata de sigillo communitatis facta executor' custodum Pont' Lond' de comp' dicti Pontis.

Acquittance under the common seal of the City to the representatives of T[homas] Cros, Richard Knotte, and Edmund Horn, late Wardens of London Bridge, on their accounts. Dated Tuesday the eve of the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Litera com' Cornub'.

Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, to the citizens and Sheriffs of London, enjoining them to pay a life annuity of 8 marks out of the ferm of Queenhithe to William de Cippeham. Dated "Assecherugg," 19 Feb., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1].

[1] This and the following ordinance are printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 93.

(And be it remembered that the above letter is delivered to Nicholas Pecot, the Chamberlain, for safe keeping until, &c.)

Be it remembered that on Friday the morrow of St. Michael, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], Richard de Caumpes and Luke de Havering were presented for the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and the whole Commonalty of the said City, before Sir Ralph de Sandewych, the Constable of the Tower, and were admitted according to the terms of the charter of the City. Fo. 1 b. *Admissio vicecomitum.*

The following Monday it was agreed and granted by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and the Aldermen there present, and by good and lawful men of the craft of peltry and of the curriers, that thenceforth workmen of the craft of curriers should not for the future take, viz., for every thousand of *grisevere*,[1] more than 5*s.*; also for *stranglin*[2] and *polan*[3] and every kind of black work (*et cujuslibet alterius nigri operis*), more than 5*s.* 6*d.*; and for *Roskyn*,[4] more than 3*s.* 6*d.*; and for a hundred of conies of England, more than 12*d.*; and for a hundred of conies of Spain, more than 8*d.*; and for a hundred of *Scrimpyns*,[5] more than 7*d.* *Ordinacio corrariorum.*

And the aforesaid curriers agree that if it shall happen in future, which God forbid, that any of the said craft of curriers contravene this ordinance in any particular and thereof be convicted, they shall make amends according to the amount of their trespass as shall be adjudged by three men of the craft of peltry and one man of the craft of curriers elected and sworn for the purpose. And for the observance of this ordinance there were elected by men of each craft, viz., Philip de Northone, Simon de Bruchtone, John de Cornewaille, skinners, and Martin le Coureour.

[1] Grey-work, a kind of fur of inferior value (Riley); Wright, on the other hand, in his volume of 'Vocabularies' (p. 99, note 2) terms it "one of the richest furs of the Middle Ages," but from which animal it was obtained is uncertain.

[2] *Strangline.* According to a note of the fourteenth century in the 'Liber Horn' (fo. 249 b), "strandling" was the fur of the squirrel about Michaelmas.

[3] According to the authority mentioned in the previous note *polane* was the fur of the black squirrel.

[4] The same authority describes *Roskyn* as the fur of the squirrel in summer.

[5] A fur of less value than rabbi skins of the worst quality (Riley).

Breve pro mercatoribus ae Bordegal'.

Writ of certiorari addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London desiring further information as to whether merchants of Bordeaux were allowed to reside on the premises which they hired for the purpose of storing their wine and other merchandise, and if so, whether they were allowed to receive other foreign merchants, and for how long, &c. Dated at Carlaverok,[1] 29 August, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Return'.

Return to the above writ to the effect that it was not permitted to merchants of Bordeaux or any other foreign merchants to reside on premises hired for storing merchandise, nor to receive others therein, but they ought to reside in the houses of citizens and within their close (*clausum*), and this for the space of forty days and no more, so that they sell their wares within that time.

Fo. li.

Eleccio Maior' London'.

Friday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], by the common consent and assent of Elyas Russel, then Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, John le Blund, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Thomas Romeyn, William le Mazerer, John de Donestaple, John de Vintry, John de Canterbury, Martin Box, Hugh Pourte, Nicholas Pycot, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, Adam de Fulham, Aldermen, and the whole Commonalty of the City, Elyas Russel was elected to the office of Mayor of the said City and sworn, and on the morrow was received by the Constable of the Tower of London, viz., Sir Ralph de Sandwych, without the outer gate of the Tower, according to the terms of the charter granted to the City by the aforesaid King.

Litera Archiep'i Cant' directa vic' Midd'.

Robert [Winchelsey], by Divine permission Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, to his beloved son the Sheriff of Middlesex greeting, &c. By frequent complaint of officers of our manor of Harewes,[2] we have heard that you voluntarily withdraw pleas of men and tenants of us and our church in the said manor, which ought and were accustomed to

[1] The royal army entered Scotland in July and ravaged Galloway, one of the castles captured being that of Caerlaverock, on the Nith.

[2] Harrow. The manor and church continued to belong to the See of Canterbury until the reign of Henry VIII., when they were exchanged by Cranmer for Crown property. Newcourt, 'Repertorium,' i. 634–6.

be tried in our court there within our franchise, to the county of Middlesex beyond our said franchise, by releasing and setting free distresses and attachments made by our bailiffs there, whereby you have incurred the sentence of the greater excommunication as a wilful violator and disturber of the rights and liberties of our church of Canterbury. Wherefore we bid you, on peril of your soul's health, henceforth not to presume to attempt such things to the prejudice of our franchise and that of our aforesaid church, but by asking pardon for offences committed, to give a suitable satisfaction to us and the church you have offended, thereby consulting your soul's health as speedily as possible, otherwise we shall not hesitate to exercise due vengeance upon you for the defence of ecclesiastical law and liberty. You will not delay informing us what you purpose doing in the matter before the Feast of All Saints. Dated at Otteford, viii Ides Oct., A.D. 1300, the seventh year of our consecration.

Custodia et manuc' Joh'nis de Gildeford pro Alicia fil' Will'i de Thele infra etatem.

Thursday the morrow of All Souls [2 Nov.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], the wardship of Alice, daughter of William de Thele, was granted by the Mayor and Aldermen to John de Gildeford, who found the following mainpernors—viz., John Heyron, junior, Simon Gut, Simon de Northamtone, and William le Brewere—that he would maintain, treat, and instruct the said Alice as he ought, would not let her suffer disparagement nor marry without the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen and of her parents, and would faithfully answer to her, on her coming of age, for her property, valued at 12 marks by the year.

Et dedit Cam'e pro ingressu ijs. vjd.

Litera communi sigillo signata directa Archiep'o Cant'.

Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to Robert [Winchelsey], Archbishop of Canterbury, praying him to excuse their attendance on the day named in his summons, on account of their being engaged on various and pressing business of the King, and asking for an appointment with him after the next Parliament,[1] according to his convenience. Dated 18 Nov., A.D. 1300.

Fo. li b.

In full Husting of London for Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300],

[1] Met at Lincoln 20 Jan., 1301.

Manucapcio Agnet' de Frowyk pro custoaia Henr' filii Reginald' de Frowyk.

the wardship of Henry, son and heir of Reginald de Frowyk, being under age, was granted—by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, Richard de Caumpes, Sheriff, John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, Thomas Romeyn, John de Donestaple, Nicholas de Farndone, William de Leyre, Hugh Pourte, John de Canterbury, William de Betoyne, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen—to Agnes his mother, who found mainpernors—viz., Manekyn le Heumer, Odo de Essex, William Walraund, John Heyron, junior, Robert de Kellesseye, Peter Adrian, William Passemer, John Sharp, tailor, Nicholas Beaubelot, [and] Richard de Boningtone—that she would properly maintain and instruct the said Henry, and would not let him be disparaged or marry without the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen and of his parents (*parentum*) on his father's side, and would render true account of his property on his coming of age.

Carta libertat' de Radingg' R' Henr' tercii patris R' Edwardi nunc.

Charter of Henry III. to the burgesses of Reading. Witnesses, B[oniface], Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, Peter de Savoy, Ralph son of Nicholas, Bertram de Crioillis, John de Grey, Master William de Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventre, Henry de Wengham, Henry [de] Baton', &c. Dated at Portesmuh', 5 July, 37 Hen. III. [A.D. 1253].[1]

(Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday before the Feast of Annunciation B. M., anno 11 Edward II., came John le Acatour, Mayor of the town of Radyng', before John de Wengrave, the Mayor of London, and the Aldermen, and complained that the Sheriffs had distrained Thomas le Clerk of Walyngford, a fellow-burgess, for toll and custom on his merchandise, contrary to the above charter, which being read, precept was issued to the Sheriffs to surrender the distress so taken and allow the said Thomas and all burgesses of the aforesaid town to be quit of toll.)

Bona legata

Inventory of goods bequeathed to Johanna, daughter of

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.' (ii. 671) without the names of the witnesses. Cf. Inspeximus Charter of Edward III. printed in Man's 'Reading' (p. 342), where the names of six more witnesses are given.

Walter le Blund and wife of Stephen de Abyndone, and delivered to the said Stephen on Tuesday the eve of St. Andrew, Ap. [30 Nov.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].[1]

Johanne fil' Walteri le Blund.

Fo. lii.

Inventory of goods bequeathed to John, son of Walter le Blund, junior, and remaining in the charge of Hugh Pourte, and surveyed on Tuesday the eve of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, Symon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, [and] Nicholas Pycot.

Bona legata Johanni fil' Walteri le Blund juniori existencia in custodia H. Pourte.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London complaining that the orders made in the Parliament at Stebenhethe[2] for the prevention of the importation of base money into the kingdom had been imperfectly carried out, and enjoining that greater care be taken in future. Dated Carlisle, 3 Nov., 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].

Breve Reg' pro proclamacione et custodia facienda pro moneta veniente de partibus transmarinis.

Proclamation thereon.

Fo. lii b.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], Adam de Fulham, Alderman, Manekin le Heumer, Richard de Welleford, and William Trente mainprised Laurence le Poleter to produce him before the Mayor and Aldermen on the morrow of St. Hillary next, to hear their judgment upon him for having beaten Thomas Atte Welle, the King's serjeant, &c.

Manucapcio Laur' le Poleter.

Letter from Robert [Winchelsey], Archbishop of Canterbury, to the official of London bidding him see that the bailiffs of London Bridge restored the pledges they had unlawfully taken for pontage from John and Geoffrey Beauly, Richard Wytegos, Thomas le Espicer de Sevenak, and John le Curceys, tenants of his church of Canterbury, and that they cease from such exactions in future, and citing the offenders to appear before him on the next law day after the Feast of St. Vincent the Martyr. Dated at "Cringdone,"[3] v Ides January, A.D. 1300.

Litera Archiepiscopi Cant' missa off' London' de citacione.

A similar letter touching a distraint made on Walter de Hull, a tenant of the church of Canterbury at Orpingtone, for pontage, and citing the offenders to appear on the next law day

Litera Archiepiscopi Cant' missa off' London' de citando custod' pontis.

[1] This and the following inventory printed in 'Memorials,' pp. 44–5.

[2] Cf. writ (*supra*, p. 42) touching base money. Dated "Stebenhethe," 5 May, 1299.

[3] Croydon.

after the Feast of St. Hillary next. Dated at "Croingdone," vii Ides January, A.D. 1300.

Vad' Rogeri de Rokesle appreciata ad xjs.

Thursday after Ash Wednesday [15 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and Aldermen, there were appraised, viz., nine silver spoons weighing 8*s.* 6*d.*, at 8*s.*; and a mantle of *Bluet*[1] furred with *Bisses*[2] at 3*s.*, the same being taken from Roger de Rokesle for 20*s.* of a tallage made in London for £1,048, to be paid to the lord the King for divers debts of the City of London, as the proportion due from the said Roger, taken by Paul le Boteler and his fellow-collectors of the tallage aforesaid in the Ward of Douegate. Which pledges were delivered to Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, to answer to the Commonalty, &c.

[*cedula.*]

Wednesday next before the Feast of Pentecost [17 May], 10 Edward I. [A.D. 1282], in the presence of H[enry] le Galeys, Mayor of London, Stephen Assewy, Robert de Basinge, John de Gisorz, Ralph [le] Blund, William de Durham, John Fitz Peter, William de Farendone, Robert de Rokesle, Robert de Araz, Nicholas de Winchester, John Addrian, William de Essex, Ralph de Alegate, Robert de Meldeburne, Henry de Frowyk, and Simon de Hadestoke, Aldermen, and Hugh Motun, then Chamberlain at the Guildhall, the underwritten ordinances were made:

Mod ae provisione fac' qualiter suspecti inventi aebeant amoveri vel sub qua securitate morari.

First, touching search for suspected persons—by trades, viz., that each trade shall present the names of all members of the trade and of all who serve the same trade, setting out where they live and in what Ward. Also search to be made by Aldermen and two of the best men of their Ward touching those who keep hostels and those residing in them separately from hostel to hostel, that they may know who and of what kind or condition they may be, whether cleric or lay, residing in their Ward of the age of twelve years and more.

[1] Blue cloth.

[2] According to the note in 'Liber Horn,' already referred to, *gris* and *bis* represent the fur of the back of the squirrel in winter. According to Riley, however, *bisshes* represent a fur made from some part of the skin of the hind or female deer. See 'Memorials' (p. 49), where this same mantle turns up again in the year 1303, when it and the fur are described as having by that time become rotten and of no value.

Secondly, touching the safe custody of the City. All gates of the City shall be open by day, and at each gate there shall be two serjeants of experience and eloquence (*scientes et eloquentes*), who shall keep careful watch over those that go in and out lest evil befall the City. *Secundo de custod' civit'*

At each parish church curfew shall be tolled the same hour as at St. Martin, beginning and ending at the same time, and then all gates as well as taverns, whether of wine or ale, shall be closed, and no one shall walk the streets or places. Six competent persons shall keep watch by night by view of two of each Ward, and two serjeants keep guard over the gates by day, lying by night in or near the gates.

Serjeants of Billingesgate and Queenhithe shall see that all boats lie on the City's side [of the river] by night, and shall keep the names of all boatmen, and no one shall cross the Thames by night. And each serjeant shall have his boat and four men to watch the river by night on either side of the bridge. Serjeants at the gates shall each receive 4 pence per day, and each boatman by night a penny (?).

Thirdly, touching the punishments and chastisement of malefactors and trespassers.....[*blank*]. *Tercio, etc.*

Fo. liii.

Letter from Elyas Russell, the Mayor of the City of London, and Aldermen of the same to J[ohn], Duke of Louvain, Brabant, and Lemburgh,[1] praying him to cause a sum of money due to Peter de Blakeneye, John de Dene called "Gombard," and John de Fulmere, citizens of London, to be paid according to promise. Dated 19 Jan., A.D. 1300. *Litera communi sigillo signata missa duci Brebann' pro Petro de Blakeneye et sociis suis.*

The King's writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London bidding them restore distresses unlawfully taken from merchants of New Sarum for toll, pontage, and passage charged on their merchandise coming to London, and to cease exacting such tolls in future, as the said merchants were quit of them by charter of King Henry III. Dated at Northampton, 6 Jan., 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1]. *Breve Reg' pro civibus de Nova Sarum quod sint quieti de pontagio, etc.* *Solu' pro inrotulacione, ijs. vjd.*

By reason of the above mandate, precept was sent to the

[1] John called "the Victorious," whose son John, Duke of Limburg, married the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Edward I.

Wardens of the Bridge on Thursday after the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], the year aforesaid, that they should deliver up any distresses they might have taken for pontage from citizens of New Sarum, and cease from further exactions, &c.

Cementar' et Carpentar' jur' pro hiis que tangunt assisam.

Monday before the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], before Elyas Russell, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, Richard de Wytham, mason, was sworn to give due consideration to all men in the City and suburbs touching stone walls between neighbours, party-walls and others in a bad condition, &c., as often as requested, &c.

Monday before the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], the same year, Robert Osekyn and John de Wrytele, carpenters, were similarly sworn touching boundary walls in bad condition, gutters, &c.

Fo. liii b.

Extenta de tenementis Thome Prest pro recognicione.

Monday before the Feast of Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], Richard de Caumpes, Sheriff of London, by precept of Elyas Russell, the Mayor, caused an extent to be made of the lands and tenements of Thomas Prest, goldsmith, for money due on a recognizance to William Everard. The jurors—viz., John de Lyndesseye, Robert de Pampesworth, William de Stanmere, William le Coteler, Roger de Laufare, Hugh le Chaundeler, William de Cycestre, Stephen the Cordwainer, John Plot, Geoffrey de Chelchehethe, Roger atte Stoples, and John de Rommesseye—say that at the time he made the recognizance the said Thomas had, and still has, a house in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Neugate of the clear yearly value of 20*s.*, of which 10*s.* is paid to Johanna, his wife's sister, as his partner, and he had and has no other tenement in the City or suburb. Dated Tuesday before the Purification, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1].

Judicium pro Nautis.

Complaint made to the King by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, by mariners of Yarmouth, and others, that Gregory de Rokeslee, Henry le Waleys, and other merchants of England, Gascony, and Ireland, had compelled the said Barons, &c., to appraise their ships, together with all tackle and rigging to such ships appertaining, and the wine and other goods on board, towards making good what had been lost by jettison, contrary

to immemorial custom. The parties heard. Judgment by the King and his Council to the effect (*inter alia*) that the ship and cargo should, for the future, be appraised—exception being made of the ship-master's ring worn by him upon his finger, the victuals of the sailors, the utensils in common use for preparing their meals, the neck-chain, belt, and silver drinking-cup (if there be one) belonging to the ship-master—for making good the loss by jettison through stress of weather.[1]

[Here follows an account of an inquisition held on Saturday after the Feast of Conception B. M. [8 Dec.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300], as to charges customarily made at Queenhithe for measuring and carrying corn. The record is incomplete. See 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 241–2.]

Fo. liv.

Recognicio Richeri de Refham mercer'.

Friday the morrow of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], came Richer de Refham, mercer, before Elyas Russell, the Mayor, John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Betoyne, Salamon le Coteler, John de Canterbury, and Nicholas Pycot, and testified and acknowledged that he had no right or claim, nor made any claim, in that parcel of land containing the space of two aumbries (*armariolorum*) in the corner of the great seld of Roysia de Coventre[2] in the mercery of London, except a term up to the Feast of St. John the Baptist next, up to which time Peter de Sparham holds it to the joint profits of the said Peter and Richer, and at the end of the term he will deliver up the said place at the [said] hour and time so that he for whose benefit Dame Johanna de Breaunzon has hired and taken the seld for a term of years of the aforesaid Roysia de Coventre may enjoy the benefit of it as he will at the said Feast.

[1] Printed in 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 490–2, with the heading *De ejectione mercandisarum extra naves.*

[2] Known as the Great or Broad Seld, a "seld" being a shed or warehouse. It appears to have been let out in various small compartments for the storing of cupboards (as here) or chests, for in 1311 we find tenants surrendering to Roysia, widow of Henry de Coventre, a place or space for the standing of a certain chest (*locum sive spacium stacionis cujusdam ciste*) in the seld called "la Broselde," in the parish of St. Pancras in the Ward of Cheap. Hust. Roll 41 (77).

Vad' app'c' Tres furrure capte super Robertum Persone app'c'.

Three furs, one of *croppes*[1] and two of squirrel, which had been seized upon Robert Persone, skinner, for 8*s.* of the tallage of 6*d.* in the pound, and which had been delivered to Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, by indenture made between him and John de Dunstaple, were appraised on Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], by the oath of William de Nettlestede and Richard de Lungevile, at 13*s.* 4*d.*, &c. The aforesaid Robert Persone was summoned to see the furs appraised, but did not appear, &c. Therefore they are appraised by his default, &c. And he was warned to acquit them within fifteen days or they would be sold, &c. And because he did not acquit, &c., sold.

Fo. liv b.

Manuc' executorum Testamentorum Thome Box et Cristiane uxoris ejus.

Monday before the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], came Stephen de Prestone and Richard de Dorsete before the Mayor and Aldermen in full Husting for Common Pleas and mainprised Richard de Wandlesworth and William Hardel, executors of Cristiana, late wife of Thomas Box, formerly a Sheriff of London, to keep the City harmless in respect of 20 marks deposited with the said executors in case of any action in connexion with the late Sheriff's term of office, &c.

At the same court came James le Botiller, Walter de Wenlok, and Richard de Hodesdone and similarly mainprised Thomas de Brencheslegh and Walter de la More, Vicar of the church of Wandlesworth, executors of Thomas Box, in respect of 20 marks.

De mensuris stricorum de rotis ad carect', etc.

On the grievous complaint made by ironmongers of the City of London to Elyas Russell, then Mayor of London, and to the Aldermen of smiths of the Wealds (*de Waldis*) and other merchants bringing strakes of wheels (*feruras rotarum*) for carts to the City of London of much shorter length than they were accustomed to be, to the grievous loss and scandal of the whole trade of ironmongers of the City aforesaid, and demanding a remedy for the premises, an inquisition was held by lawful and trustworthy men, who presented three iron rods of just and of old accustomed length of strakes, and also of the length and

[1] The nature of this fur I have been unable to discover.

breadth of skids (*groporum*) for the wheels of carts, which rods [were] marked with the mark of the Chamber of the Guildhall, London; whereof one remains in the aforesaid Chamber, and another rod was delivered to John Dode and Robert de Padingtone, ironmongers of Chepe, on Monday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [2 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1]; and the third rod was delivered on the Monday aforesaid to John de Wymondham, ironmonger of Bridge. The said John, Robert, and John swore upon the Holy Gospels that from day to day they would warn all merchants bringing such iron rims (*ferramenta*) to the City of London, as well from the Wealds as elsewhere, to bring thenceforth no such iron rims unless they be of the length and breadth aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting the said rims; and that such rims as should be found contrary to the assize aforesaid after the Feast of Easter next would be altogether forfeited, &c.[1]

Breve Regis.

Writ of certiorari touching the arrest of John son of Andrew, Robert (le) Clutere, and John Cumbier, and also of a ship of John Murs, burgesses and merchants of the town of "Bicrultet"[2] (?). Dated at Wodestoke, 18 March, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1].

Returnum.

Return to the above to the effect that the aforesaid John son of Andrew, Robert le Clutere, John Cumbier, together with Walter Jolyf, not named in the writ, were found carrying the King's money, viz., 45*s*. sterling and 7*s*. of white Tournois, out of the kingdom, contrary to the King's ordinance, and thereupon Walter le Mouner and John de Romeneye, who had been deputed to make scrutiny thereof in the City of London, arrested them and committed them to prison until the King's further orders, according to the terms of the statute recently put forth by the King and his Council at Stebenhuthe.[3]

Fo. lv.

Acknowledgment under the Common Seal of the City of the

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 85.

[2] Perhaps "Bicrulıet," a mistake in spelling for "Biervliet," a town near Sluis, Flanders.

[3] Referring to the writ recorded *supra* (p. 42), dated "Stebenhethe," 5 May (*le quintte jour de May*), and printed as the Statute *De falsa moneta* both in the 'Statutes at Large' and the 'Statutes of the Realm,' where, however, the date is given as 15 May (*quintime* or *quinzime*).

Litera sigillata communi sigillo Ricardo de Caumpes pro debit' Vasconum.

receipt of the sum of £46 6*s.* of the City's ferm from Richard de Caumpes, one of the Sheriffs of London, the King having assigned the ferm of the City, &c., to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens in order that they might recoup the money paid in discharge of the King's debts to certain Gascon creditors to the extent of £1,049 13*s.* 11*d.*[1] Dated Saturday before Easter [2 April], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

The same day a similar acknowledgment for £47 15*s.*, received from Luke de Haveringe, one of the Sheriffs, was sealed.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. John ante Portam Latinam [6 May], the same year, a similar acknowledgment for £45 7*s.*, received from the aforesaid Luke, was sealed.

Saturday the eve of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], the same year, a similar acknowledgment for £19 8*s.* 11*d.*, received from Richard de Caumpes, one of the Sheriffs, was sealed.

* * * *

Fo. lv b.

Breve Regis sub privato sigillo ad manuc' de D^c libr'.

Writ of Privy Seal addressed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and other good men of the City of London notifying them that merchants were refusing to supply the royal wardrobe with wax, grocery, drapery, furs, linen, canvas, and other necessaries because of the risk they ran of not being paid, and begging the said Mayor, &c., to become surety for the payment of such necessaries to the extent of £500 payable at Michaelmas next; the said Mayor and citizens recouping themselves out of the ferm due for the City and other debts to the King. Dated at "Feckeham," 4 April, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Responsio communi sigillo signat'.

Reply signifying the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and other good men of the City, to become surety for the above sum of £500, conditional on the tallages and other issues of the said City and county of Middlesex being assigned to the Commonalty to that amount, and praying the King to execute a letter according to the form enclosed, as was usual in such cases.

Quere infra in secundo folio literam Regis obligatoriam de D^c libris.[2]

Fo. lvi.

Cognicio facta Johanni le Blund.

Saturday after the octave of Easter [2 April], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], came Giles Jordan before the Mayor and Aldermen

[1] *Vide supra*, pp. 44 *et seq.* | [2] *Infra*, p. 93.

and delivered to Sirs John le Blund and Henry de Gloucestre six casks of wine for a trespass committed against them, to be disposed of by them as they liked. The said John and Henry pardoned the said Giles four of the casks, and desired that the remainder should be retained in case he should commit another trespass.

Breve Reg' pro victualibus ducend' apud Berewycum.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens and good men of the City of London, for supplying the King and army with food and other necessaries, to be delivered at Berewyk by Midsummer Day.[1] Dated at "Fekenham," 12 April, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

By reason of the above writ, twelve good men were summoned before the Mayor and Aldermen from each Ward, and the writ was read to them, and they were bidden to proceed to Berewyk with their merchandise, &c.

Deliberacio £xv per Eliam Russel facta Thome filio Ricardi de Waledene.

Friday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, Adam de Fulham, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Armenters, John de Dunestaple, Thomas Romeyn, William le Mazerer, John de Vintry, Symon de Paris, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen—came Thomas, son of Richard de Waledene, and received from the said Mayor the sum of £15, bequeathed to him by his said father and Margery, wife of the same, the money being in charge of the said Elias Russel.

Proclamacio pro sigillo Richeri de Refham amisso.

Monday before the above Feast, in full Husting, public cry was made that Richer de Refham, taverner, had lost his seal with the impression of a cask thereon and his name written around it, and that the said Richer would no longer be bound by the seal aforesaid, and if an obligation were made therewith it would be held as null, &c.

Monday before the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], before Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and the Aldermen—at the suit of John de Canterbury, Alderman, Fo. lvi b.

[1] The City had earlier in the year been called upon to send two ships, fully manned and provisioned, to Berwick. See Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 928.

Compot' executor' Gilberti de la Marche de bonis pueror' Johannis de Stertford.

William "Walraund," and Ralph de Stertford, executors of John de Stertford and friends of his children under age—were summoned Margery, late wife of Gilbert de la Marche, John le Botoner, junior, and their fellow-executors of Gilbert de la Marche to render account of the goods and rents of the children of the said John de Stertford, being under age, and the guardianship of whom belonged to the aforesaid Gilbert, as appears *supra*, anno 27 Edward I.

[Here follow particulars of the property of Gilbert de Stertford, Adam, Cecilia, Margery the elder, and Margery the younger, children of John de Stertford.]

Fo. lvii.

Custodia Gilberti fil' Johannis de Stertford et Marg'ie filie junior' ejusd' J. tradita Johanni Lucas.

Monday before the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], in full Husting, the guardianship of Gilbert, son of John de Stertford, aged twelve years, and Margery the younger daughter, aged four years, was granted—together with their property, comprising (*inter alia*) houses and shops in the parish of St. Katherine, near the church of H. Trinity the Great, and in Grobbestrete, in the parish of St. Giles without Crepelgate—to John Lucas, "stokfishmongere," his sureties being William de Braye and Gilbert de Mortone, stockfishmongers.

Manuc' Johannis le Botoner junior' pro custodia Ade fil' Johannis de Stertford et Marg'ie fil' senior' ejusdem et bonis, etc.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April] came John le Botoner, senior, and Robert de Biry, mercer, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and mainprised John le Botoner, junior, who had been appointed guardian of Adam, son of John de Stertford, aged three years, and Margery, elder daughter of the same, aged nine years.

(Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], the said John le Botoner came before Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and paid William "Walram" and Ralph de Stertford the sum of £10 of the goods of the said Margaret, and on the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June] following the said William and Ralph acknowledged the receipt of £4 5*s.* 7*d.*)

Fo. lvii b.

Writ to the Coroners of the City of London to attach Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and Luke de Haveringge and Richard de "Caumpes," the Sheriffs, to appear before the King in the octave

of H. Trinity to show cause why they have paid no heed to former orders and continue to exact toll and other customs from merchants of Walingford, co. Berks, contrary to the charter granted to that town by King Henry III. Dated at "Kemesseye,"[1] 4 May, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301]. *Breve Reg' pro burg de Walingford.*

By virtue of the above writ the said Mayor and Sheriffs were attached to appear at the time named. They appeared and had a day by essoin in the octave of St. Michael, on which day they made default.

Another writ to the Coroners aforesaid to distrain the said Mayor and Sheriffs by all their lands and chattels, and to have their bodies before the King in the octave of St. Hillary to answer the Mayor and burgesses of Walingford in a plea of trespass, and to hear judgment on their many defaults. Witness, R[oger] le Brabanzon,[2] at York, 6 Nov., 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301]. *Breve R Coronator'.*

Return made to the effect that the above writ arrived so late that it could not be executed. *Retornum.*

And Sir John le Blund, the Mayor of the City, Elyas Russel, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Geoffrey de Nortone, Nicholas Pycot, Luke de Haveryngge, and Richard de "Campes" undertook on behalf of the Commonalty to save harmless John de Vintry, the Coroner, his heirs and executors, from all costs, fines, amercements, trouble, shame, &c., accruing by reason of the above return, &c., inasmuch as the return was made by common consent.

Letters patent assigning to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and citizens of London the ferm of the City and other issues within the said City and county of Middlesex payable to the King, as security for their undertaking to pay merchants finding necessaries for the King's wardrobe to the amount of £500 up to Michaelmas next. Dated at "Kemesseye," 8 May, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301]. Fo. lviii. *Litera Regis obligatoria de D^e libr'.*

Letter from John de Drokenesford, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London,

[1] Kempsey, co. Worcester.

[2] Justice of the Bench 1289, Chief Justice 1295–1316. See 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), i. 102n.

nominating "Elys" Russel, the Mayor, and Ralph de Stokes to be his deputies to receive the goods for the King's wardrobe. Dated 14 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Litera Ric'i de Caumpes communi sigillo signata de xxxj libr' xix solid' et iijd.

Acknowledgment under the Common Seal of the receipt of £31 19*s.* 3*d.* from Richard de "Caumpes," one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, being part of the City's ferm, and retained by the City in part satisfaction of the sum of £500 to be expended on the King's wardrobe. Dated 19 May, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Fo. lviii b.

Solucio facta Marg'ie fil' Johannis de Storteford.

Be it remembered that on Saturday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 10 Edward II. [A.D. 1316–17], came Margery, daughter of John de Storteford, before J[ohn] de Wengrave, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and demanded delivery of her chattels which had been entrusted to John Lucas, fishmonger, during her minority. After account rendered and audited, the said John, on the judgments of the Mayor and Aldermen, paid the said Margaret the sum of £20 and received an acquittance.

Fo. lix.

Precept to Richard de "Campes," Sheriff of London, to take the bodies of James Copyn, Isabella his wife, and Hanekyn Copyn, and keep them in custody until they paid Odo de Essex, apothecary, the sum of £10 16*s.* 8*d.*, due under a recognizance of debt.

The Sheriff returned that he had the body of the said Hanekyn in custody, but that the bodies of the above James and Isabella were not found in his bailwick.

Breve R' Ballivis Nundinarum Sancti Botulphi pro civibus London'.

Writ to the bailiffs of the Fair of St. Botolph confirmatory of the chartered privileges of the citizens of London. Dated at Kenilworth, 2 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].[1]

Placitum civium Norwici versus Vicecomites London'.

Wednesday before the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], Richard de "Campes" and Luke de Haveringge, the Sheriffs of London, were summoned before William de Leyre and Walter de Finchingfeld, the deputies of Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and Geoffrey de Nortone and the rest of the Aldermen, to answer the citizens of Norwich in a plea of

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 179.

trespass, for that, whereas the said citizens were by charter of King John and his successors quit of toll, pontage, passage, &c., the said Sheriffs had exacted the sum of 3 pence from Adam Cadewold as toll on half a load of mercery imported from beyond the seas, to their damage of 100*s*., and this they offer, &c.

The Sheriffs come and say that when they received their bailiwick they found the King seized from time immemorial of 6 pence for custom on every load of mercery imported by the said citizens, and they had continued the seisin, &c. And if the aforesaid citizens, &c., demand an inquiry by jury, &c. And the said citizens say that they neither can nor wish to put their liberties to judgment, &c.

Friday before the Feast of H. Trinity [28 May], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], election made, by assent of the Commonalty, of men to go with Elyas Russel, the Mayor, to the King at Kenylleworth, to treat with the King and Council of the stay of foreign merchants and other matters touching the City, &c., viz., John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Bettoyne, Aldermen, John de Douegate, John de Lincoln, Roger le Paumer, &c. Fo. lix b.

Breve R' pro mercator' extraneis.

The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting. Whereas we wish that the business touching you and the rest of the citizens of the City aforesaid on the one part and merchant strangers on the other part, by reason of the arrest made by you of their goods and merchandise, shall remain *in statu quo* until the quinzaine of St. John the Baptist next; we bid you not to molest or disturb in any way those merchants in the meanwhile. Witness ourself at Kenylleworth, 2 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Thereupon precept was given to the Sheriffs to dismiss the said merchants in peace until, &c.

Breve R' pro mercatoribus extraneis.

Another writ suspending matters touching merchant strangers until the Feast of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.]. Dated at "Morpath,"[1] 28 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Wednesday before the Feast of Nativity of St. John the Baptist

[1] Morpeth, co. Northumb.

Cantebrig'. [24 June], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], a letter under the seal of the Mayoralty was sent to the Mayor and Bailiff of Cantebrig' on behalf of Roger Brunne and other citizens of London distrained at Cantebrig' for toll, pannage (*panagio*) and other customs, &c.

Litera communi sigillo signata missa Comitisse de Gloucestre. Letter from Elias Russel, the Mayor, and citizens of London to Johanna, daughter of the King of England, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford,[1] complaining that merchant citizens repairing to Henlee were distrained and their merchandise seized whilst passing Merlawe[2] and other places within her jurisdiction, and praying her to instruct her bailiff at Merlawe to restore distresses so taken and to cease taking them in future.[3]

A similar letter under the Common Seal was sent to the Earl of Gloucester on Saturday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Fo. lx. *Litera dn'i Joh'is de Drokenesford pro deliberandis et allocand' in xv^a* Letter from John de Drokenesford, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, to the Mayor and Aldermen of London, desiring them to become surety for the payment of divers harness bespoken by Philip de Leghtone for the King's service in Scotland, or to persuade the owners of the harness to lend the same to the King on the security of certain fifteenths, so that the said Philip might be at Berewyk with the harness at the octave of St. John at the latest. Dated at "Pokeriche,"[4] 17 June [29 Edward I., A.D. 1301].

By reason of the above letter there were delivered to the said Philip de Leghtone for the King's use, 28 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], horses' bridles and other necessaries taken of Thomas de Gloucestre, saddler, for which the Commonalty of London owes the said Thomas 108*s*.

(Whereof he received 40*s*., and 28*s*., and 40*s*., and therefore is quit.)

Also it owes Nicholas le Ropere, for traces and other necessaries taken of him and delivered to the said Philip, 60*s*.

[1] Johanna "of Acre," daughter of Edward I., married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1290.

[2] Marlow.

[3] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 45.

[4] Puckeridge (?).

(Whereof he received 20*s*., and 13*s*. 4*d*., and 26*s*. 8*d*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to Dyonisia la Rowere, for wheels, &c., £6 17*s*. 4*d*.

(Received 40*s*., and 37*s*. 4*d*., and 20*s*., and 40*s*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to Henry le Haltrehere, for halters for horses, &c., 62*s*.

(Received 22*s*., and 13*s*. 4*d*. and 26*s*. 8*d*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to William le Smyth, for iron for carts, &c., 33*s*. 10*d*.

(Received 13*s*. 10*d*. and 20*s*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to Robert le Haltrehere, for halters, &c., 42*s*.

(Received 22*s*. and 20*s*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to Robert de Teye, for cords, &c., delivered to the said Philip, 2 July, 56*s*. 6*d*.

(Received 56*s*. 6*d*., and therefore is quit.)

Also to Luke de Haveryngge, for money given for freight by the ship of Geoffrey Brun of the above articles, 3 July, 13*s*. 4*d*.

Also to Richard de Campes, for money given the same day for like purpose, 24*s*.

(Received 20*s*. in tallages allowed, and 4*s*. by the hands of Hugh de Wautham, clerk.)

Total, £26 17*s*.

Fo. lx b.

Proteccio domini Reg' pro mercatoribus de societate Mozorum.

The King's letters of protection in favour of Cambin Falconar' and Philip Borgy and their fellows, merchants of the company of Mozi of Florence, travelling in England on the business of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Dated at Kenylleworth, 2 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Litera R' patens quod mercatores de societate Mozorum sint quieti a talliag', etc.

Letters patent granting the above merchants immunity from contribution to aids in return for services rendered to the King by the above Earl of Lincoln. Dated at Kenilleworth, 1 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Breve R' pro Comitissa Cornubie.

Edward, by the grace, &c., to the Sheriffs of London greeting. Whereas among the lands and tenements which belonged to Edmund, late Earl of Cornwall, deceased, who held them of us *in capite*, and which at his death came to our hands, we assigned to Margaret his wife 21 librates[1] of annual rent with appurtenances

[1] A librate of land represented land worth 20*s*. yearly.

in the City aforesaid, to be derived from the Queenhithe there by way of dower, and therefore we commanded our beloved and trusty Walter de Gloucester, our escheator beyond the Trent, to deliver the said rent to the said Margaret in form aforesaid, and the said escheator signified to us that the rent was in your hands so that he could not execute our aforesaid command; we, wishing to give effect to the assignment of dower aforesaid, command you to pay the said rent to the said Margaret, to hold as dower according to the assignment aforesaid. And this by no means omit. Witness ourself at Tynemuth, 22 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Fo. lxi. *Commissio Regin' de Thunderle de assisa pannorum.*

Letters patent appointing Reinald (or Reginald) de Thunderlee Keeper of the Assize of foreign cloth[1] put to sale throughout the realm, to hold during the King's pleasure, he answering to the Exchequer for the same in manner prescribed. Dated at Morpath, 28 June, 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Writ to all Sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., notifying the above appointment. Same date.

Fo. lxi b. *Commissio Hugonis Pourte et aliorum in Nundinis S. Botulphi.*

To all stewards, bailiffs, and officials of the Fair of St. Botolph and all other faithful in Christ to whom the present letters shall come, Elyas Russel, Mayor of the City of London, as well as the whole Commonalty of the said City, greeting. Know ye that we have ordained, made, and constituted our beloved in Christ Hugh Pourte, John de Armenters, John de Lincoln, and John de Burreford, citizens, our wardens and attorneys at the present Fair of St. Botolph jointly and severally to demand, challenge, and claim all our citizens attached for any cause whatsoever or impleaded in any of our courts,[2] and to execute plenary justice to all complaining of them according to the law merchant; ratifying and confirming whatever the said Hugh, John, John, and John, or any of them may have done in the premises and in

[1] In 1270 it was ordained that cloth coming into England from parts beyond the sea should contain at least 26 ells in length and an ell and a half in breadth, under pain of forfeiture. An exception was made of "burels" or "borels" of Normandy. 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' pp. 130–1.

[2] *In quibuscunque curiis nostris.* In the abstract of this commission printed in the 'Liber Cust.' (i. 180) the words are *in Nundinis Sancti Botulphi.*

all other things which they or any of them may think fit to do appertaining in any way to the liberty of the aforesaid City and our citizens. In testimony whereof we have affixed our common seal to these presents. Dated London, Thursday after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen [22 July], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

Commissio Elye Russel et alior' in Nundinis Sc'i Botulphi.

Thursday[1] the eve of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], a similar commission to Elyas Russel, John de Armenters, Hugh Pourte, and John de Burreford was sealed.

Alia Commissio.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], a similar commission to John de Burreford, William Cosin, Richard de Meldeburne, and Stephen de Abyndone was sealed.

Communis litera facta Ricardo Swerre.

Promissory note under the Common Seal of the City of London for payment to Richard Swerre, merchant of Almaine, of the sum of £23 3*s*. 9*d*. at Christmas next, that sum being due for wax bought by Elyas Russel for the King's use. Dated Wednesday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Commissio pro Nundinis S. Botulphi Anno xxxij.

Saturday the Feast of St. James, Ap. [25 July], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], a commission to William de Bettoyne, Hugh Pourte, William de Coumbemartin, William Cosin, Richard de Meldebourne, and Robert Persone for St. Botolph's Fair, sealed.

Commissio pro Nundinis S. Botulphi a° regni Regis E. xxxiij°

Friday after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen [22 July], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], a commission to William de Coumbemartin, John de Burreforth, William Cosyn, and Reginald de Thunderlee for St. Botolph's Fair, sealed.

Breve Regis.

Writ to the stewards and bailiffs of the Duke of Brittany confirmatory of the privileges of the citizens of London at St. Botolph's Fair. Dated at "Wymelingweld,"[2] 13 July, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305].[3]

Saturday after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.],

[1] *Die Jovis.* The version in the 'Liber Cust.' (i. 181) has *Die Sabbati.*

[2] Or "Wimlingswold," co. Kent, usually called "Womenjole" (Hasted, 'Hist. of Kent,' iii. 712), now corrupted into "Womenswould."

[3] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 181.

Commissio pro Nundinis S. Botulphi a° regni Regis E. xxxiiij°

34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], a commission to John de Burreford, Stephen de Abyndone, Richard de Meldebourne, John le Mire, and William de Bydik for St. Botolph's Fair, sealed.

Commissio pro Nundinis S. Botulphi a° regni Regis E. xxxv°

Sunday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 35 Edward I.[1] [A.D. 1307], a commission to William Cosyn, John de Burreford, Stephen de Abyndone, Richard de Meldebourne, and William de Hedersete for St. Botolph's Fair, sealed.

Fo. lxii.

Friday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], a day was given to the Mayor of Bristol, who prosecutes on behalf of his Commonalty for custom and toll taken from men of Bristol unjustly, as he declares, until the octave of St. Michael next. In the meantime he is to treat with the Sheriffs and other officers of the City [to see] if they ought to be quit, or whether his men had paid custom or toll from time immemorial, &c.

Commissio pro Nundinis S. Botulphi de a° regni Regis E. fil' E. primo.

Wednesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], a commission to Richard Wylehale, John de Burreford, Richard de Meldebourne, William de Bydik, William de Hanigtone, and Simon de Corp for St. Botolph's Fair, sealed.

Breve R'.

Writ to the bailiffs of John of Brittany, Earl of Richemund, confirmatory of the privileges of the citizens of London at St. Botolph's Fair. Dated at Stanleye, 22 June, 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].[2]

cognicio.

Wednesday after the Feast of Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], came Nicholas, the baker of Cornhulle, before the Mayor and Aldermen and delivered to Thomas de Kent, serjeant of the Mayor and of the Chamber of the Guildhall, a pipe of wine of the value of 20*s*. for a trespass he had done the said Thomas, as appeared by verdict of an inquest upon which he put himself. The said pipe or its value is put in respite, so that if the said Nicholas be found a

[1] The Feast of St. Margaret in the year 1307 falling on a Thursday, the date of this commission must be 16 July, by which time Edward I. had died and Edward II. had succeeded to the throne.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 182.

delinquent at another time towards the said Thomas, or any other of the King's serjeants in the City, in a matter which can be supported by the testimony of two trustworthy men, he shall then pay the said 20*s*. to the fabric of London Bridge; for the faithful payment of which the said Nicholas binds himself and all his goods, &c.[1]

cognicio.

Friday the morrow of the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.] came Walter Swan before Sir Elyas Russel, the Mayor, and the rest of the Aldermen, and delivered a cask of wine of the value of 40*s*., to be paid on demand to William de Leyre, Alderman, for a despite done to him. And therefore found pledges, viz., Walter de Wanlok and Robert de Kelleseye, &c.[2]

Commissio Johannis de Boreford et alior' in Nundinis S. Botulphi.

Appointment of John de Boreford, William Bidyk, Richard de Meldeburne, and Stephen Pencrich as commissioners at St. Botolph's Fair. Dated Monday the morrow of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

Fo. lxii b.

Eleccio Vic' et admissio eorundem.

Monday after the Feast of St. Matthew, Ap. [21 Sept.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], by Elyas Russel, the Mayor, John le Blund, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Betoyne, William de Leyre, William le Mazerer, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, John de Canterbury, John de Vintry, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Símon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Henry de Gloucestre, Ralph de Honilane, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, [and] Luke de Haveringe and Richard de Caumpes, the Sheriffs, in the presence of twelve men of each Ward summoned to receive their Sheriffs, Peter de Bosenho, skinner, and Robert le Callere, mercer, were elected Sheriffs of London and sworn, &c.

And on Saturday the morrow of St. Michael next the said Peter and Robert were presented by the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City to Sir Ralph de Sandwych, Constable of the Tower of London, who admitted and received them without the outer gate of the aforesaid Tower, according to the terms of the charter of liberties of the City, &c.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 46.

[2] *Id. ibid.*

Temp. J[ohn] le Blund, Mayor.

Eleccio domini Joh'is le Blund in Maiorem et admissio ejusdem, etc.

Saturday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], Sir John le Blund was elected Mayor of the City of London by the common counsel of Sirs Elyas Russel, the Mayor of London, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, William le Mazerer, John de Canterbury, Adam de Fulham, Hugh Pourte, Salamon le Coteler, Simon de Paris, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, Ralph de Honilane, John de Dunstaple, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, Peter de "Boseho" and Robert le Callere, the Sheriffs of London, and by the assent of twelve good men of each Ward of the City, and was sworn, &c.

And on Sunday the morrow of the above Feast the aforesaid Sir John le Blund was presented for the office of the Mayoralty by the Aldermen aforesaid and the Commonalty of the aforesaid City to the Constable of the Tower without the outer gate of the Tower aforesaid, and was there admitted by him and sworn, &c., according, &c.

Concessio et particularis solucio facta Elye Russel de £xx.

Friday the morrow of the Ascension [31 May], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], by Sirs John le Blund, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, Adam de Fulham, Richard de Gloucestre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, John de Armenters, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, Salamon le Coteler, William de Leyre, Hugh Pourte, John de Donestaple, [and] Nicholas Pycot, it was agreed that Elyas Russel should be quit as well of the tallage of 2,000 marks as of the fifteenth granted to Sir Edward, the illustrious King of England, in the Parliament held at Lincoln the twenty-ninth year of his reign, for £10; which sum of £10 was allowed to the Commonalty of London in part payment of £20 in which they were bound to the said Elyas for payment made on their behalf to Sir Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester and Treasurer of the lord the King. And he (the said Elyas) received of William Servat £6 of the said William's portion of the 2,000 marks in part payment of the £20 aforesaid; and so the Commonalty owe him £4.

Fo. lxiii. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London touching the privi-

leges and exemptions from tallage, &c., enjoyed by the Wardens, moneyers, and officers of the King's Exchange. Dated at "Donypas,"[1] 14 Oct., 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301]. *Breve R' pro monetariis.*

Return to the effect that the moneyers and others were not taxed as such, but as enjoying the privileges of the freedom of the City. *Returnum.*

Another writ to the same, insisting upon the officers of the King's Exchange being held exempt from tallage, &c. Dated at "Lynliscu,"[2] 21 Nov., 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].[3] *Aliud breve pro monetariis.*

Wednesday after the Feast of Circumcision [1 Jan.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], in the presence of Sirs John le Blund, the Mayor, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Armenters, Salamon le Coteler, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas Pycot, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], came Sir Ralph de Sandwych, Constable of the Tower, and undertook that neither John de Kingestone, Ranulph de Cheleham, John atte Doune, William de Chigewelle, Henry de Chigewelle, nor Richard de Gloucestre, moneyers, nor any of their fellow moneyers of the King's Exchange, would prosecute the writ they had obtained against the Mayor and Sheriffs to answer for having distrained the said moneyers in aid of the fifteenth granted to the King; and thereupon the said John de Kyngestone, the Provost (*prepositus*) of the moneyers, destroyed the writ; and the distresses so taken were restored to them on the understanding that they would of their own goods give to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and citizens aforesaid to the value of £40, on account of the claim made upon the said moneyers at *Carniprivium* next ensuing, &c., unless, &c. *Manuc' monetar'.*

(Afterwards they came and paid their shares, as appears in the Rolls of the Assize aforesaid.[4])

[Fo. lxiii b *blank.*]

Thursday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], precept issued to Richard de Caumpes, the Sheriff, to take the body of Henry de Fo. lxiv. *Preceptum super statutum mercator'.*

[1] Dunbar (?).

[2] Linlithgow.

[3] Both writs and return printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 183–5. Similar writ a° 4 Ed. II., Letter-Book D, fo. 128 b

[4] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 185 6.

Wavendone, called "le Coupere," baker, and keep him in custody until he had paid William Everard, goldsmith, the sum of 43 marks due under a recognizance in form of a statute merchant. And because Peter de "Boseho," the Sheriff of London, came on Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], and testified that the debtor had been in prison a quarter of a year and more and had not satisfied the debt, an extent of his property was ordered. The jurors, viz., John Heyron, senior, Hugh le Taverner, John Trentemars, Gilbert de Lesnes, William de Sarum, Henry de Baumbiry, Robert de Wircestre, John de Staundone, Richard le Barber, Stephen de Harewe, Robert de Crokesle, and Richard le Chaundeler, say that the debtor has no goods or chattels in the City, but he has, by inheritance of his wife, a tenement of the clear yearly value of 26*s.* 8*d.* when let. Precept for the delivery of the tenement to the creditor until the debt be satisfied, &c.

De uno pari platarum liberatarum Willelmo de Sko Vasconi.

Friday before Palm Sunday [15 April], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302]—in the presence of Sirs Elyas Russel, William de Bettoyne, and Salamon le Coteler—Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, delivered to William de Sko, of Gascony, a pair of plates which had been delivered by Stephen le Potter to John de Dunstaple, then Chamberlain, for delivery to the said William, &c.

Fo. lxiv b.

Preceptum super statutum mercator'.

Friday the Feast of St. Scolastica, V., in the month of February [10 Feb.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1300–1], precept by Sir Elyas Russel, the Mayor, to Luke de Haveryngge, the Sheriff of London, to take the body of John de Nortone and keep him in custody until he had paid Roger le Blund, woodmonger, the sum of 14 marks due under a recognizance in form of a statute merchant. And because Robert le Callere and Peter de "Boseho," Sheriffs of London, came on Thursday the morrow of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], and testified that the debtor had been in prison a quarter of a year and more and had not satisfied the debt, an extent of his property was ordered. The jurors, viz., Richard Poterel, Walter de Hakeneye, Adam Apsolon, Nicholas de Cantebrige,

Robert "Boliner," Richard de Bernes, Thomas de Hales, Geoffrey de Hales, Henry le Parcheminer, William le Feyner, Simon Wastel, and Richard de Totingge, say that the debtor has no goods or chattels except 2*s.* 5¼*d.* due to him from Thomas de Hales, but he has on the part of his wife certain rents of tenements held by Thomas de Hales and Thomas de Brauncestre in the Ward of Castle Baynard, and of a house, wharf, &c., amounting in all to 44*s.* 3¾*d.* yearly. Precept for the delivery of the said rents to the said Roger until the debt be satisfied.

Fo. lxv.

Judicium de W. Amiz.

Friday the morrow of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], came William Amiz before Sirs John le Blund, the Mayor, Elyas Russel, William de Leyre, Adam de Fulham, Salamon le Coteler, Nicholas Pycot, and the rest of the citizens, and was convicted of having received of the tallage of the fifteenth granted to the King last year in his Parliament at Lincoln from divers persons of the Ward of Langebourne, of which he was collector, 21*s.* 8*d.*, which formerly he denied having received. Therefore he is committed to prison, &c. And it was adjudged that he should no longer be in the assize of law (*in assisa jur'*), &c.

Afterwards came Gilbert le Mareschal, Richard de Hormede, Clement le Pestour, and Richard le Convers, and mainprised the said William to produce him before the Mayor and Aldermen at the next Husting after the Feast of St. Hillary next, &c., to satisfy the lord the King of contempt, &c.

Obligacio Thome Bat.

Friday before the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], came Thomas Bat before John le Blund, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and bound himself and all his rents, lands, and tenements to save the City of London harmless from perils of fire and other losses arising from his houses being covered with straw in the parish of St. Laurence de Candelwykstrete, &c.; and that he would cover the said houses with tiles[1]

[1] The famous Assize of Building, known as Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, drawn up in 1189—the earliest English "Building Act," probably, in existence, as the editor of the 'Liber Albus' justly remarks—made no provision for the material to be used in roofing tenements in the City. This omission was however rectified in the Assize formulated after the great fire of

before the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing, &c.; and unless he did so he allows the Mayor, Sheriffs, and bailiffs of London to cause the said houses to be covered with tiles out of the issues of his rents aforesaid, &c.[1]

Breve Reg' pro Burgens' Oxon'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London to restore the distresses taken from John de Beverley, William de Burencestre, Robert de Wormenhall, and William de Burencestre [*sic*], burgesses of Oxford, for toll on merchandise coming to London, and to cease to demand such toll in future, inasmuch as burgesses of Oxford were by charter quit of all toll throughout the realm. Dated at "Linliscu," 5 Dec., 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

[Return not entered.]

Fo. lxv b.

Writ to similar effect addressed to the Coroners of the City of London. Dated at Balsham,[2] 5 April, 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

[Fo. lxvi *blank.*]

Fo. lxvi b.

Abrocar' jur' pro vinis.

Brokers of wine elected by vintners and taverners and sworn before John le Blund, the Mayor, Elyas Russel, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Salamon le Coteler, John de Dunstaple, Richer de Refham, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, on Saturday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], viz., Andrew Pavely, John le Murager, William de Portesmuwe, Godfrey le Gaugeour, Bernard de la Rochele, Peter Drynkewater, John de Winchester, Roger Belyn, Cristian le Taverner.

[Fo. lxvii *blank.*]

Fo. xvii b.

Ordinacio renovata.

Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias, Ap. [24 Feb.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], ordinance that the Sheriffs for the time being shall provide clerks for the due enrolment of pleas in the Husting.[3]

London in 1212 under the auspices of the same Mayor, then on the verge of the grave. Thenceforth every one who built a house was straitly charged not to cover it with reeds, rushes, stubble, or straw, but only with tiles, shingles, boards, or lead. 'Liber Cust.,' i. 87.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 46.

[2] Co. Cambr.

[3] A repetition of the ordinance recorded *supra*, p. 14. Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 88, and 'Liber Albus,' i. 402.

Agreement between John de Pateshulle, taverner, and Thomas de Kent, serjeant of the Chamber, concerning a trespass, by permission of the Mayor, viz., the said Thomas pardons all trespasses, &c.; and the said John pledges a pipe of wine of the value of 20*s*., to be paid on demand. Edmund le Taillour becomes surety. The pipe of wine or the money is placed in respite until the said John should commit another trespass either against the said Thomas or some other serjeant of the Commonalty, &c. *cognicio.*

Friday after the Feast of St. Gregory, Pope [12 March], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], public proclamation made that all who had pledges in the Chamber of the Guildhall as well for the tallage of a fifteenth as the tallage of 2,000 marks for obtaining the City's franchise, as also for any other debt, should redeem them within the next fortnight, otherwise the said pledges would be sold. *Proclamacio.*

Monday after the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302]—before Sirs John le Blunt, Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Dunstaple, Salamon le Coteler, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, &c.—Ralph Pecok, Walter le Hechereve, Michael le Waterwantere (Waterwautere ?), and Ralph Ratespray were sworn to collect well and faithfully the murage[1] and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, &c. *Jur' pro muragio collig'.*

Saturday the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], before John le Blunt, Mayor, and the Aldermen, John de Lincoln was elected and sworn to receive the murage money, and to spend it and render a true account where and when, &c. *De Receptore muragii jur'.*

Afterwards, in an assembly held on Saturday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], it was agreed, and by common assent ordained, that Richer de Refham, mercer and Alderman, should for the future have charge of the murage granted to the City of London, receiving all the issues arising therefrom to the use of the City, and rendering true account thereof where and when, &c. And the said Richer *De murag' Receptore.*

[1] A tax levied for the maintenance of the City wall.

received it in form aforesaid, &c. And John de Lincoln was absolved thereof, &c. On 2 Sept. the aforesaid Richer received it, &c.

Fo. lxviii.

Ordinacio de Judicio reddendo in Hustengo et de testamentis admittendis.

Ordinances made on Wednesday after the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], as to judgment in the Court of Husting being given in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen, and as to probate of wills.[1]

Pleas of land held in the Husting, London, Monday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K., viz., 22 Nov., 6 Edward I. [A.D. *1277*].

Ordinance touching plaintiffs making default in appearance.[2]

Ordinacio de Rotulis Vic' de intrusionibus.

Friday next after the Feast of St. Martin in Yeme [11 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], ordinance that Sheriffs should present their Rolls of Pleas of Novel Disseisin and Mort d'Ancestor on leaving office.[3]

Common Pleas held on Monday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 43 Henry III. [A.D. *1258–9*].

Ordinacio.

By common consideration it was provided and orders were given to the Sheriffs that when at any time they were about to levy a distress, and were prevented from so doing by obstruction or lock, they might by virtue of their office open the lock in the presence of good men and execute their office.[4]

Also it was considered that in probates of testaments, if any one challenge any testament in its probate, probate shall be admitted of every testament, provided witnesses depose as to it being the last will of the testator, saving nevertheless to the claimant his right of challenge in respect of such testament.[5]

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 14.

[2] Printed partly in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 89, and partly in 'Liber Albus,' i. 403, 404.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 14.

[4] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 119, 120.

[5] Printed (with no date) in 'Liber Albus,' i. 120, and again i. 407. The ordinance as recorded in the City's 'Liber de Antiquis,' fo. 78 b (see 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 44), reserves the right of every one on the ground "that such probate ratifies nothing save only the fact that it is the last will of the deceased." Consequently (the record continues) "every one who has a right in the tenement devised by such testament, through any other person than the testator, may demand the same by Writ of Right, or writ in the nature of a Writ of Entry, or in the nature of Writ of Mort d'Ancestor other than

Ordinaciones.

In a congregation held on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Ap. [24 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], it was ordained and by common consent agreed—by Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, John of the Vintry, Coroner, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pycot, Hugh Pourte, and John de Dunstaple, Aldermen, and Roger de Paris, Sheriff, and four men of each Ward, &c.—that when a sequestration has been made by a bailiff of the City upon any citizen of London by closure of his doors or any other way for a City debt, and such citizen allows the sequestration, but remains in contempt as to making satisfaction and declines to be amenable to justice, such sequestration and obstruction may be removed by view of the neighbours and the lock opened and removed by the bailiff, and he may execute his office and make due execution thereof, &c.

Also that no one shall enjoy free summons to plead according to the usage of the City who is seen and proved to have removed and withdrawn his goods in deceit of the demandant and to the delaying and nullification of the debt due from him, &c.

Also that all men who have appraised pledges in the Court of the Mayor [or] Sheriffs or before the Chamberlain, shall have the goods appraised for the price assessed unless the demandant shall be willing to take them at the same price.[1]

Fo. lxviii b.

Breve R' ad castigandum malefactores.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London for search to be made for disturbers of the peace in the City and their speedy punishment. Dated at Canterbury, 16 June, 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Breve R' liber' Willelmo de Esthalle liber' Justiciar' de Banco pro placitis de utrum.

The King to his Justices of the Bench greeting. Whereas among the liberties and acquittances granted to the citizens of London by charters of our progenitors formerly kings of England, which we have of late of our special favour renewed by our charter to the said citizens and granted for us and our

the testator, or by Plaint of Intrusion; provided always, however, that such plaints as are made without writ be made within the term by the usual customs of the City provided."

[1] This and the two preceding ordinances are printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 120, 121, 407, 408.

heirs that they shall for ever be in force, it has been granted to the same that none of them shall plead or be impleaded without the walls of the said City in any plea except pleas of foreign tenures;[1] we command you that you permit the citizens aforesaid to use and enjoy the liberty aforesaid before you according to the terms of our charter aforesaid, not molesting in anything or aggrieving them or any one of them contrary to the said terms. Witness ourself at Westminster, 2 July, 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].[2]

Manuc' Simonis de Paris.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Matthew, Ap. [21 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], came William de Betoyne and Nicholas Pycot before Thomas Romeyn and Walter de Finchingfeld, deputies of J[ohn] le Blunt, the Mayor, and mainprised Simon de Paris, who had been elected Sheriff, that he would appear in the Guildhall on Friday the eve of Michaelmas Day next before the Mayor and Aldermen to submit to their judgment.

The said mainpernors produced the said Simon on the day named. Therefore they are quit, &c.

Ordinaciones de Clavibus de Neugate et koketto.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], it was ordained and by common consent established—by John le Blound, the Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, Adam de Folham, John de Dunstaple, Thomas Sely, [and] Henry de Gloucestre, Aldermen, and Reginald de Thunderlee, Sheriff—that the Sheriffs of London for the time being should from that hour in future on the eve of St. Michael, on their leaving their bailiwick, place in the hands of the Mayor for the time being the keys of Newegate, the cocket,[3] and all other things appertaining to the aforesaid Shrievalty; and that the Mayor, with the assent of the Aldermen, should deliver them to whichever of the [new] Sheriffs it seemed expedient, &c.[4]

[1] Cf. charter dated 26 March, 52 Henry III.; also writ dated 28 May, 26 Edward I. (*supra*, pp. 26, 27).

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 112.

[3] A seal. In this instance the seal employed by the Sheriffs in reference to the custody and release of prisoners in Newgate (Riley). More commonly it is the seal used by officers of the Customs, as noted *supra*, p. 72.

[4] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 121.

The same day it was agreed that the merchants of the Hanse of Almaine should be quit of payment of 2*s.* on going in or out of Bishopesgate with their goods, seeing that they are charged with the custody and repair of the said gate.[1]

Pro hominibus de Alemania quiet' apud Bisshopesgate.

And they paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for the enrolment.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], the underwritten wine-drawers were summoned before Sirs John le Blunt, the Mayor, William de Leyre, and the rest of the Aldermen and others, viz., John le Palmere, Master of "la Newemeyne," Adam Sharp, "Littele Hobbe," John Bereholt, Hugh Hulle, John Byker, Robert Wodecok, Hugh de Bamborou, Hugh de Abyndone, William le Ireys.

Fo. lxix.

Wyndrawerii jur'.

Geoffrey de Rotherhethe, Master....., and his companions, viz., John le Clerk, Thomas le Lung, Robert Clermatyn, Alfred ....., John de Abyndone, Richard Brid, Joce....., Richard le Fisshere.

Roger de la Roperie, Master of the King's Company, Peter le Coupere, Philip de Laundone, Geoffrey de Roucestre, John Wyting, William Delveday, William Etebred, Walter de Bristoll, Thomas de Herford, William de Ho, Ralph de Leke, Henry le Clerk.

John le Botere, Master of the Company of "Skipup," Richard le Cartere, Henry Squier, John le Pypere, John Wryngetayl, Robert de Aldewych, James de Canterbury, Richard de Ho, John Edmond, Henry Fresel, John Stelfot—

All of whom took corporal oath, touching the Holy Bible, that they would well, faithfully, and peacefully serve the men of the City and all others of the people and not take more for a tun full of wine or two pipes of wine than below is written, viz., for drawing out of vessels on to the wharf and as far as the cellar on the wharf, 2*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar in any lane towards the Thames, 2½*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar in the high street of Tamysestrate in the

[1] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 112. The agreement to perform this duty is recorded *supra*, p. 41. Cf. 'Memorials,' p. 57. 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' Introd., p. xi.

parish of St. Martin[1] and elsewhere in the neighbourhood (*alibi conjunctim*), 3*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar in lanes running into the aforesaid street of Tamysestrate, 4*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar in the Ropery[2] (*Corderia*), 6*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar through all streets and lanes within the City's gates, 8*d.*; and from the vessels to a cellar through all streets and lanes without the City walls as far as the Bars of the suburb, 10*d.*; and for the carriage of one tun or two pipes in a strange cart, 4*d.* And it is forbidden the aforesaid John le Palmere, Geoffrey de Rotherhethe, Roger de la Roperie, John le Botere, masters, and their aforesaid associates, to meddle with or handle any tun unless there be [present] twelve associates instructed and skilled in the business, &c. And that they should be sworn as above, &c.

[Here follow directions issued by the King, in the thirtieth year of his reign, as to the extent of the authority in future to be exercised by the Steward and Marshals of his household, with memorandum of ratification thereof by the King in Parliament, commencing *Ad peticionem civium London'*, and ending *et inrotulatur in Rotulo domini Gilberti de Robiry*, &c. Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 111, 112.]

Fo. lxix b.

Litera communi sigillo signata executoribus Henr' le Waleys.

Friday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], a letter sealed with the Common Seal to the effect that whereas Henry le Waleys, now deceased, and Theobald de Conygesby, Walter de Leghe, Adam de Hallingesbery, and Stephen de Schelphangre, his executors, were bound to the Mayor and Commonalty of London in divers ways, a general acquittance is hereby granted, the sum of £30 having been paid by the said executors, saving a right of action, if any there be, against such executors under a letter obligatory of the King upon a loan of 6,000 marks by the Mayor and Commonalty. Dated 26 Sept., 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], before Sirs John le Blunt, the Mayor of

[1] St. Martin Vintry or "Bermancherche" ('Cal. Letter-Book B,' 266n).

[2] Situate in Thames Street in the parish of All Hallows the Great.

London, Elyas Russel, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, Richard de Portesmuhe was elected by Walter le Fullere, William le Fullere, Elyas de Bristoll, Peter de Blakeneye, John Beauflour, John de Dorking, Thomas Cros, William de Gillingham, William Buhs, William de Lutone, Richard Cristesmesse, John de Dene, William atte Vyne, Richard Buhs, Robert de Low, William de Basinge, Robert le Fullere, Adam Hunteman, Vincent de Stertford, and others [not named], as a good and faithful man, and one to do justice alike to poor and rich as custodian of the Tron, &c.; and he was sworn, &c., and the Tron, which had been approved good and true before the aforesaid persons, was delivered to him, &c.

Elyas de Bristoll, Richard Cristesmesse, and Richard de Portesmuhe were similarly elected to examine trons or aunsers,[1] and for marking those that were good and fair with the seal of the Chamber of the Guildhall, and were sworn to do justice to all, as appears above, &c.

De Tronis sigill'.

Friday after the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], three trons were examined by Elyas de Bristoll, Walter le Fullere, and Thomas the maker of Aunsers (*factorem Aunserorum*[2]) and sealed, one in the possession of John de Gysors being of five weys (*wagis*[3]) and a half, another belonging to the same being of three weys and a half and three pounds. And he gives for sealing 9*d*. Also a third tron belonging to Robert de Blaby, plumber, was of two weys and twenty pounds. And he gives for sealing 3*d*.

xij*d*.

De Tronis sigillat' pro Rege in Civitate deserviend'.

Saturday before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], two trons were sealed in the presence of Sir John le Blund, the Mayor of London, John de Wangrave,

[1] As to the etymology of "aunser" or "aunsel," see 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 154 n. It has been suggested (*Athenæum*, 1 Sept., 1900, p. 279) that "aunser" or "auncer" may be equivalent for "anchor," but this passage proves the surmise to be wrong.

[2] Probably Thomas Torgod (or Torgot), described as "ancer-maker" ('Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 214). In February, 1312–13, Thomas "le Aunsere-makere" was called in to adjust the City's Tron with the standard weights at the Guildhall. Letter-Book E, fo. ix b.

[3] A wey or weigh = 14 stone of 12 lb. (Riley).

Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, and Hugh Pourte, and assayed by Thomas "le Aunsermakere," Walter le Fullere, Thomas the Apprentice, William atte Vine, [and] William de Hakeney, woolmen, sworn; one tron being of the weight of two sacks and twenty-two cloves (*clavorum*[1]); another of the weight of one wey and ten cloves. And they were delivered to Sir Hugh Pourte, Collector of the King's Custom, for the King's service in the City of London, &c.

Fo. lxx. *Eleccio vic' London.*

Friday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302]—by John le Blunt, Mayor of London, Elyas Russel, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Betoyne, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Fulham, Richard de Gloucestre, Richer de Refham, Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Canterbury, Walter de Finchingfeld, Salamon le Coteler, John de Dunstaple, Ralph de Honilane, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and Peter de Bosenho and Robert le Callere, then Sheriffs, in the presence of twelve men from each Ward summoned to receive (*ad recipiendum*) their Sheriffs, &c.—Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, Aldermen, were elected Sheriffs of London, &c. And Simon came and was sworn, &c. And Hugh came not. He is therefore distrained, &c. And afterwards he was mainprised by Adam de Fulham, Alderman, to come on the morrow of St. Michael, and to do and receive what the Mayor and Aldermen should impose upon him, &c. And the said Hugh came on Sunday the morrow of St. Michael and was sworn, &c. Therefore the said Adam is thereof quit.

Admissio vicecomitum.

And on Sunday the morrow of St. Michael the said Simon and Hugh were presented by the said Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City to Sir Ralph de Sandwych, the Constable of the Tower of London, who admitted and received them without the outer gate of the aforesaid Tower according to the terms of the charters of the liberties of the City, &c., and by writ of the King which came to him thereon, &c.

Sunday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 30 Ed-

[1] A weight anciently of 8 lb., and used more especially in weighing wool; now, it is either 7 lb. or 8 lb., according to the commodity weighed (Riley).

ward I. [A.D. 1302], John le Blunt was for the second time elected Mayor of London by Thomas Romeyn, John de Canterbury, Geoffrey de Nortone, Richard de Gloucestre, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pycot, Adam de Fulham, Hugh Pourte and Symon de Paris, then Sheriffs, Henry de Gloucestre, William le Mazerer, John Darmenters, Ralph de Honilane, John de Dunstaple, Richer de Refham, Salamon le Coteler, Aldermen, and twelve men of each Ward. And afterwards, viz., on the following Monday, he was presented by the said Aldermen, and Elyas Russel and Adam de Rokesle, Aldermen, and also by the Commonalty, to the lord the King at Westminster, &c., and was admitted and sworn before Sir John [Plantagenet or de Warren], Earl of Surrey and Sussex, and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and the King's whole Council in the chamber of the Archbishop of York by precept of the King, &c.

Electio secunda dn'i Joh'is le Blunt in Maiorem London' et admissio ejusdem.

Tuesday before the Feast of St. Andrew, Ap. [30 Nov.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], William de Beverlee, Alan de Suffolk, Geoffrey Scot, Peter de Monkut, Peter Fraunzoun, and Bydan Manent were sworn to make scrutiny of the wines of Gascons, &c., and that they would justly condemn all such wines as they found putrid, &c.

Jur' pro scrutinio faciendo de vinis Vasconum, etc.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], John de Brimmesgrave, Robert de Harewe, Walter Stedeman, and Nicholas de Brackele, paviors of London, were sworn to make the pavement throughout the streets and places of the City only in the manner most commodious for the public, and according to the ordinance of old approved, &c.

Jur' pro pavimento juste faciend'.

Wednesday after the Feast of the Circumcision [1 Jan.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302–3], before Sirs John le Blund, Mayor, Elyas Russel, Thomas Romeyn, William de Leyre, William de Betoyne, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, John Darmenters, William le Mazerer, Salamon le Coteler, John de Vintry, Simon de Paris, Nicholas Pycot, [and] Richer de Refham, Thomas le Paumer de Cornhulle was sworn to be the attorney of the Commonalty of London in the King's Bench,

De attornato in Banco jur'.

and according to his ability well and truly to keep, maintain, and challenge the liberties and free customs of the City of London, and to instruct and inform the Serjeant of the City as often as is necessary, &c., for 26*s*. 8*d*. per annum, &c.

And it was granted to him that he should be quit of tallage, &c., the whole time he was in the service of the City as aforesaid, &c.

De attornato in Scaccario Regis.

"Harsculphus"[1] de Whytewelle is attorney of the Commonalty of the City of London in the King's Exchequer from the Feast of St. Michael, 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], taking yearly 40*s*.

[Fo. lxx b *blank*.]

Fo. lxxi.

Inventory of pledges sold A.D. 1303 by order of the Mayor and Aldermen for arrears on the King's tallage.[2]

Fo. lxxi b.

Breve R' pro coronatore admittend'.

Edward, by the grace of God, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting. Whereas our beloved servant William Trente, our Chamberlain, to whose bailiwick the office of Coroner in our City aforesaid appertains,[3] on account of our business on which at present he is actively engaged, is unable to spare time personally to execute that office, and has by his letters patent deputed under him John le Clerk to do those things which there appertain to that office; we bid you admit the said John in the place of the aforesaid William to that office, and be favourable and obedient to him in all things appertaining thereto in the City aforesaid, as heretofore has been accustomed to be done in like case. Witness ourself at Odyham, 27 Dec., the thirty-first year of our reign [A.D. 1302].

Breve R' pro coronatore admittend'.

Edward, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting. Whereas our beloved servant Walter de Waldeshef, our Butler, to whose bailiwick the office of Coroner in our City aforesaid appertains,[4] having not sufficient leisure to attend

[1] *Anglice*, "Hascoil."

[2] Riley's 'Memorials,' pp. 47–50.

[3] See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' Introd., pp. vii, viii. William Trente was also the King's Butler. 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 190.

[4] Later on we find Walter de Waldeshef described as *camerarius vinorum Regis* (Letter-Book D, fos. clxi, clxi b). Cf. *captor vinorum Regis*, a title applied to Matthew de Columbariis, a City Chamberlain. Waldeshef was never City Chamberlain.

personally to that office, has appointed Robert de Gunthorp his deputy; we bid you, &c. Dated at Westminster, 9 Sept., 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

Manucapcio executor' Anne atte Brigge pro Oseberto de Suff' et ejusdem absoluto.

Richard de Welleford and Richard Wolmere came before John le Blunt, Mayor of London, and the Aldermen in the Husting of London for Common Pleas, held on Monday next after the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302–3], and became surety for the executors of the will of Anne atte Brigge to answer and satisfy the Commonalty of London of £21 sterling if it be found that Osebert de Suffolk, late husband of the said Anne, was so indebted to the Commonalty aforesaid or to the King in respect of his Shrievalty or any other cause whatsoever,[1] &c. And to keep the said Commonalty harmless to that amount they extend themselves (*se extendunt*[2]), &c.

(Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Edward the King, the same year, the aforesaid mainpernors were absolved of their mainprise, inasmuch as it was evident to the Mayor and Aldermen that the said Osebert was in no way indebted to the King or Commonalty, so far as they could learn.)

Fo. lxxii.

[Marginal note: Commissions of Elyas Russel, Richer de Refham, Albric de Fecamp, and Matthew de la Tour; but the text of the commissions is not recorded, a blank page being left.]

Fo. lxxii b.

Breve Reg'.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, that they assist Richer de Refham and Hugh Pourte, recently appointed collectors of the new and old Custom[3] in the City for the King's use. Witness, W[alter de

[1] No record of this mainprise appears in the Hust. Roll for Common Pleas of this date. Osbert de Suffolk appears as Sheriff in 1262–3. His will was enrolled in the Court of Husting in May, 1284 ('Cal. of Wills,' i. 68), his wife's name being recorded as "Agnes." His children were eventually disinherited by order of the Mayor and Aldermen (*infra*, p. 119).

[2] *Extendere*, to make a valuation; *extenta*, an extent or valuation.

[3] In February, 1303, the King had granted exceptional privileges to foreign merchants by what is styled in the 'Liber Cust.' (i. 205) *Statutum de Nova Custuma*. The statute created intense indignation among his subjects at home, and in 1311 was declared illegal. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 157 n., 192–3, 323, 524–5.

Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the King's Treasurer, at York, 27 June, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].[1]

Breve Reg'. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, straitly charging them to summon before them Richer de Refham and Hugh Pourte, the Wardens of the King's ancient custom of wools, wool-fels, and leather in the City, and in the presence of the said Wardens to take sufficient security for Richard Cristesmesse, the King's Troner (*tronatore nostro*), that he will behave himself well and faithfully in the said office, and suffer no loss to happen to the King nor to the merchants coming to him with their goods. Information touching the said security to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at York on the morrow of St. Michael. Witness, W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, at York, 25 May, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Returnum. Return made that Richard Cristesmesse was unable to find security according to the above writ. Accordingly nothing was done.

[*cedula.*] Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the whole Commonalty of the City of London, notifying the appointment of Richer de Refham and Hugh Pourte as collectors of the King's new and old Custom in the City, and bidding the said Mayor, &c., to assist the said collectors in the exercise of their duty whenever required. Witness, W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the King's Treasurer, at York, 27 June, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Fo. lxxiii. *Cogn' pro executor' Thome de Oxonia.* Thursday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2], came Thomas, son of Thomas de Oxford, and Thomas de Farndone, goldsmith, before John le Blunt, Mayor, Waltêr de Finchingfeld and Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, and jointly and severally bound themselves to indemnify William de Rede, Thomas de Suffolk, and Peter the rector of the church of St. Stephen de Walebroke, executors of Thomas de Oxford, deceased, touching the dower of Johanna, daughter of the aforesaid Thomas, or her patrimony, and legacies to

[1] What appears to be the original writ (with the seal cut off) is inserted between fos. lxxv b and lxxvi.

Peter, John, and Agnes, children of the aforesaid Thomas, who are now dead.

Breve Reg' ad pro[ro]gand' Treugas inter Regem Francie et Regem Angl'ie.

The King's writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London notifying the prorogation of the truce between France and England. Dated at Huntingdon, 22 March, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1301–2].[1]

Proclamacio facta per predictum breve.

Proclamation thereon made Monday the morrow of Palm Sunday [15 April], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Veredictum Alderm' super testamentum Oseberti de Suff'.

Wednesday the eve of the Ascension [16 May], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], it was adjudged by John le Blund, the Mayor, Elyas Russel, Adam de Rokesle, Richard de Gloucestre, William de Beton', Thomas Romeyn, John de Wangrave, John de Vintry, Richer de Refham, Ralph de Honilane, Nicholas Pycot, John Darmenters, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Gloucestre, Walter de Finchingfeld, and Hugh Pourte, Aldermen, that the heirs of the blood of Osebert de Suffolk should be excluded from hereditary rights in the houses which belonged to the said Osebert in Cordwanerstrete, in the parishes of St. Mary le Bow and St. Mary de Aldermarichirche, by testament of the said Osebert, proved and enrolled in the Husting of London held on Monday after the Feast of Invention of H. Cross [3 May], 12 Edward I. [A.D. 1284]. Except Walter de Finchingfeld and Henry de Gloucestre, who did not altogether agree, but said that all that was enrolled in the said testament was the will of the testator, and is good and acceptable, &c.

Afterwards, viz., on Friday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 February], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], it was ordered by John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, John de Dunstaple, Hugh Pourte, Adam de Fulham, Adam de Rokesle, John de Vintry, Salamon le Cotiller, Aldermen, and Roger de Paris, Sheriff, that Ralph Godchep, John de Wrytele, Stephen Uptone, and William le Barber, spicer, parishioners of the church of St. Mary le Bow, being sworn on the Holy Gospels, shall, by view, ordinance, and consent of the said Mayor, sell

[1] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 950.

the aforesaid houses at the best price possible, and that a chantry be provided out of the proceeds for the good of his soul and the soul of "Anne" his wife, and the residue devoted to the fabric of London Bridge.[1]

Fo. lxxiii b.

Custodia Johannis filii Henr' de Waldegrave tradita Rogero de Evere.

Tuesday the morrow of the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], the wardship of John, son of Henry de Waldegrave, and of his rents and tenements, was delivered by Sir John le Blount, the Mayor, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, William de Beton', Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, and Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, Aldermen, to Roger de Evere, ironmonger, at the request of Walter de Waldegrave, uncle and former guardian of the said John. The tenements, of the value of £9, are situate in the parish of St. Nicholas Olof, near the tenements of William de Arderne, tailor, and John de Spayne, and between Bredstrete and Sporoneslane. The guardian is to provide reasonable maintenance for his ward and for Margaret his ward's mother; and if the said Margaret be dissatisfied with the maintenance found her, she is to receive an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* in lieu thereof and for her dower, &c. Various sums are to be paid to the Abbot and Convent of Certesseye,[2] the Hospital of St. John de Clerkenewelle, St. Paul's Church, the Prior of H. Trinity, the churches of St. Nicholas Olof and St. Michael atte Quenehithe, and to Thomas de Peulesdone and John de Wylehall. Sureties for the said guardian, viz., Henry de Merlawe, "cotiller," and Adam de Boctone, coffrer.

[Fo. lxxiv *blank.*]

Fo. lxxiv b.

Compot' Joh'is de Sheperede clerici Will'i de Leyre.

Thursday after the octave of Easter [7 April], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], Walter de Finchingfeld and John de Wyndesore—auditors of the account of John de Sheperede, clerk of William de Leyre, rendered in the Court of Simon de Paris, Sheriff of London, touching rents of the said William received between Michaelmas, anno 30 Edward I., and the following Easter—find that the said John de Sheperede still owes the said William the sum of 46*s.* 2*d.*, and he is committed to the custody of the Sheriff until the money be paid.

[1] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 122–3.

[2] Chertsey.

Litera Baldewyni le Flemeng' de attorn'.

Tuesday before the Feast of Ascension [16 May] came Baldewyn, son of Richard le Fleming de Hirlaunde, before John le Blunt, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged as his a letter appointing Nicholas Pycot his attorney to receive rents of the heirs of Sir Nicholas de Wyncestre in the parish of St. Christopher in London, &c.

Proclamacio de pace inter Regem Anglie et Regem Francie.

Order under seal of Aymer de Valence for proclamation of peace between England and France to be made by the Mayor and Sheriffs of London on Trinity Sunday [2 June].[1]

Fo. lxxv.

Breve Reg' pro pace proclamanda inter Reges Angl' et Francie.

The King's writ to the Sheriffs of London for proclamation of terms of the peace. Dated at the vill of St. John "de pert,"[2] 10 July, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Concordia inter Richerum de Refham et Joh'em de Lincolnia. Et pena super eam.

Agreement and settlement of disputes made on Monday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], between Richer de Refham, Alderman, and John de Lincoln, in the presence of Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Hugh Pourte, William le Mazerer, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Armenters, Thomas Sely, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and John de Burreforth, Sheriff, and Sir John de Banquelle, Knt. The said John de Lincoln pledges himself and his property to pay the sum of £40 to the fabric of London Bridge in case of his being convicted of offering an injury to the aforesaid Richer.

Cognicio Rog'i le Viroler de muro dn'i Joh'is de Banquelle.

Roger le Viroler summoned to answer Sir John de Banquelle, Knt., on a charge of having broken down a party wall between their respective tenements near the Guildhall at a time when the said Sir John was engaged in the King's service beyond the seas and was under royal protection. The said Roger duly came and declared before the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen that he understood from Henry le Waleys his feoffor that the wall was his property. He now acknowledged the wall to be the property of Sir John

[1] Cf. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.' (Rolls Series), i. 129.

[2] For "de Perth," *i.e.*, at Perth. Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. pt. ii. p. 958.

de Banquelle, and he himself laid no claim to it, but made amends to the said Sir John and submitted to the judgment of the Mayor and Aldermen.

xxv. *Breve Regis.* Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London to cause two or three citizens to attend at the Exchequer at York on the morrow of St. John the Baptist to consult upon the new payments and customs[1] which divers merchants had agreed to pay in order to be quit of prisage. Dated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 7 May, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Returnum. Walter de Finchingfeld, John de Lincoln, and Henry de Durham are assigned by the Commonalty of the City of London to come before the Barons of the Exchequer at the time and place named in the writ, and to them commission has been granted by the Commonalty of the City aforesaid to treat on behalf of the same, &c.

Commissio communi sigillo signata. Commission under the seal of the Commonalty appointing the above to represent the City at York. Dated Wednesday after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]; which commission was returned into the Chamber by the said representatives on Tuesday after the Feast of Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July] next ensuing.

Names of the representatives of forty-two other towns who came on the 25th day of June before the Council of the lord the King at York by summons of the writ aforesaid, and with one consent and will declared, as well for themselves as for the commonalties of the cities and boroughs aforesaid, that they would in no wise consent to the increase of maletote (*maltollie*[3]), nor to the customs mentioned in the aforesaid writ [and] granted to the lord the King by foreign and strange merchants, save only to the customs due and accustomed of old.

Fo. lxxv'. Wednesday after the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt.

[1] See note *supra*, p. 117.

[2] Duty or custom levied, on the King's behalf, on provisions and wines. See Glossary, 'Liber Cust.,' pp. 753, 821.

[3] *Maltollia* or *Malatolta*, an unjust custom on wool, an evil *tolta* or tax.

[4] The writ and return, the Commission, and the names of the representatives of the forty-two towns, &c., are printed from this Letter-Book in Palgrave, 'Parl. Writs' (i. 134, 135). Cf. Stubbs, 'Select Charters,' pp. 500-1.

[24 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], Alice Martin, "Gildestere," came before Sir John le Blund, Mayor, Hugh Pourte, Sheriff, and Thomas Romeyn, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, and Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, Aldermen, and quitclaimed and pardoned Warin Fatting, an apprentice of Matilda Fatting, touching a maiming she had recently suffered on the index finger of her right hand; the said Matilda in return giving a recognizance for 35*s.*, of which she paid 20*s.*, and promised to pay the remainder at Michaelmas next, &c.; and unless, &c.

Quieta clamacio Alicie Martin facta Warino Fattingde maemio.

cognicio iiij*d.*

(Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael, the said Alice came and acknowledged satisfaction.)

Writ to the Mayor of London for the attachment of Peter de Bosenho, late Sheriff, and Simon de Paris, one of the present Sheriffs of London, to answer a charge of negligence in permitting James le Reve, who had been called upon to furnish an account of money to Nigel le Brun, executor of Robert de Bree, to abscond. Dated at "Linlyscu," 6 June, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Breve R' pro executore Roberti de Bree.

Return to the effect that Peter de Bosenho had been attached by William Reyner and Thomas de Lentone, and Simon de Paris by John Scarlet and Peter de Grenewyche; that the plea mentioned in the writ had been, and still was, before the Sheriffs of London, who had cognizance of it, and in whose possession the record and proceedings remained; and that whenever that plea or any other plea pleaded in the City had to be recorded, it ought and was accustomed to be recorded within the liberty of the said City and not without the same, viz., at St. Martin le Grand, London, and this according to the custom of the aforesaid City.

Returnum.

The above return was made and ordained on Thursday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], the year aforesaid, by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Fo. lxxvi b.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London for the arrest of goods found in the City belonging to Flemish merchants to the value of 522 marks and more, by way of retaliation for the seizure of Guy and "Johanot" Spinul, merchants of Genoa,

Breve Reg' pro civibus Januens'.

and their ship, merchandise, servants, &c., near Sandwich by men of Flanders, who carried them away to Ipre as was understood, and there kept them in prison. Dated at Edenburg, 4 June, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Returnum. Return made to the effect that the Mayor and Sheriffs had arrested some cloth of the value of 300 marks and more in the possession of Walter le Clerk de Brabant and John de Brusseles, and other cloth of the value of 120 marks in the possession of Henry Scof de Malins. They had also arrested some wine of the value of 100 marks found in the possession of Lambert de Selande, a partner with Ingelram le Fauconer, a burgess of Bruges, which wine is claimed as the property of William Julian, merchant of Burdeus. And the aforesaid Walter, John, and Henry, in the presence of Sirs John de Drokenesford, John de Berewyc, and Henry Spigornel, claimed the aforesaid cloth as their own property at the time of the arrest and offered to prove the same. But as they (the Mayor and Sheriffs) were given to understand that this offer was made in bad faith, they had postponed further proceedings until they had received the King's further orders.

Verdict of the Aldermen of London.

[*cedula.*] They say on their oath that Adam de Warfeld, sacristan of Westminster, Alexander de Persore and Thomas de Dene, monks of the said church, were ordainers and contrivers of the burglary (*burgerie*) of the Treasury of the lord the King. And John Albon, "mazoun," and a certain John, servant of the aforesaid John, and Richard de "Podelescote" broke into the Treasury aforesaid and entered it, and carried away the treasure and jewels found therein.[1] They say also that Roger de

[1] This robbery took place on the 2nd of May, 1303. Richard de "Podelescote," "Podelicote," or "Podyngtone" (as the name appears elsewhere) sought sanctuary in the church of St. Michael, Candlewick Street, whence he was taken by force on Midsummer Eve, by bailiffs of the City, and placed in the custody of Hugh Pourte, one of the Sheriffs. For this breach of sanctuary the bailiffs (whose names are given as Gocelin and Thomas Attewelle) were made to do penance, walking barefoot in shirts and breeches, with a wax candle in hand, from Bow Church

Perstoke, the drawer of beer (*tractator cervisie*) in the cellar for the use of the convent, Robert de Cherringe, John de Nottele, John de Prescote, Thomas de Lichefeld, Walter, valet of Sir Arnold de Campan', William, valet of John Shenche, Keeper of the King's Palace, Roger and Adam, valets of the aforesaid sacristan of Westminster, were aiders and abettors of the said robbery. They say, moreover, that the aforesaid Richard de "Podelicote" was found seized of part of the jewels aforesaid, comprising coronets, fermails of gold, girdles, cups, and scuttles (*scutellis*) of silver to the value of £2,200. And that the aforesaid sacristan was seized of a bowl and cup of silver the value of which they knew not. They say also that John de Neumarche, a goldsmith residing at Billingesgate, was found seized of gold weighing 6*s*. and three precious stones, and they hold him suspect. And they say that Walter de Walepol bought in good faith and unsuspectingly of the aforesaid Richard de Podelicote three gold rings, and William Torel in like manner two gold rings. And Geoffrey de Bradele, girdler, in like manner bought of the said Richard a plate of silver weighing £14 15*s*. And that John de Brigeford, goldsmith, likewise bought a fermail of gold and Oriental "perles" of the value of 70*s*. And that Thomas de Frowyk, goldsmith, in like manner bought of Imayna la Berestere precious stones of the value of 42*s*., and likewise Nicholas de St. Botulph, goldsmith, stones of the value of 20*s*., which stones the said Imayna had received from John de Neumarche. They say also that about the Feast of the Invention of H. Cross [3 May] last past John de Uggele, William de Kinebautone and John his brother, and Chastanea la Barbere and Alice her sister met in a certain house within the

to Newgate and from Newgate back to St. Michael's, having, moreover, to walk to Canterbury the next day without girdle and hood. Early in 1304 Commissioners sat at the Tower to investigate the robbery. Ten monks and a clerk are recorded as having been charged with being accomplices, and notwithstanding their objection to being made amenable to secular judges, the monks were committed until further orders. The sacristan was convicted of receiving and concealing the King's jewels.—'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 130, 132.

close of Flete Prison, together with a horseman (*homine equestro*) and four other ribalds unknown, for two nights, and there spent the time until midnight eating and drinking, and then withdrew with arms towards Westminster, and in the morning returned; and this they did for two nights, and afterwards never returned again. And because about the same time the Treasury was broken into, they hold these suspect of the robbery and felony aforesaid.

This verdict was given on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], by oath of William de Leyre, William de Betoyne, Thomas Romeyn, John de Wangrave, John de Armenters, John de Canterbury, Adam de Fulham, Hugh Pourte and Simon de Paris, the Sheriffs, Richer de Reffham, John de Vintry, Coroner, William le Mazerer, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas Picot, Salamon le Cotiller, Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Gloucestre, Aldermen, &c.

[*cedula dors.*] Friday after the Feast of St. Martin in Yeme [11 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], Joce Botedieu was sworn Serjeant of the Chamber before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pycot, John de Dunstaple, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Vintry, Ralph de Honilane, Adam de Rokesle, Salamon le Cotiller, Aldermen, and John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs, &c. And the aforesaid Mayor and John de Wangrave mainprised for the said Joce that he would well and faithfully conduct himself in all matters touching the said Chamber, &c.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], John Juvenal was sworn Serjeant of the Chamber before John le Blund, Mayor, William de Leyre, Ralph de Honilane, and Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, &c.

[Fo. lxxvii *blank.*]

Fo. lxxvii b.

Ordinacio renovata pro cordwanar'.

(Here follow the Ordinances of the Cordwainers as renewed on Monday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], by the Mayor and Aldermen, commencing *Purceo qe plusurs bone gent Cordwaners*.....and ending *sur peyne denprisonement.* Cf. 'Liber Horn,' fo. 309 b. Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 83, 84; translation, *id.*, ii. 540-1.)

Afterwards, on Monday the morrow of the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 8 Edward II. [A.D. 1314], forasmuch as it was given to understand to Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen that Daniel de Chiltre,[1] one of the wardens (*custodum*) of the said craft (*officii*), was dead, and that Peter de Sevecompe, cordwainer, was no longer a resident in the City, the said Mayor summoned Richard le Cordewaner de Grascherche, and Simon de Burghwelle, residing at Grascherche, cordwainer, and they were sworn to safeguard the said craft as above expressed.

Abrocar' allut' jur'.

Friday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 8 Edward II. [A.D. 1314], John de Lincoln, junior, and Henry Bonquer were presented to be brokers of leather and of the cordwainers by John Poyntel, Roger Poyntel, Ralph Pikot, William Smyngham, Walter Pecok, and other good men of the craft of leathersellers (*mercatorum alluti*) and cordwainers, &c., and were sworn, &c.

Also Peter de Evendene was admitted and sworn to the office of broker of leather and other merchandise coming from parts of Spain, on Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Ambrose [4 April], 11 Edward II. [A.D. 1318].

[Fos. lxxviii-lxxix *blank.*]

Fo. lxxix b.

Breve Reg' quod statera remaneat in equali.

Edward, by the grace of God, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London. Whereas, among certain articles which we by our charter for us and our heirs have granted to merchant strangers and foreigners[2] coming with their goods and merchandise within our realm and power, we have ordained that in every merchant vill and fair within our said realm and power our weights should be kept in a fixed place, and that, before weighing, the balance (*statera*) should, in the presence of the buyer and seller, be seen to be empty and the arms of the said balance be equal, and

[1] At the time of the passing of the renewed Ordinances of the Cordwainers he had been appointed one of the searchers of defective leather; so that a "searcher of leather" and a "Warden" of the Fraternity or Company of Cordwainers appear to have been identical officers.

[2] The 'Carta Mercatoria' or 'Statutum de Nova Custuma' already referred to, *supra*, p. 117.

that thenceforth the weigher should weigh equally, and that when he had placed the balance evenly he should remove his hands so that it remained even; we command you, as we have already commanded you, that you cause our aforesaid ordinance in all things to be straitly observed with the same merchants according to the terms of our charter aforesaid; or, otherwise, that you signify to us the reason why this our command already laid upon you you have failed to obey. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 14th day of October, the thirty-third year of our reign [A.D. 1305].

Returnum. Return. The manner of weighing heavy goods (*averia ponderis*[1]) coming to the City of London from time immemorial was, and still is, that the balance should always draw towards the better, that is to say, towards the thing bought,[2] and in that way the said goods are sold to archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, and others soever buying goods of that kind in the said City; and this custom and manner of weighing our ancestors have used, and we hitherto have used, and our lord the King has confirmed to us by his charter our liberties and free customs which we have hitherto used by grant of his predecessors, kings of England. Wherefore we cannot nor ought to change the customs of his City used and approved by reason of the grant now made to merchant strangers to the injury and prejudice of his citizens, and also of the magnates and Commonalty of his realm, especially since in the charter granted to them it is contained that weighing should be done in the manner in the said charter contained when it is not against the lord of the place, or contrary to the liberty granted by the lord the King himself or his ancestors, or contrary to the custom of the vills and fairs hitherto observed.[3]

[1] Goods sold by the hundredweight (not by the pound) and weighed at the King's Balance. 'Liber de Antiquis,' fo. 117 b; 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' pp. 122, 123.

[2] *Trahat versus meliorem hoc est versus rem emptam.* According to the 'Liber de Antiquis' it was the custom in those days for the weigher to allow the buyer a "draft" or margin of four pounds in every hundredweight. At the present day a custom prevails in the English tea trade for the tea importer to give a precisely similar "draft" to the dealer, viz., one pound on every chest of tea of twenty-eight pounds.

[3] See 'Liber Cust.,' i. 208.

Aliud breve Reg' pro eodem.

Another writ insisting upon the Mayor and Sheriffs executing the King's former command, otherwise they are to appear before him at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], next to answer for their contempt. Dated at Stanes, 16 Nov., 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305].

Returnum.

Return to the effect that they would appear on the day named.

Fo. lxxx.

Breve Reg' pro Waltero de Wyke et Matild' de la More uxore sua.

Edward, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London. Whereas Walter de Wyk and Matilda his wife had impleaded in the Husting John de Laufare, declaring that he had no right of entry into a certain messuage until the expiration of a grant of the same made by John de Pontefract, a former husband of the said Matilda, to Abraham Motun, a Jew; and whereas the said John de Laufare claims the messuage by virtue of a grant made by us after the messuage had become escheated to us on the exile of the said Jew;[1] and whereas search has been made for the aforesaid conveyance of the messuage to the Jew among the Rolls of our Justices lately assigned for ward of the Jews and cannot be found, we command you to cause the Rolls of the Husting to be searched for enrolments of any documents whereby the said Matilda can be barred of action. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 7th day of March, the thirty-first year of our reign [A.D. 1302-3].

Returnum.

We have caused the Rolls of recognizances, deeds, and writings enrolled in the Husting of London *temp.* Henry the late King, and likewise of the present King to be searched, and it does not appear that the aforesaid Matilda made any recognizance of the tenement mentioned in the above writ, which writ, thus endorsed, was returned under the common seal on Thursday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

[1] Towards the close of the year 1290 all Jews were expelled from England by the King's order, and among them were some 2,000 London Jews. Abraham Motun must have been a Jew of some distinction, for we find a grant made to him in 1282 of property situate in the parish of St. Michael, Wood Street, in trust for the Jewish community in England. Hust. Roll 13 (37). There was quite a large family of Motuns in the City, one of whom named Hugh combined the business of an oil and colour man with the more distin guished duties of City Chamberlain. —See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 83-4.

Solucio Ricardi de Wollechirch' de £xix.

Friday after the Feast of St. Edward, K. [13 Oct.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], Richard de Wollechirchehawe came before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and others of the Commonalty, and paid to the Commonalty the sum of £19 (which had been assigned to him by the executors of William de Wollechirchehawe[1] with the assent of Master William de Bray, the official of the Archdeacon of London, and of Master Philip Martel, clerk) for the repair of the pavement within Bisshopesgate, for the good of the soul of the said William de Wollechirchehawe, &c. An acquittance given for the money.

Fo. lxxx b.

Litera W. Ep'i Cestrie pro Rogero de Lincoln'.

Letter from Walter [de Langton], Bishop of Chester, Treasurer of the lord the King, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c., commanding them, on the King's behalf, to produce before him at the Exchequer at York on the day after St. Michael the body of Roger de "Nichole,"[2] then imprisoned in Neugate for a trespass committed against Hugh Pourte, Sheriff of London, together with record of proceedings, &c. Dated at "la Grave," 5 Sept. And it was sealed with the Bishop's privy seal, and remains in the Chamber.

Responsum.

Reply to the above letter to the effect that such a proceeding would be contrary to the franchise of the City, for the record could only be made at St. Martin le Grand.[3]

Recognicio Roberti de Cornedale.

Saturday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], Robert de Cornedale (Corvedale?), clerk, came before Sirs John le Blond, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and gave pledges to the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen for having abused Robert de Suttone, a serjeant, in their presence, &c. And the

[1] The will of William of Wollechirchehawe was proved and enrolled in the Husting in March, 1301, the whole of his estate (with the exceptions of small bequests to London Bridge and Stratford monastery) being left to Olive his wife for life, with remainder to pious uses for the good of his soul, &c. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust., London,' i. 153.

[2] The old French term for Lincoln.

[3] The bishop's letter and reply are printed in 'Memorials,' pp. 50–51.

said Mayor and Aldermen condoned the trespass *hac vice*, &c. And the said Robert bound himself to give 40*s*. to the fabric of London Bridge if he should be found a delinquent again, &c.[1]

Manucapcio Thome de Frowyk pro custodia liberor' Willelmi de Lewes.

The same day Robert de Gloucestre and William le Bret, goldsmiths, came before the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen and bound themselves jointly and severally on behalf of Thomas de Frowyk, goldsmith, that he would be a faithful guardian of Edmund and John, aged respectively twelve and eight years, children of William de Lewes, deceased, and of their property, and would render true account of the same, &c.

Transcript of Two Deeds in the Possession of Thomas de Frowyk. [*cedula.*]

(1) Deed of grant by Edmund Trentemars, Alan le Cirger, and Benedict de Bourck (or *de Burgo*), executors of the will of William de Lewes, proved and enrolled in the Husting held on Monday before the Feast of St. Andrew, Ap. [30 Nov.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302],[2] to Alice, relict of the said William, and to Edmund and John their sons, of a certain house in the parish of St. Martin Orgar de Candelwikstrete, to hold to the said Alice for life with remainder to the said sons in tail, with remainders over. Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, Sheriffs, and Adam de Fulham, Alderman of the Ward,[3] &c. No date.

(2) Deed of grant by the same to the same of an annual quitrent issuing from a tenement formerly held by William de Lewes in the parish of St. Botolph towards Billingesgate, to be held as above. Witnesses, the Mayor and Sheriffs as above, Elyas Russel, Alderman of the Ward,[4] William Pykeman, Richard Wolmar, Henry Poteman, Thomas de Wrotham, William de Sandwych, Simon de Grascherche, &c.

Fo. lxxxi.

Preceptum super Statutum pro Johanne de Bauquelle.

Precept by John le Blund, the Mayor, to the Sheriffs of London to take the body of Wolmar de Essex for non-payment of a debt of 60 marks due under a letter of statute to Sir John de "Bauquelle," and to make a return to the Mayor on Monday

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 53.

[2] See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust., London,' i. 156.

[3] Bridge.

[4] Billingsgate.

after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]. Return made to the effect that after the receipt of the precept Wolmar de Essex was not found in their bailiwick.

Another precept to the same to take the body of the said Wolmar, if found within their bailiwick, or levy the money on his property lying in their bailiwick, on Sunday the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 14 Edward I. [A.D. 1285].

Breve Reg' pro eligendo collector' custumarum novar' domino Regi concessar'.

Writ to the Mayor and Aldermen of London for the election of two collectors of the custom on wool, woolfels, and skins[1] in the City, the collectors to appear before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at York in the octave of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.]. Witness, W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, at York, 19 Nov., 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Returnum.

Return made to the effect that the writ was delivered so late, viz., on the eve of the Purification, by John de Rome, that it could not be executed. The bearer of the writ had been placed under arrest for his negligence.

[*cedula.*]

Precept by the Mayor and the Sheriffs for the arrest of Wolmar de Essex.

Fo. lxxxi b.

De Johanne de Wangrave jur' in recordatorem.

Monday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4], before Sirs John le Blund, the Mayor, John de Burreforth, Sheriff, William de Betoyne, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Foleham, John de Canterbury, Nicholas de Farndone, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, Adam de Rokesle, Hugh Pourte, Thomas Sely, Richer de Refham, Nicholas Pycot, [and] John de Vintry, Aldermen, came John de Wangrave, Alderman, and was sworn to well and truly render all judgments in the Husting after the Mayor and Aldermen have come from consultation and have arrived at an agreement, and also all other judgments touching the Commonalty of London, &c. And that he will do justice as well to poor as the rich. And that all pleas in the Husting

[1] The *nova custuma* to be exacted from foreign merchants in return for the concessions made to them by the famous *Carta Mercatoria* in the previous month of February.

immediately after the Husting is closed he will survey, set in order, and cause to be enrolled according as they have been pleaded, &c. And that he will come prepared to expedite the business of the City, where and when he shall have been lawfully forewarned by the Mayor and bailiffs,[1] &c. For which trouble the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen have agreed to give the said John £10 sterling per annum out of their Chamber, and 20 pence for every deed, writing, and testament enrolled in the aforesaid Husting, &c.

De Gilberto Cros jur' in custodem Pontis London'.

The same day came Gilbert Cros, fishmonger, in the full Husting for Pleas of Land, and was sworn to well and faithfully receive all issues of rents of London Bridge, and also all other money accruing to the said bridge from whatever cause from that day forward, and to expend the same well and faithfully for the use and benefit of the aforesaid bridge, and well and faithfully to render account thereof, where and when forewarned by the Mayor and Aldermen, &c.

Composicio inter cives Wynton' et London'.

Monday before the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4], John le Blound, Mayor of London, William de Leyre, John de Wangrave, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas Pycot, Thomas Sely, [and] Hugh Pourte, Aldermen, John de Burreforth, Sheriff, and other citizens, on behalf of themselves and the Commonalty of the City of London, and Roger de Enkepenne, Mayor of the City of Winchester, and John de Kirkeby his fellow-citizen, on behalf of themselves and the Commonalty of the said City, having met together to treat of certain disputes that had arisen between them on account of divers customs taken from citizens of Winchester in London by bailiffs of London, and having put forward reasons on either side, the aforesaid dispute was arranged in the following manner, viz., that all citizens of Winchester of their guild merchant should be quit in the said City of London of pontage, murage, and pannage, and of other

[1] This appears to be the earliest form of oath of the Recorder. Other, and fuller, forms will be found in Letter-Book D, fly-leaf E b, and fos. 1 and 7. See also 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 308.

customs whatsoever to be taken of their merchandise, except tronage of wool of old given, viz., 6*d.* on the first sack and 5*d.* on every subsequent sack, and except the custom on skins and woolfels, and likewise customs taken at the Queenhithe, of which they cannot be quit although they make their challenge, &c. And that all citizens of London should be quit of all customs in the City of Winchester, as of pontage, pannage, murage, and other customs and tolls whatsoever. And for the perpetual memorial of this fact this agreement has been enrolled on the paper at the Guildhall of London in the presence of the Mayors, Aldermen, and citizens aforesaid.[1]

Fo. lxxxii. Statutes of Poultry and Fish made during the Mayoralty of Henry le Waleys.[2]

Fo. lxxxii b. *Manucapcio Rogeri de Lincolnia.* Monday the octave of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], came John de Rokesle, corder, Gregory le Bokeler, draper (*draparius*), Walter de Walepol, goldsmith, Henry de Faveresham, "cordwaner," Thomas Beauflour, vintner, and Walter de Creye, "toundour,"[3] before Walter de Finchingfeld, the *locum tenens* of Sir John le Blund, the Mayor, William de "Combemartin," John de "Borrreforch," Sheriff, John de Canterbury, Ralph de Honilane, Henry de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and received from them the body of Roger de Lincoln, draper, convicted of a trespass against Hugh Pourte, Sheriff of London, to produce him before the Mayor and Aldermen on the morrow of St. Thomas the Apostle next to receive judgment; in default, the same bound themselves jointly and severally in

[1] Notwithstanding this composition, the citizens of Winchester had to complain in 1403 of a custom of 2*s.* being exacted on every cart-load of goods purchased in London. The matter was inquired into, and it was agreed that the composition of 1304 should be adhered to, and that the citizens of Winchester of the Guild Merchant should not again be distrained (Letter-Book I, fo. 75). The effective part of the composition has been printed by Dr. Gross in his work on 'The Gild Merchant' (ii. 258), from the 'Black Book of Winchester' (Brit. Mus., Add. MS. 6036), which gives the reference to the later confirmation in the City's archives as Letter-Book H instead of Letter-Book I.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 82, 83, 117–20.

[3] A shearman, one who shears the nap of cloth.

the sum of £30 to the Mayor and Commonalty. They further undertook that no harm should come to Hugh Pourte, Adam de Foleham, Richer de Refham, and Katherine de Lincoln from the said Roger or his following (*secta sua*), under fitting penalty. And the said Roger came and pledged the King's peace in form aforesaid, &c.

(Afterwards came Peter le Rey, "draper," before the Chamberlain on Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew, Ap. [30 Nov.], and undertook to pay on behalf of the said Roger to the Commonalty the sum of 20*s*. due for the tallage of £1,000 unless, &c. Afterwards, viz., on the aforesaid Monday, the said Roger came before the Mayor and Aldermen and made his fine for £10, to be paid on the morrow of *Clausum Pasche*.)

Secundum breve Reg' pro eligendo collector' novarum custumar' domino Regi concessarum.

Another writ to the Mayor and Aldermen for the election of two collectors of the custom on wool, woolfels, and skins in the City, the names of those elected to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at York by the morrow of *Clausum Pasche*, unless W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Roger de Hegham, or either of them, previously come into the City, in which case the said collectors shall take the oath of office before them. Dated York, 16 Feb., 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4].

Returnum.

Return made to the effect that the collectors of the custom of the lord the King in the City had hitherto been appointed by the King and his Council, and the citizens had never appointed such officers. Accordingly nothing was done by the writ.

Fo. lxxxiii.

De mensuraiis Wysde et abrocar' jur'.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]—before Sir John le Blund, Mayor, Thomas Romeyn, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Canterbury, Nicholas de Farndone, and Nicholas Pycot—Richard le Clerk and William de Canterbury were sworn to faithfully measure woad, as well for buyers as for sellers, &c. And before the woad merchants of Candelwykstrete,[1] and before Gilbert de

[1] The restrictions originally imposed upon the woad merchants (as upon all foreign trades) would not allow them a settlement in the City, nor permit them to store their woad, which they had to sell, as best they could, on the wharf where it was landed. In 1237, however, the merchants of

Veer, John Fowace, and James Dek, merchants of woad from parts beyond the sea, &c., and before the above mentioned, and on the day aforesaid, Wybert de Abbevile was sworn a broker of woad to testify justice and truth and nothing else, as well for buyer as seller, &c.

Cognicio Johannis de Sellingge pro pixide recepta de Johanne le Benere.

Tuesday the morrow of St. Katherine, V. [25 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], came John de Sellingge, apothecary, before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and acknowledged the receipt of a certain box which had been deposited with John le Benere as security for the payment of a sum of 60 marks to Master Peter de Paris, apothecary to the Queen of England, by the Commonalty of "Gernemue" (Yarmouth).[1]

Custodia Stephani et Sarre liberor' Thome Ferbraz defuncti.

Tuesday the eve of the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4], came Richard de Welleforth, "chaucer," Thomas de Winchester, bureller, and Robert Inn, fishmonger, before John le Blound, Mayor, William de Leyre, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Adam de Foleham, Hugh Pourte, Nicholas de Farndone, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and mainprised Nicholas de Northwode called "de Garderoba," who had been appointed guardian of Stephen and Sarah, the children of Thomas Ferbraz, for the due performance of his duties.

Fo. lxxxiiih.

Commissio dominorum Rogeri de Hegham, W. de Glouc' et J. Sandale.

Royal Commission appointing Roger de Hegham, Walter de Gloucestre, and John de Sandale[2] assessors of a tallage about to be levied[3] in the cities, boroughs, and royal demesnes within the counties of Kent, Middlesex, London, Surrey, and Sussex. Dated Dunfermelyn, 6 Feb., 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4].

Amiens, Corby, and Nesle were allowed, by special arrangement, greater freedom in the disposal of their woad and other wares. (See 'Liber Cust.,' Introd., pp. xl, xlii–xliv.) Here we find them settled in Candlewick Street, the centre of the cloth trade in the City:—

Then went I forth by London stone
Throughout all Canwyke street;
Drapers mutch cloth me offred anone.

Lydgate, 'London Lyckpenny.'

[1] Printed in Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 55.

[2] Or "Sendal"; described as Clerk of the Bishop of London (*clericus venerabilis Londoniensis*) in 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 132.

[3] The tallage on this occasion consisted of the fifteenth penny of moveable goods and the tenth penny of rents. *Id. ibid.* Here we have an early illustration of the City of London being a county in itself.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London notifying the appointment of the above assessors. Dated Dunfermelin, 6 Feb.

Writ from the above assessors to the same to cause all the Aldermen and twelve men from each Ward to appear before them at the Guildhall on Saturday [no date].

Breve de Scaccario.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City for the speedy getting in of the tallage outstanding, and delivery of the money to John de Sandale. Witness, W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the King's Treasurer at York, the 15th day of May, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Fo. lxxxiv.

Breve R' de litera sub nominibus Giraldi de Sanguinetto et Johannis de S. Petro mercator' de Baiona aa Cancellariam mittenda.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London for the delivery to Arnald de St. Martin of two letters under the names of Giraldus de Sanguinetto and John de St. Peter, merchants of Bayonne, sealed with the seal of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, late the King's deputy in the Duchy of Aquitaine, and containing the sum of £148, which letters had been seized in the custody of John de Listowe; of which sum the said Giraldus and John had received £24 15*s.* out of the issues of the new custom on wool, and the residue, viz., £123 5*s.*, they had sold to John Blank' and William de Laur', citizens of Bayonne, who were indebted to the King for the goods of William de Sant' (Saut'?), late citizen of Bayonne, deceased. Dated Sandford, 8 April, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Return made to the effect that they had delivered to Arnald de St. Martin the two letters in a box, sealed with their seals, for transmission into the Chancellery as prescribed in the writ.

Breve pro Johanne le Leutour de acquietacione tallagii R'.

Roger de Hegham, Walter de Gloucestre, and John de Sandale to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, notifying the receipt of the King's writ, dated at "Inverkethyn," 13 April, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], to the effect that John le Leutour should be exempted from tallage, such exemption having been granted at the instance of Edmund the King's brother and of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, with the assent of the citizens of London, and bidding them see that the King's orders were executed. Dated at York, 27 April, the year aforesaid.

Consideracio quod Johannes le Leutour non assideatur ad tall' quia habet cartam Reg'.

Friday before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], came John le Leutour before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Simon de Paris, Salamon le Cotiller, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and complained that the Serjeant of the Chamber of the Guildhall and other bailiffs of the City had unlawfully distrained him for the fifteenth granted to the King in the Parliament at Lincoln, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, contrary to the terms of the charter of exemption from such burdens granted to him by King Edward I., and now produced. It was thereupon ordered that his name should be removed from the Roll, and that he should not in future be assessed.

Carta Johannis le Leutour.

Charter of exemption from assessments (mentioned *supra*) granted to the above John le Leutour at the instance of Edmund the King's brother and of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Dated Westminster, 26 Aug., 23 Edward I. [A.D. 1295].

Fo. lxxxiv b.

Proclamacio pro vad' vendena'.

Sunday the morrow of St. James [25 July], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], public proclamation made by Thomas Juvenal, the Common Serjeant, throughout the City that all those of whom pledges had been taken for debts due to the King or to the City should redeem them within the next eight days, &c., otherwise they would be sold.

Cognicio Johannis le Mirourer merceris London'.

A settlement of differences between Roger de Paris and the Commonalty of the Mercery of London, plaintiffs, and John le Mirourer, defendant, made on Wednesday after the Feast of St. James, Ap. [25 July], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], in the presence of Henry de Suttone, Warden of the Friars Minors of London, John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Simon de Paris, Richer de Refham, mercer, and Nicholas Pycot, Chamberlain, and many others [not named], viz., that the defendant pledged to the aforesaid mercers the sum of £20; whereof £10 are remitted altogether; 100*s*. are respited, and only to be paid in the event of another delinquency; and 100*s*. the defendant undertakes to pay to the work of the Chapel of

the Blessed Mary of the Pui (*de Podeo*[1]) on the Feast of St. Bartholomew next, unless he find some further favour. He, moreover, swore on the Holy Gospels not to draw off any merchant from the aforesaid trade, nor avow the goods of any foreigner, nor do any injury to any one of the trade, &c. And Walter, his brother and apprentice, came and took a similar oath.

Afterwards, viz., on Thursday after the Feast of St. Giles [1 Sept.], the year aforesaid, the said John le Mirourer paid to Andrew de Staunforth, skinner, Peter de Sparham, William Hasard, and John de Etone, mercers, 100*s*. of the aforesaid recognizance, and they bound themselves severally and jointly to acquit him against the Commonalty of the Mercery of London.

Inquisicio pro nocte vagantibus.

Saturday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], an inquisition taken by John le Blound, Mayor, John de Lincoln, Sheriff, John de Wangrave, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], as to disturbers of the King's peace, &c. The jurors—viz., Stephen le Naylere, John le Disshere, Osebert de Braye, John le Barber de Melkestrete, Ralph de la Barre, goldsmith, Nicholas Wastel, cook, Robert "Hewe,"[2] John de Fincham, William de Bodele, Roger le Bourser, Richard le Barber de Bredstrete, Roger de Arcubus, William Lefchild, "seler," William de Gloucestre, John Brice, "seler," William Sone, cook, [and] William le Salter, barber[3]—find John, son

[1] The "Pui" was the name of a fraternity recently imported into the City of London from Le Puy, the ancient capital of Velay, in Auvergne. Unlike other fraternities, it possessed the unique characteristic of being devoted to the cultivation of poetry ('Liber Cust., i. 216–28). The chapel here alluded to stood in the church or precinct of St. Martin le Grand. There was also a chapel of St. Mary "de la Pewe" at Westminster, but this appears to be of later date, and its name may be derived from a different source (Smith, 'Hist. of Westm.,' pp. 123–7).

[2] Mistake for "le Kew."

[3] On the panel (which is inserted) the following names also occur, viz., Walter le Disschere, John de Sellyngge, Michael de Wymbourne, John de Aymayler, Geoffrey de Conduit, Robert de Gloucestre, Adam de Benetle, Matthew de Wodeham, William de Wygemere, barber, Ralph de Resham (Refham?), taverner, Hosebert de Arcubus, Walter de Herlestede, William le Barber, "especer," John de Writele, John de Redigg', tailor, Robert and Hugh de la Marche, William, servant of Roger de Redigg', and John Bole, tailors, John Bole, "cordwaner," Roger, brother of William de Siningham, William de Pasham, tailor, and Philip the Tailor, servant of William de Kent.

of Roger de Redingge, Robert and Hugh de la Marche, tailors, William, servant of the aforesaid Roger, John le Bole, tailor, William de Pasham, tailor, Philip the Tailor, servant of William de Kent, John le Bole, "cordwaner," and Roger, the brother of William de Siningham, "cordwaner," guilty of assault and disturbers of the peace. Precept for their arrest and imprisonment.

In like manner, John Blome, clerk of the church of St. Peter de Wodestrete, was indicted on the oath of Ranulph Balle and others, as appears on the panel,[1] for having joined some of the persons aforesaid in an assault with swords and other arms and disturbing the peace on the previous Friday. Precept for his arrest, &c.[2]

itera Episcopi Cestrie.

Letter from Walter [de Langton], Bishop of Chester, to the Mayor of London to make inquiry as to the imprisonment of the Lady of Leukenore, concerning which the said Mayor would learn more from William Waldeschef the bearer. Dated York, the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.].[3]

(The letter arrived on Sunday the octave of All Saints, anno 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].)

Fo. lxxxv.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], Reginald de Thunderlee rendered account

[1] The panel is headed *Nomina juratorum pro sagittariis.* It contains the following names (twenty-two of which are marked as having been sworn of the jury), viz., Ranulph Balle, Ralph Godchep, Alan Ballard, Walter de Harlestede, William le Gras, Matthew le Payntour, Robert de Russendene, Thomas ate Bowe, Roger de Arcubus, Adam de Arcubus, Osebert le Espicer, Ralph de Refham, Stephen de Uptone, Robert de Uptone, Richard de Welleford, Daniel de Chiltre, Godwyn le Hodere, Robert Tournay, John le Coffrer, Walter Bardeny (?), David le Foundour, William de Beverle, Richard le Barber, Stephen de Harewe, Richard Golde, Robert de Assindone, William Lefchild, Robert Lyhtfot, Gilbert de Tauntone, William de Herlawe [struck out], Walter de Gloucestre, Henry de Bristoll, Maurice de Herlawe, John le Botoner, Roger Brunne, William de Kauntebrege, Robert de "Wrthstede," Adam Trug, John Scarlet, Geoffrey de Conduit, William de Bodelee, Robert le Keu, John de Essex, Matthew de Essex, Richard le Gras, John le Disshere. The panel is endorsed with the finding of the jury.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 54, where the editor appears to have misread the heading of the panel, for he states that "a list is given of the wounded"!

[3] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 53.

before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Nicholas Pycot, the late Chamberlain, and Richard Poterel, the present Chamberlain.

Manucapcio pro bonis Johannis le Benere.

Friday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], came Adam, son of John le Benere, Robert de Mockingge, John Fros, and James le Reve, before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wangrave, Thomas Romeyn, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Armenters, John de Vintry, Richard de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, Simon de Paris, Nicholas Pycot, Ralph de Honilane, Aldermen, John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs, and Richard Poterel, Chamberlain, and mainprised the goods of John le Benere, deceased, late warden of London Bridge, then attached, and bound themselves to satisfy the Commonalty and London Bridge of the sum of £30, if it be found that the said John was to that extent indebted.

Breve Reg' pro Henr' Naes.

Writs to all bailiffs, &c., not to molest Henry Naes, who, although a Fleming, was not an enemy of the King of France, and therefore did not come under the recent proclamation that all Flemings should quit the realm of England before Midsummer last.[1] Dated at Tyd,[2] 24 Jan., 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5]. And Remund de la Brue, at whose suit the goods of the aforesaid Henry had been attached as being those of a Fleming, being summoned to show cause why they should not be delivered up, appeared on Friday after the Purification before the Mayor and Aldermen and said nothing against the delivery of the goods. It was therefore adjudged that they should be given up, &c.

Cognicio Rogeri de Lincolnia.

Friday after the octave of the Purification [2 Feb.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], came Roger de Lincoln, draper, before John de Wangrave and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and acknowledged himself indebted to William de Trente, Walter de Waldeshef, Andrew de Staunford, skinner, and Richard de

[1] On the eve of Pentecost, A.D. 1304, the Flemings were banished from England at the urgent request of the King of France, and proclamation to that effect was made in the Husting of London on the Monday after Trinity. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 133; Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 962.

[2] Tydd St. Mary (?), co. Linc

Bluntesham, in the sum of 100*s*., payable in the event of his being convicted of a trespass at any time against any one of them; and unless, &c.

A dispute which had arisen between Sir John le Blound, Mayor of London, on the one part, and Nicholas Pycot, formerly Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, on the other part, touching payments made to divers persons contained in an indenture made between the Keeper of the Wardrobe of the lord the King and the Mayor and citizens of London, in the office of the Sausery (*Salsarie*[1]), amounting to the sum of £6 19*s*. 4*d*., was set at rest on the following terms on Monday the morrow of St. Valentine the Martyr in the month of February, anno 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], viz.: that the aforesaid John will pay 70*s*. and Nicholas Pycot 70*s*. to the Bishop of Chester, assignee of John le Sauser de London, &c. And the aforesaid John, the Mayor, wills and grants that the said Nicholas shall retain and receive twopence out of all the money raised thereon, and the Mayor himself one penny, until the said Nicholas shall have recovered and received the said 70*s*., &c.

Fo. lxxxv b.

Breve R' pro ij civibus mittend' ad parliamentum.

Writ to the Sheriffs of London for the election of two citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Tuesday in the quinzaine of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.] next ensuing. Dated at "Brustwyk,"[2] 12 Nov., 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].[3] Pursuant to the above, Walter de Finchingfeld and William de Combemartin were sent, &c., by the following letter.

Comissio ij civium ad parliamentum R'.

Letter from John le Blound, Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the whole Commonalty of the City to the King, announcing the election of the above Walter de Finchingfeld and William de Combemartin to represent them in the coming Parliament. Dated Thursday after Ash Wednesday [3 March],[4] 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5].

[1] An office in the royal household.

[2] Burstwick, co. York.

[3] This writ is omitted in Falgrave's 'Parl. Writs.'

[4] As the Parliament was to commence on 16 February, this letter appears to have been dated some days after the opening of the session.

Obligacio communi sigillo sigillata de cc mar'.

A bond sealed with the common seal of the City, whereby the Mayor and Commonalty acknowledge themselves indebted to Bettin "de Friscabaldis" and "Coppo cotenno," merchants of Florence, of the Society of the Friscabaldi, and others of the same company in the sum of 200 marks, of good and lawful sterlings crowned, out of the King's Mint, 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling to the mark, money borrowed for the use of the City, to be paid at Easter next. Dated at the Guildhall, Saturday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], A.D. 1304, anno 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5].

The above bond was ordered to be executed on Saturday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], by John le Blound, Mayor, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Hugh Pourte, Simon de Paris, Ralph de Honilane, Richer de Refham, John de Dunstaple, Salamon le Cotiller, and the rest of the Aldermen, Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, Reginald de Thonderle, William Cosin, Adam Wade, William de Heningtone, Andrew de Staunford, John Beauflour, William de Laufare, Geoffrey Hurel, Reginald le Barber, vintner, Gilbert Cros, William de Reed, Robert Hod, Roger atte Vine, Richard de Dorkingge, Stephen de Prestone, Peter de Blakeneye, Adam Absolon, Paul le Botiller, William Trente, [and] Walter Gubbe, the money to be devoted to expediting the City's affairs in the aforesaid Parliament.

Fo. lxxxvi.

Concessio facta Nicholao de Cokfeld de Turello juxta Bisshopesgate.

In the Husting of London for Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], the Mayor and Aldermen of the City granted and demised to Nicholas de Cokfeld, the King's Serjeant, a certain turret (*turellum*) on the east side of Bisshopesgate, formerly held by William Querdelion, chaplain, to hold the same for life on condition that he repair the said turret within a year, and keep the same secure against wind and rain.[1]

Manucapcio pro executoribus testamenti Willelmi de Beton', etc.

Wednesday after the Feast of Pentecost [6 June], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], came John le Botoner, of St. Laurence Lane, Ralph Godchep, Richard Doge, mercer, Alan le Potter, Richard

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 56.

son of William de Beton', and David le Foundour, before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and John de Lincoln, Sheriff, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and bound themselves jointly and severally on behalf of William de Hedersete, William de Chingeforth, Henry de Rokingham, and Ralph Pecok, clerk, executors of William de Beton, deceased, to save the City harmless touching all dues to the King and the Chamber of the Guildhall.

(Cancelled because the aforesaid executors received an acquittance under the common seal on Saturday before the Feast of St. Gregory next following, the terms of which appear in the Roll of Letters sealed with the common seal, &c.)

Concessio facta Thome de Kancia de Alegate.

Tuesday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], by John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, Salamon le Cotiller, Nicholas Pycot, Hugh Pourte, Henry de Gloucestre, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Thomas Sely, Aldermen, John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs, Reginald de Thunderle, Sheriff-elect, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, the gate of Alegate was granted and delivered to Thomas de Kent, the Mayor's Serjeant, to keep and inhabit the said gate during good behaviour and as long as he should keep it roofed and secure against wind and rain.[1]

De retiis cremat'.

Monday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], ten nets were burnt in Chepe opposite Fridaystrete[2] which had been captured by.....[*blank*].

Fo. lxxxvi b.

A letter of attorney granted by the executors of Richard son of John de Donewych to Sir Peter de Donewych. Dated at Donewych, Wednesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305].

[1] Seventy years later the same gate was demised to the poet Chaucer. 'Memorials,' p. 377.

[2] The editor of the 'Memorials' remarks that this passage deserves notice "as a very early mention of this street." The name, however, occurs nearly half a century earlier than this in the records of the Court of Husting. Hust. Roll 2 (22), (48).

A transcript of the above letter sealed with the seal of the Mayoralty, and the letter enrolled in the Chamber of the Guildhall at the request of the said attorney made to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen on Friday after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen [22 July], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305]. *Transcripti litere de att nato pro Pe de Donewy sigillo Maio tus signato*

[*Blank.*] *Breve Reg'*

Saturday after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], proclamation made for the protection of strangers coming to the Parliament and against enhancing provisions.[1] *Proclamaci*

Monday the eve of St. Laurence [10 Aug.] came Gilbert de Tauntone, saddler, before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pycot, [and] Nicholas de Farndone, Aldermen, and acknowledged that he had broken a sequestration made upon him by the serjeant of the Sheriffs for 2*s*., at which he had been assessed by Thomas le Palmere, Andrew Mel, William Florie, and the rest of the assessors and collectors for the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Within.[2] Being asked why he had broken the sequestration, he said that he had business to do in the house that had been sequestrated, and that therefore he broke the sequestration in contempt of the lord the King and his bailiffs. It was therefore adjudged that he go to prison until, &c. Fo. lxxxvii *Prison' G. Tauntone Sellarii.*

Writ of certiorari to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain of the City as to what payments had been made by Martin de Aumbresbury of arrears due in respect of his Shrievalty. Witness, W[illiam] de Carletone at Westminster, 15 March, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304-5]. *Breve R' pr Martino d Aumbresbir quantum solvit.*

Return made to the effect that during the time when John le Bretoun was Warden of the City and William de Betoyne was Chamberlain, the said John and William received of the aforesaid Martin 100 marks; and when John de Dunstaple and Simon de Parys were Chamberlains of the City, they received of the said Martin £67 and half a mark and £28 and half a *Returnum*

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 56. Cf. *infra*, p. 147.

[2] Within Ludgate and Newgate. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 11n.

mark, which two particular sums are allowed the said Martin on the account of John de Armenters and Henry de Fyngrie, Sheriffs, anno 28 Edward I.

Breve R' pro Thoma Squier et Sarra uxore ejus.

Writ of certiorari to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London that whereas they had oftentimes been enjoined to proceed with an Assize of Novel Disseisin[1] brought by Thomas Sqwyer and Sarah his wife against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City and Nicholas Pycot and William [clerk] of the Chamber without the King's writ, according to the custom of the City, and although the Assize had been arraigned within forty weeks of the decision, according to the custom of the City,[2] they had not proceeded with it nor shown cause why they should not or could not; they are peremptorily ordered to proceed with it or appear before the King a fortnight after Easter to show cause why they would not or could not obey the King's command. Dated Westminster, 18 March, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5].

Returnum.

Return to the effect that the Sheriffs and the Coroner, before whom Assizes of Novel Disseisin are pleaded in the City of London, are and will be prepared to proceed with the taking of the assize aforesaid according to the custom of the City when the parties complainant are willing to prosecute.

Breve R' pro executor' Agnet' atte Brugge.

Writ of certiorari as to the detention by the Mayor and Sheriffs of the goods and chattels of Agnes atte Brugge, deceased, so that her testament could not be executed. Dated at St. Alban, 2 May, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305].

Returnum.

Return to the effect that they had not taken into their hand any goods except a cistern and two hand-mills, which had been taken for 2½ marks, at which the said Agnes had been assessed

[1] The Assize of Novel Disseisin, or Fresh-force, was originally instituted as a procedure before the Justices in Eyre for the speedy recovery of lands or tenements of which a party had been disseised. In the City of London the procedure took place before the Sheriffs and Coroner, as set out in the 'Liber Albus' (i. 195–197). The technicalities incident to writs of assize eventually led to the adoption of a simpler remedy, the writ of trespass in ejectment, and they were formally abolished by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 27, sec. 36.

[2] "Les assises de Novelle Disseisine appellez '*Fressheforce*' des terres et tenementz et rentz deinz la Citee de Loundres, de disseisins faitz deinz les quarant semaignes, sount tenuz et terminables devaunt les deux Viscountz et le Coroner du dite Citee en comune" ('Liber Albus,' i. 195).

as her portion of the sum of £1,000 paid to the King by the citizens as a fine for the acquittance of 20,000 marks in which they were bound to the King.

Fo. xxxvii b.

Proclamacio publica.

Saturday after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], proclamation made against molesting strangers coming to the Parliament and enhancing the price of victuals.[1]

Breve R' pro Johanne de Uggele replegiand'.

Writ for the replevin of John de Uggele, dated 20 Oct., 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305]; and return thereon.[2]

Ordinacio de arreragiis tallagiorum.

Wednesday the morrow of [All] Souls [2 Nov.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], the Rolls of extracts of arrears, as well of the tallage of 2,000 marks, the fifteenth, the £1,000, as of the tallage made in the thirty-third year of the King's reign for acquitting the debts of the City, were delivered by Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Rokesle, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pycot, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Dunstaple, Richard de Wilhale, Henry de Gloucestre, and Richer de Refham, Aldermen, to Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosin, the Sheriffs, William de Londoneston, Hugh de Wautham, David de Gloucestre, Richard de Croftone, John de Frydaystrete, and William de Wengrave, clerks, and all the other clerks and bailiffs of the Sheriffs; so that they have the money or pledges of value in the Chamber of the Guildhall, in the quinzaine of St. Martin next ensuing, under penalty of losing their offices for ever, and of the said money being levied on the goods of the Sheriffs, &c.

De Narratoribus Attornat' et Essoniatoribus.

It was also ordained by the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen on the aforesaid Wednesday that all Countors,[3] Attorneys, and Essoiners[4] wishing to plead at, and attend, the Courts at the Guildhall should be sworn according to the form contained in the old paper in the time of the Mayoralty of Gregory de Rokesle ordained and approved.[5] Robert de Kelleseye, Robert de Suttone,

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 145.

[2] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 57.

[3] Or pleaders, Lat. *narratores.*

[4] Counsel of inferior rank who made excuses for non-attendance. See Glossary, 'Liber Cust.,' *s.v. Essoyne.*

[5] No doubt meaning the ordinances *De Countours et Attournes* drawn up in the eighth year of Edward I., when Rokesle was Mayor. See 'Liber Cust.,' i. 280; 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 204, 205.

Reginald de Oundle, William de Graftone, Richard de Honewyk, were sworn Countors according to the ordinance aforesaid.

[Vacant space left for the names of the Attorneys and Essoiners, which are not filled in. In the margin there are five small caricatures of heads, apparently designed to represent Countors and Attorneys having their mouths open, and a distinctive headgear, which the editor of the 'Memorials' conjectures may be intended to represent the coif.]

Fo. lxxxviii.

Custodia liberorum Aunselmi Knotte piscenar'.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], the guardianship of John, aged seventeen years, Richard, aged fourteen, and Henry, aged twelve, children of Anselm Knot', late fishmonger,[1] and of their rents, was granted to John Connale in the presence of Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, by mainprise of Peter de Edelmetone, draper, John Sharp, tailor, Stephen de Herford, skinner, John de Somerset, tent-maker (*pavilonarius*), Gilbert de Tauntone, saddler, William de Arondel, "coszoun," Walter de Bellehous, cornmonger (*bladarius*), William le Botiller, spicer, Peter de Bolingtone, fishmonger, and Ralph the Tailor, draper (*draparius*) of Cordwanerstrete.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Afterwards, viz., at a Court held on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Matthias next ensuing, appeared John, son and heir of Anselm Knotte, before John de Wengrave, the *locum tenens* of John le Blound, the Mayor, Richer de Refham, Richard de Chigwelle, Hugh Pourte, William de Leyre, and the rest of the Aldermen, and demanded the delivery of his rents and tenements, &c., and he appears to be of the age of twenty-one years, &c., and they are delivered to him, &c., and the aforesaid John Connale and his mainpernors are absolved, &c.)

Amissio libertatis carnificum eo quod fuerunt nativi ep'i London'.

Thomas le Bedel, Robert le Bedel, Alan Underwode, and Edmund May, butchers, came before John le Blound, the

[1] The will of a certain Anselm Quentin, called Knotte, was proved in the Court of Husting early in 1306. The will mentions five sons, viz., Richard, Henry, Robert, William, and Peter ('Calendar of Wills,' i. 176). John, son of Anselm "Quintin," formerly called "Knot," occurs in a deed of 1309. Hust. Roll, 37 (55).

Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pycot, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Salamon le Cotiller, Richard de Chigwelle, Henry de Gloucestre, and Richard de Wilehale, Aldermen; and it was found, upon their own acknowledgment, that they held land by villainage of the Bishop of London in Stebenhethe,[1] and resided without the liberties of the City of London. It was therefore adjudged that they lose the freedom of the City, &c.

Preceptum factum piscenar' ac vico pontis, etc., pro stantibus ad stall', etc.

Thursday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6], precept issued by Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, Richard de Gloucestre, Richard de Wylehale, and Thomas Sely, Aldermen, to the fishmongers of Bridge Street and the old fish market, then being present, that they allow, under heavy penalty, freemen of the City who are fishmongers to stand at stalls and to trade with them, and to freely obtain their share of merchandise bought, as is befitting and just, and as the freedom of the City demands, &c.[2]

Breve R' sub privato sigillo pro custod' eligendis loco J. Maioris, etc.

Writ of Privy Seal addressed to the Aldermen and other good folk of the City of London enjoining them to elect four of the best men of the City to attend to the duties of the Mayoralty, &c., in the absence of John le Blound, the Mayor, who was to be created a Knight at the Feast of Pentecost in company with Edward the King's son.[3] Dated at Wolveseye,[4] 4 May, 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

[1] See note *supra*, p. 4.

[2] The editor of the 'Liber Albus' (Introd., p. lxxviii) remarks that "freemen of the City, too, were permitted to stand with the fishmongers at their stalls, and to be partners with them in the sale of their wares." Nothing appears in the 'Liber Albus' to bear out this statement, except a reference to this passage, which runs as follows, viz., *permittant liberos homines de civitate piscenarios ad stallas stantes cum ipsis mercandizare et partes suas de mercandizis emptis libere optinere.* The Fishmongers, nevertheless, continued to form a very close guild, and constantly endeavoured to exclude freemen from their trade.

[3] Not only were Prince Edward and Johan le Blount, the Mayor, knighted on Whitsunday, but nearly three hundred others. The total number of Knights in the City of London at this period, we are told, was estimated by the heralds at a thousand. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 146.

[4] Wolvesley, co. Hants.

Pursuant to the above writ a congregation was held on Wednesday the eve of the Ascension [12 May], the year aforesaid, in which, with the assent of the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, there were elected Richer de Refham, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Combemartin, Thomas Romeyn, Nicholas de Farnd[one], Aldermen, to be wardens according to the form of the writ aforesaid, &c.

Fo. lxxxviii b.

Transcriptum carte latitudinis de Medelane.

Deed of limitation of metes and bounds of "Medelane,"[1] wherein was situate certain property conveyed by Adam, son of Peter, son of "Neuelon,"[2] to John de Stratford and Belisenta his wife. Witnesses, Peter the Cutler, Roger de Bixle, Robert Curteys, Adrian the Draper, Hervey Blund, and others [not named]. No date.

The above deed remains in the possession of Henry Monquoy, tenant of a tenement which belonged to the above John and Belisenta.

Pro Willelmo Servat.

A statute merchant whereby William Servat binds himself to Sir Hervey de Stantone and Richard de Halstede in the sum of £216 13*s.* 4*d.*; to be paid, viz., £116 13*s.* 4*d.* at the Feast of the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], and £100 at Michaelmas following; and unless, &c. Dated Sunday after the Feast of St. Giles [1 Sept.], the year aforesaid. (Satisfied.)

[*cedula.*]

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London for proclamation to be made against the exportation of victuals, money, arms, &c., and for sending victuals and other necessaries to the King and his army in the North. Dated at Lanercost, 6 Nov., 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

Proclamation thereon.

Order for all persons who had pledges at the houses of William Cosyn and "Renaud" de Thonderle, the Sheriffs, for the green

[1] Occurs several times in the Husting Rolls, where it is described as being in the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe. Perhaps identical with Maiden Lane.

[2] There was a Peter (Fitz?) "Nevelon," "Nevelun," or "Newlay," Sheriff of London in 1191. 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 1. Cf. 'List of Sheriffs for England and Wales,' p. 200 (Record Office Lists and Indexes, No. ix.).

[3] The writ is in the same terms as that addressed to Great Yarmouth from Lanercost, 5 Jan., and printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. part ii. p. 1007.

wax[1] or for amercements of the Sheriff's court, to redeem them within fifteen days, otherwise they would be sold, &c.

Fo. lxxxix.

Deliberaciones Redditum Roberti de Rokesle et denar' inde receptorum.

John de Paris, "corder," came into the Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306–7], and paid to Robert de Hauvile, the husband of Margery, relict of Robert de Rokesle, late Sheriff of London, the sum of 16*s*. 8*d*. received of the rents of the said Robert as attorney of the Commonalty for the debts which the said Robert and Martin de Ambresbiri his fellow-sheriff owed the King for the time of their Shrievalty,[2] as well of the ferm as of other debts, &c.; and this was done by precept of Sir John le Blund, the Mayor, and the Aldermen assembled as a Court of Scavagers,[3] and of many citizens then present, &c.

[1] *Pour la verte cire.* Estreats delivered to the Sheriff out of the Exchequer for the purpose of being levied bore the seal of that Court in green wax. Prior to the year 1859 (when the Act for Regulating the Office of Queen's Remembrancer was passed) an Estreat Roll under the Great Seal of the Exchequer, containing a schedule of fines, forfeited recognizances, &c., to which the City of London was entitled, was annually delivered by an officer of the Court of Exchequer to the City Chamberlain, who in turn delivered it to the City Solicitor as the acting City's Bailiff. A large number of these Rolls are still preserved, dating back to the seventeenth century. Since 1859 there has been no such formal record of what belongs to the City, and it has rested each year with the bailiffs to claim on behalf of the Corporation before the auditors of the Sheriffs' accounts such fines and forfeitures as they believe the City to be entitled to.

[2] A.D. 1293–4.

[3] *Pro curia de scawageriis.* The "Scavager" is commonly supposed to have originally been an officer who took the toll or custom charged upon the "scavage" or "scawage" (*i.e.*, *showage* from A.-S. *scēawian*, to show) or opening out of imported goods. At a later period he appears to have executed such miscellaneous duties as seeing that chimneys, ovens, &c., were properly protected against fire, that pavements were kept in repair, and the streets kept clear of refuse. (See the oath of the "scawageours," *temp.* xv. cent., Letter-Book D, fos. 3 b and lxxxv.) This officer, the late Mr. Riley remarks ('Liber Albus,' Introd., p. xli), no doubt gave name to the "scavenger" of the present day, although, in the opinion of Prof. Skeat, "the etymology of *scavenger* from the A.-S. *scēawian* is impossible, because the A.-S. *sc* becomes *sh* in English." (*Athenæum*, Nov. 25, 1899). All this, however, scarcely helps us to the meaning of a "Court of Scavagers," any more than does the latest discovery made by Mr. J. H. Round from a MS. in the British Museum (Add. MS. 14,252, fo. 106), viz., that *escauingores* were at one time elected for the purpose of regulating the watch and ward of the

For that the said Robert de Hauvile deraigned (*disracionavit*) the aforesaid rents against the said Mayor and Commonalty before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, &c., and the aforesaid John is absolved in the future as well of the said money as of the receipt of the rents aforesaid.

Porta de Crepelgate concesa Thome de Kancia.

The gate of Crepelgate was granted to Thomas de Kent, Serjeant to the Mayor, at the request of Sir Edward, Prince of Wales, the King's son, who sent his letter on behalf of the said Thomas, by Sir John le Blund, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, Thomas Romeyn, Hugh Pourte, Richard de Wylehale, Adam de Rokesle, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Dunstaple, [and] Adam de Fulham, Aldermen, Simon Bolet and Geoffrey de Conduit, Sheriffs, assembled for a Husting for Common Pleas on Monday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306-7], and previously by William de Coumbemartin, Salamon le Cotiller, Nicholas Pycot, William Cosyn, John de Vintry, Coroner, [and] John de Gysors, Aldermen;—to keep and inhabit the said gate so long as he shall well and honestly behave himself, and shall keep the same roofed at his own cost and protected from wind and rain, &c.

Littera missa Ep'o Cestrie sigillo majoratus sigillata.

Letter under the seal of the Mayoralty to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Chester, in reply to his expressed desire to make a park and warren in his manor of Greneford. Sealed on Thursday after the Feast of St. Ambrose [4 April], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307], with the consent of the Mayor, eleven Aldermen [named], the Chamberlain, and a large number of citizens [not named].[1]

Fo. lxxxix b.

Breve R' super Statutum Wynton.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London as to the observance of the Statute of Winchester. Dated Beverley, 22 July, 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

Return signifying obedience to the writ.

City. See 'The Commune of London,' by J. H. Round, pp. 255-7. Perhaps the words *curia de scawageriis* would best be interpreted here as a Court of Inspectors.

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 61.

Another writ on the same matter. Dated Lanercost, 7 Dec., 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

Aliud Brev super statutu Wynton'.

Return to similar effect.

Fo xc.

A tron of four weys (*wagis*) and two cloves (*clavis*) for the Commonalty of the citizens of London for weighing in the City between neighbours of the City sealed on Tuesday next after the Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307], in the presence of Sir John le Blund, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, and Simon de Paris, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and the rest of the citizens, being woolmen, &c. And it is delivered to Wymond Brother, elected weigher as aforesaid by the woolmen of the City, and he is sworn to do justice in weighing to all and singular, &c., until they shall have provided another weigher, &c.

Fo. xc b.

Trona civitai sigillata et ponderatori jur'.

Letters patent under the common seal of the City notifying that whereas the King had assigned to William Trente his Butler the sum of 1,000 marks out of the sum of £2,000 which the City had recently granted to the King by way of an aid on the knighting of his eldest son, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty bound themselves to pay the said 1,000 marks to the said William on the morrow of [All] Souls [2 Nov.] next ensuing. Dated London, Sunday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 35 Edward I.[3] [A.D. 1307].

Litera pater Willelmi Trente com muni sigillo i tegro sigilla die in liter contenta.

John Paul elected by citizen woolmen to weigh between neighbours of the City, &c., Tuesday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 35 Edward I.[4] [A.D. 1307], and was admitted and sworn, &c.

De Tronato jurato.

Tuesday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307], it was ordained by Sir John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Nicholas de Farndone, Richer de Refham, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Gysorz, Hugh Pourte, William Cosyn, Thomas Sely, Richard de Wilehale,

Ordinacio vigilia equ tancium.

[1] Both of these writs and returns are printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 151–8.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Cust.,' i. 108-9.

[3] The regnal year was in fact 1 Edward II. A similar mistake in Letter-Book B, fo. 82, has already been noticed.

[4] The previous note again applies.

Richard de Gloucestre, and Henry de Durham, and the rest of the Aldermen assembled for consultation, that each Alderman should have three horses for keeping the peace of the City, and that vigil be kept every night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards on horseback, viz.:—

The first night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Tower, Billingesgate, Alegate, Portesokne ✠, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant of the Sheriff.

The second night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Bridge, Douegate, Lymstrete, and Bisshopesgate, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant of the Sheriff.

The third night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Walebrok, Candelwykstrete, Langebourne, Cornhulle, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant.

The fourth night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Chepe, Bradestrete, Colemanstrete, and Basseshawe, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant.

The fifth night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Cordwanerstrete, Vintry, Queenhithe, and Castle Baynard, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant.

The sixth night by the Aldermen and men of the Wards of Bredstrete, Farndone, Aldresgate, and Crepelgate, and Sheriff and serjeant or clerk and serjeant.

Likewise, also, by the aforesaid Aldermen and Nicholas Pycot, Simon de Paris, Salamon le Cotiller, Simon Bolet, and the rest of the Aldermen, and also six good men gathered together from each Ward on Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Margaret next ensuing.....[*blank*].

Fo. xci. Walter de Gloucestre, escheator of the lord the King this side the Trent, to the Sheriffs of London, notifying them that he had received the King's orders, dated at Langele, 20 Aug., 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], to take all lands and tenements held by John de Gildeford of the King *in capite* in the City of London, inasmuch as the said John was a bastard, and had died without an heir; and bidding them summon twelve good and lawful men of the venue (*de visneto*) to appear before him at the Church of St. Thomas de Acon on Tuesday the morrow

of St. Faith [6 Oct.] to inquire on oath as to what lands and tenements in the City were held by the deceased of the King *in capite*. They are further enjoined to summon six men from each Ward to meet the escheator at the aforesaid church to inquire into other supposed escheats wrongfully withheld from the King. Dated Westminster, 4 Oct., 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

Monday in the octave of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], it was ordained by Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, John de Wyndesore, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Nigel Drury, Simon de Parys, and Simon Bolet, Aldermen, that return should be made to the above writ to the effect that it had arrived so late, &c. Touching which return, the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen agreed to save harmless James de St. Edmund and Roger le Paumer, the Sheriffs.

Monday in the octave of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], at the instance of Sirs Hugh le Despenser and John de Hastynge, the Small Balance was let by the Mayor and Aldermen to Edmund le Lorimer for £10 sterling, to be paid at the four chief terms of the year by equal portions, and he found sureties for the said money, viz., William Lefchild and Simon le Botoner, and he was sworn, &c.[1]

Terms of proclamation for keeping the peace at the King's coronation.[2] [*cedu*

[Fo. xci b *blank*.]

Fo. *Breve pro pa clama*

Writ of Privy Seal[3] by Edward [II.] to the Mayor for proclamation of the King's peace to be kept in the City according to the form enclosed. Dated at "Cardoil,"[4] 23 July, 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

[Here follows a copy of the proclamation, commencing *Come le tres noble prince Sire Edward* and ending *Sur la forfeture et le peril qil appendent*. Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. ii. part i. p. 1.]

[1] This grant of the Small Beam or Balance to Edmund le Lorimer is also recorded in Letter-Book D, fo. xcvii b.

[2] Cf. *infra*, p. 158.

[3] The seal is recorded as being that which the Prince had used before his accession to the throne.

[4] Carlisle.

Proclamacio bro vad' vendenais.

Sunday before the Feast of Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], public proclamation was made throughout the City that all who had pledges in the Chamber of the Guildhall and in the hands of collectors of the several Wards, as well for the twentieth granted anno 34 Edward [I.] as for all arrears or debts whatsoever, should redeem them within the next fifteen days, otherwise it was adjudged by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs that they should then be sold, &c.

Breve Regis bro forstall'.

Writ appointing Thomas de Cobeham, William de Colneye Master John de Caen, and William de Dene, Justices (the last three in place of Simon de Montacute, John de Crumwelle, and Henry Spigernel, originally appointed), to inquire into and punish cases of forestalling since the sixteenth year of the late King. Dated Westminster, 28 Aug., 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

Fo. xcii b.

Proclamacio applica facta.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], proclamation made by order of Sir Peter de Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall, and Sir Walter Reynaud,[1] the King's Treasurer, for those who had cause of complaint against Walter de Langtone,[2] Bishop of Chester, Treasurer of the late King, to put their plaint in writing, and justice should be done.[3]

[The original (?) proclamation on a *cedula* attached.]

reve Reg' pro parliamento orhampton'.

Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Sheriffs of London greeting. Whereas upon certain business in this recent accession to the government of our kingdom, as well to wit upon the interment of the body of Sir Edward of famous memory, late King of England, our progenitor, whose soul may God assoil, as upon the solemnization of our marriage and coronation to be celebrated by God's favour and upon other important business

[1] Or Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of Canterbury.

[2] The new King owed the Bishop a grudge for having complained to Edward I. his father of his having when Prince of Wales trespassed on the Bishop's woods. On his accession he remembered old scores, and the Bishop was one of the first made to suffer on the change of Government. He was arrested, his lands and tenements were confiscated, whilst his personal estate was handed over to Peter de Gavestone, his worst enemy. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 138, 257.

[3] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 63.

affecting the state of our realm, we are desirous of holding a special colloquy and consultation with the prelates and magnates of the said realm; we command and straitly enjoin that you cause to be chosen two of the more discreet and laborious citizens of our City aforesaid without delay, and cause them to come to us at Norhampton in the quinzaine of St. Michael next ensuing. So that the said citizens may have full and sufficient power then and there on behalf of themselves and the commons of the said City to do in the premises what shall then by common consent be ordained. So that in default of such power the aforesaid business may not in any way remain abortive. And you shall have there the names of the said citizens and this writ. Witness myself at "Comenok'," the 26th day of August, the first year of our reign [A.D. 1307].

Returnu

Return: We send you William de Coumbemartyn and Henry de Durham, our fellow-citizens, having the authority mentioned in the writ.

Comiss Willelmi Coumbemi et Henr' Dunolmii parliamen Norhamp

Notification by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City to the King of the election of William de Coumbemartyn and Henry de Durham to attend the Parliament at Norhampton. Dated London, 9 Oct., 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

Piscenarii pro scrut paneorio que non de assi faciendo,

Saturday after the Feast of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], the year aforesaid, Richard Horn, John Saleman, Thomas de Fulham, Henry Sterre, Andrew Horn,[2] Stephen Horn, Walter de Hakeneye, and Adam de Ely, fishmongers, sworn to make scrutiny of all paniers of fish which do not hold a bushel of corn according to ancient custom and statute, &c., inasmuch as grave complaint had been made thereof by the Justices and

[1] Printed in Palgrave's 'Parl. Writs,' vol. ii. part ii. p. 7. The place from which the writ issued is printed by Palgrave and Rymer as above, but it is difficult to identify the place. Possibly the correct reading may be "Comevoke" for "Cumdivock," a place near Carlisle, where the King is known to have been about this time.

[2] A fishmonger by trade, keeping shop in Bridge Street, he rose to the office of City Chamberlain. He was the compiler of the 'Liber Horn,' which bears frequent references to the earlier Letter-Books, and to him has been attributed the authorship of the well-known law treatise of mediæval times, the 'Mirror of Justices.'

Ministers of the King and others of the people by reason of the loss that accrued to the King and people, &c. And the same day they took from John Flinthard four paniers of *merling'*[1] of the value of 7*s.*; from Godefrey Oliver one panier of *haddok'* of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*; from Richard Horn two paniers of *merling'* of the value of 4*s.* 6*d.*; from Andrew Horn one panier of *merling'* of the value of 21*d.* And the fish was delivered to the said John, Godefrey, Richard, and Andrew at the price aforesaid by mutual mainprise until, &c. And they produced the aforesaid paniers in the Guildhall before the Mayor and Aldermen, and being there examined they were found too small. Therefore it was adjudged that they should be burnt with fire in the Chepe of London, &c.[2]

Fo. xciii.

Cognicio facta N. Pycot pro Ad' de Blakesale.

Friday after the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307–8], came Adam de Blakesale, "hakeneyman," before Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Richer de Refham, William de Combemartyn, William de Leyre, William Cosyn, Henry de Durham, Nicholas de Farndone, [and] Simon Bolet, Aldermen, and acknowledged himself bound to Nicholas Pycot, the Sheriff, in three casks of wine for trespass and rescue of three hackneys; to be delivered in manner prescribed.[3] Sureties, viz., Robert, son of Robert le Treyere, Walter le Taillour de Fencherche, Ralph de "Wymbihs," potter, and Walter atte Calle.

Proclamacio pro pace ad Coronacionem R'.

Proclamation for keeping the peace at the King's coronation; proclaimed on Sunday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307–8].[4]

Deliberacio hospiciorum captorum pro Coronacione R'.

Delivery to citizens of hostels which had been appropriated by the King's Marshals for his coronation on Sunday the Feast of St. Matthias, Apostle [24 Feb.], A.D. 1307–[8].[5]

Fo. xciii b.

It was provided and ordained by Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on Thursday before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307–8],

[1] Probably whiting.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 467–8.

[3] See 'Memorials,' p. 63.

[4] The same as on the *cedula* attached to fo. xci *supra*. The coronation, as is shown *infra*, took place on Sunday, 24 Feb.

[5] Printed in 'Memorials,' p. 64.

that the gates of the City should be guarded by the Wards underwritten, viz.:—

The gate of Alegate and postern by	The Ward of Alegate, four men-at-arms. The Ward of Tower, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Langebourne, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Lymstre[te], four men-at-arms.
The gate of Bisshopesgate by	The Ward of Bisshopesgate, four men-at-arms. The Ward of Colemanstrete, four men-at-arms. The Ward of Bradestrete and Lothebiry,[1] eight men. The Ward of Walebrock, eight men-at-arms.
The gate of Crepelgate by	The Ward of Crepelgate, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Chepe, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Basseshawe, four men-at-arms.
The gate of Aldresgate by	The Ward of Aldresgate, four men-at-arms. The Ward of Cordwanerstrete, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Bredstrete, eight men-at-arms.
The gate of Neugate by	The Ward of Neugate, six men-at-arms. The Ward of Castle Baynard, six men-at-arms. The Ward of Queenhithe, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Cornhulle, six men-at-arms.
The gate of Ludgate by	The Ward of Ludgate, six men-at-arms. The Ward of Vintry, eight men-at-arms. The Ward of Douegate, ten men-at-arms.

[1] See note *supra*, p. 12n.

The gate of Bridge by
- The Ward of Bridge, ten men-at-arms.
- The Ward of Billingesgate, eight men-at-arms.
- The Ward of Candelwykstrete, six men-at-arms.

Fo. xciv.

Billa sen' et mar' dn'i R'.

Precept to the Mayor of the City of London that he produce before the Steward and Marshal of the King's household, on Monday before the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], wheresoever, &c., the Sheriffs of London to answer to the lord the King for having attached certain men of Sir John de Banstede, clerk, for trespasses committed within the verge (*infra virgam*), and unjustly detained them in prison; and that they (the Sheriffs) cause their bodies in the meanwhile to be delivered to the Marshal of the lord the King for safe custody.

Returnum.

Return: The bodies of Alexander Tancard and Richard Tancard, attached by Nigel Drury, Sheriff of London, at the suit of Simon, the valet of Geoffrey de Cavendihs, for trespass contrary to the King's peace committed against him in the City aforesaid, have been delivered by mainprise to answer the aforesaid Simon for the trespass committed against him before the Sheriffs of London at the next court, according to the custom of the City. But the bodies of the said Alexander and Richard we cannot deliver to the custody of the King's Marshal, for that would be contrary to the liberty of the City aforesaid. Moreover, the said Simon was so wounded by the said Alexander and Richard that his life is despaired of.

Manucapcio pro bonis Johannis de Guldeford.

Simon de Corp came before the Mayor and Aldermen on Saturday the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], and undertook that the goods of John de Guldeford to the value of £40 should remain in the houses of John de Guldeford ready for the City to distrain upon until he shall have satisfied the Commonalty of arrears of tallages due from him.

Breve Reg' de seisina pro Magistro Willelmo de Ewelle.

The King to the Sheriff of Middlesex greeting. Master William de Ewelle, Canon of the church of St. Paul, London, has complained to us that Symon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Thomas Jovenel, and Richer de Refham unlawfully and without

judgment disseised him of his free tenement in the parish of St. Giles without Crepelgate, London, after the first crossing the sea of the lord Henry the King our grandfather into Gascony. We therefore command you, if the aforesaid William guarantee you touching his present claim, to cause the said tenement to be reseised of the chattels taken therein, and to allow the tenement itself to be in peace until Monday in the quinzaine of St. John the Baptist next coming. In the meanwhile you shall cause twelve free and lawful men of the venue to view the tenement and the names of those in the writ, and shall summon them by good summons that they be prepared to make recognizance thereof before our Justices at Westminster; and you shall cause, by pledges and safe sureties, the said Symon, John, Thomas, and Richer, or their bailiffs if they themselves cannot be found, to be there present to hear the recognizance; and you shall have there the summons and names of the sureties and this writ. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 20th day of May, the first year of our reign [A.D. 1308].

Returnum.

Return: The free tenement which Master William de Ewelle put in his view (*in visu suo*) is not in my bailiwick, but is within the precinct of the liberty of the City of London, wherefore I cannot proceed to the execution of this writ.[1]

Murage of London let to ferm, anno 1 Edward II.

Fo. xciv b

Rogero Pri[illegible] et Rogero [illegible] Lung' Polet[illegible] etc.

The murage of the City of London arising out of foreign bread, poultry, cheese, timber, and in the vill of Stratford atte Bowe, was granted and delivered by Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain of the City aforesaid to Roger Priour and Roger le Lunge, poulterers and citizens of London, from Saturday next after the Feast of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], anno 1 Edward II.

[1] The above writ was presumably addressed to, and the return made by, the Sheriffs of London acting as Sheriff of Middlesex, according to custom. Only one instance has hitherto come to light in the City's records of an individual being mentioned by name as Sheriff of Middlesex (prior to the Local Government Act of 1888) who was not also one of the Sheriffs of London. This was the case of "Gerin" in 1283, recorded in 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 76.

[A.D. 1308], until the end of one year next ensuing, for £14 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, paying therefor to the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain, or their attorney each month of four weeks in that year 22*s.* 6*d.*, and the last month of the said year 23*s.* 4*d.*, by mainprise of John de Brompyerd, mercer, and Ralph Ratespray, merchant of animals (*mercator animalium*), who came and bound themselves, their heirs, and executors jointly and severally for payment of the money aforesaid in manner above signified, &c.

Johanni de la Barre Billingesgate.

The murage of the City arising out of Candelwykestrete from the house of Fulk de St. Edmund as far as the postern, and out of the postern near the Tower, and from the hall of the Danes[1] as far as "la Yeynlade,"[2] was similarly let to John de la Barre for one year from Saturday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan, Bp. [19 May], anno 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], at £10 sterling, paying each month of four weeks 15*s.* 4¾*d.* by mainprise of Nigel Drueri, then Sheriff, and Thomas de Kent, serjeant.

Johanni le Little Smethefeld.

The murage of the City arising out of Smethefeld was similarly let to John de Littele for one year from Thursday the Feast of St. Ambrose, Bp. [4 April], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], except for cheese and old cloth at Fair times, for £8 sterling; to be paid by quarterly instalments of 40*s.* by mainprise of Nicholas Dereman, butcher.

Gocelino servienti venella Sancti Laur'.

The murage of the City arising out of St. Laurence-lane, Sopereslane, and Ismongereslane, and the Tanners' seld,[3] and the gates of Alegate, Bisshopesgate, Crepelgate, and Aldresgate was similarly let to Gocelyn le Serjaunt of London for one year from Saturday, 1 June, anno 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], for £36 13*s.* 4*d.*; to be paid, viz., each month of four weeks 56*s.* 5*d.*, by mainprise of John Laurence and Peter le Taverner de Graschirche.

[1] If the "Danes" are to be considered as identical with the Hanse merchants (concerning which see 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 228, Introd., pp. xi, xii) their hall would be that of the Teutonics, the *Gildaula Teutonicorum*, situate near Dowgate.

[2] Probably Yantlet, a creek in the Thames, forming the extreme eastern limit of the City's jurisdiction.

[3] A seld or warehouse situate at this time in or near St. Lawrence Lane and afterwards in Friday Street. 'Memorials,' Introd., p. xii.

Fo. xcv.

Waltero le Huthereve Ripa Regine.

The murage of the City from the hall of the Danes as far as the New Temple, arising out of the Winchester seld[1] and Ludgate, was similarly let to Walter le Huthereve for one year from Saturday after the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], anno 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], for 16 marks; to be paid, viz., each month of four weeks 16*s.* 5*d.*, by mainprise [names of mainpernors omitted].

Henr' atte Waye Bladum pavimenti.

The murage of the City arising out of corn upon the Pavement,[2] and out of the bridge of Holebourne, the Bar of Smethefeld, and Wollecherchehawe, was similarly let to Henry atte Waye for one year from the same day as above for 25 marks; to be paid by similar monthly instalments of 25*s.* 7½*d.*, and the last month 25*s.* 10*d.*, by mainprise of Richard Dask.

Willelmo atte Welde Feleperie.

The murage of the City arising out of the Frippery (*Pheliperia*[3]) was similarly let to William atte Welde, "pheliper," for one year from 4 April, anno 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], for 13*s.* 4*d.*

Fo. xcv b.

Breve Regis pro appellat' apud Wynton'.

Writ to the Sheriff of Suthampton. Whereas William, son of William de Castle of Cauntebrige, our approver (*probator*), who is in your custody, appeals Clement le Settere, of London, of the death of John le Taverner and of a certain man unknown, and (also appeals) Godwyn le Hodere, of London, of the death of two men unknown, killed in London; and the accused are captured and detained in Winchester prison, as is reported, and ought not, according to their liberties in that city, to come to any inquests held outside the said city on any matters affecting the citizens thereof; and the said Clement and Godwyn cannot be delivered without jurors of the City of London according to law and custom;—we command you to cause the said Clement and Godwyn and their attachments to be brought without delay

[1] A warehouse of this name for woollen yarns, linen cloths, &c., stood near the wool market of Woolchurch, and was kept by William de Wulchirchawe. (*Vide supra*, p. 14.) There was also a Winchester seld in Thames Street, in the parish of All Hallows the Great—Hust. Roll 37 (83), 44 (70), 86 (101)—and this is probably the seld mentioned here.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 58, note 3.

[3] The fripperers appear to have been chiefly addicted to Cornhill for the exposition of their second-hand clothes and other wares. Letter-Book E, fos. 130 *et seq.*

at their own expense under safe and secure conduct to Neugate, to be delivered to the keeper of our gaol there, to whom we have given orders to receive the said Clement and Godwyn from you and safeguard them in our gaol there until they be released according to the law and custom of our realm. Dated at Byflete, 10 Sept., 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

A similar writ sent to the Sheriff for the approver. Expenses to be allowed to the Sheriff in the Exchequer, &c.

Brevia Regis pro mille marc' Will'o Trente solvend'.

Writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London for the delivery to William Trente, the King's Butler, of the sum of 1,000 marks (being part of a sum of £2,000 recently granted to the King on the knighting of his eldest son[1]), receiving in exchange a tally for which allowance would be made in the King's Exchequer. Witness, W[alter de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the King's Treasurer, at Westminster, 6 July, 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307].

Writ to the Sheriffs of London complaining of remissness in payment of the above sum of 1,000 marks to the King's Butler, so that the King's creditors for wine remained unpaid, and straitly enjoining them that they see that the money still owing be forthwith paid. Witness, J[ohn] de Sandale, *locum tenens* of the King's Treasurer at Westminster, 17 Oct., 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

Fo. xcvi.

Litera obligator' ae £xxx facta Johanni Pyet mercatori ae Ipre

Letter obligatory of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London to John Pyet, burgess and merchant of Ipre,[2] in the sum of £30 for cloth; to be paid at Easter next. Dated London, Thursday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

The above letter was sealed with the common seal in the presence of Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, John de Wyndesore, Geoffrey de Conduit, and Simon de Paris, Aldermen, on Wednesday the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

(Void because satisfaction was given to the said John by R[ichard] Potrel.)

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 153.

[2] Ypres.

Cognicio Simonis de Cantuar' et Willelmi de Hanigtone.

Simon de Canterbury, carpenter, came before the Mayor and Aldermen, on Saturday after the Feast of St. Martin, Bp. [11 Nov.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], and covenanted to make at his own expense down to the locks (*usque seruras*) for William de Hanigtone, skinner, before Easter next, a hall, with larder, solar, cellar, &c., in manner prescribed.[1]

And the said William de Hanigtone acknowledged himself bound to the said Simon for the work in the sum of £9 5*s.* 4*d.*, half a hundred eastern marten skins (*cab'lorum*[2]), a fur for a woman's hood of the value of 5*s.*, and a fur for the said Simon's own robe.

Proclamacio.

Sunday after the Feast of St. Lucia, V. [13 Dec.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], proclamation made for redemption of pledges taken for arrears of assessments.

Fo. xcvi b.

Barbitonsor jur'.

The following Tuesday, Richard le Barbour, from opposite the Church of All Hallows the Less, elected and presented by the Barbers of London to the Mayor and Aldermen to supervise the craft of Barbers ; and he was admitted and made oath that every month[3] he would make scrutiny throughout the whole of his craft, and if he found any among them keeping brothels or otherwise acting unseemly would distrain upon them, and cause the distress to be brought into the Chamber, &c.

Deed of conveyance of the house built by Philip de Douegate, near Bisshopesgate on the west side, to Reginald Wolleward, an attorney at the Guildhall, London, on Saturday, 8 March, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308–9], by Sirs Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, John de Wyndesore, Henry de Durham, Simon de Paris, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain.

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' pp. 65, 66.

[2] The editor of the 'Memorials' notes that "the word is indistinct, but it is *cablon* to all appearance." He misread the terminal abbreviation; but he is probably right in his suggestion that a kind of sable (*sabelorum ?*) is probably meant.

[3] Not "every year," as printed in the 'Memorials' (p. 67). Mr. Sidney Young, the editor of the 'Annals of the Barber-Surgeons,' prints the passage correctly (p. 24), and points out that the unsavoury duty here imposed upon Richard le Barbour was due to the fact that the Barbers in early days superintended the Baths or Bagnios, a favourite resort of improper characters.

[4] Cancelled.

Proclamacio. Proclamation made on Sunday before the Feast of St. George the Martyr [23 April], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], as to cleansing the streets of the City.[1]

Breve Regis pro parliamento Westm' Writ to the Sheriffs of London for the election of two representatives of the City to attend a Parliament (*colloquium*) to meet at Westminster a month after Easter next. Dated at Westminster, 4 March, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308–9].[2]

Returnum. Return: We send you Henry de Durham and William Servat, our fellow-citizens, with sufficient authority according to the terms of the writ.

Commissio Henr' de Dunolm' et Willelmi Servat pro parliamento Westm'. Commission, under the common seal of the City, of Henry de Durham and William de Servat for the Parliament aforesaid, addressed to the King. Dated Monday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

Murage of London let to ferm, anno 2 Edward II.

Fo. xcvii. *Johanni de la Barre Billingesgate Pons.* The murage of the City of London arising in the said City out of Candelwykestrete from the house of Fulk de St. Edmund as far as the postern, and out of the postern near the Tower, and from the hall of the Danes as far as "la Yenlade," together with the pontage arising out of London Bridge as well upon the Bridge as under it, was granted and delivered by Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain of the City aforesaid, to John de la Barre for one year from Saturday after the Feast of St. Dunstan, Bp. [19 May], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], for £20 sterling; to be paid by monthly instalments of 30*s.* 9½*d.* by mainprise of Robert Box, blader, and Adam Russhel.

(Cancelled because he was not satisfied.)

De muragio ae Billinggesgate dimisso Thome Vernoun a° tercio. The same murage and pontage let to Thomas Vernoun for one year from Michaelmas Day, 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], at 100 marks; to be paid by monthly instalments of 8 marks and 4*s.* 5½*d.* by mainprise of Ralph de Storteford and Robert de Boreham, "gauntiers," Robert Box [*struck out*], and Robert, son of Robert le Treyer. This agreement to be of no effect in the

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 67.

[2] Printed in Palgrave's 'Parl. Writs,' vol. ii. part ii. p. 30, from the Letter-Book.

event of the King renewing the New Custom in the City, which was now in abeyance.

(Note that Robert Box afterwards came and disclaimed the above mainprise, inasmuch as he was not present when the mainprise was entered on the paper nor was it given by him.)

[Fos. xcvii b to ci b *blank*.]

Fo. cii.

Scriptum Thome Sely. nichil quia aldermannus.

Deed of grant by John de Wendlingburg and Alice his wife to Thomas Sely of an annual quitrent of 49*s.* to be derived quarterly from their lands and tenements in the parish of St. Andrew, Holebourne, for a term of five years. Thereupon the said Alice came and gave her assent to the grant.

(Acknowledged by the said John and Alice before the Chamberlain on Wednesday the morrow of St. Barnabas [11 June], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].)

Pro executoribus Edithe la Paumere cognicio.

Friday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], came Nicholas le Lung, William de Caustone, Geoffrey de Langeleye, and Laurence, son of the aforesaid Nicholas, executors of Edith la Paumere, before John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, [and] John de Wyndesore, Aldermen, Nicholas de Farndone and Nicholas Pycot, Sheriffs, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and paid to Robert le Palmere, nephew (*nepoti*) of Robert le Palmere, the sum of 25 marks and 12*d.* for his right in a certain tenement which belonged to the aforesaid Robert le Palmere in the parish of St. Martin de Ludgate, and which the said Edith had devised to Johanna, daughter of Hamo le Paumer; the said sum being allowed the aforesaid executors *quo et quando, etc.* William Edmund, fishmonger, and John de Paris, "corder," sureties to indemnify the executors against the said Johanna, &c.

Fo. cii b.

[Here follow "Articles of the Fusters" (*Fustarii*[1]) submitted

[1] Riley translates *fustarii* by joiners both in the 'Liber Custumarum' and in his 'Memorials' (p. 156). The correctness of the translation is open to question. The craft of the fuster (Fr. *fuister*) appears to have been confined to the making of *arzouns*, or saddle-bows, and the fusters are nearly always mentioned in connexion with the saddlers, and seldom, if ever, in connexion with the joiners (*junctores*), with whom were associated (as appears by their charter of Queen Elizabeth) the ceilers (*celatores*) or wood-carvers.

Articuli Fustariorum.

to the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday after the octave of St. Michael, anno 2 Edward II. Copies of the same articles (with variations in spelling) are also entered in the 'Liber Custumarum,' fo. 49, under the title *Articuli Fustariorum et Sellariorum Londoniarum* (printed with translation in 'Liber Cust.,' Rolls Series, i. 80; ii. 538), and in the 'Liber Horn,' fo. 314 b. To these articles another has been appended, anno 45 Edward III. (A.D. 1371), fixing the amount of penalty for infringement of the articles, and naming Laurence de Westone and Walter Brok as masters elected and sworn to survey the mistery.]

vj*s.* viij*d.* *pro inrotulacione.*

Fo. ciii.

Scriptum executorum Hugonis Pourte et aliorum.

Deed of acquittance by John, the younger son of Walter le Blound, to William Lambyn, Hugh de Waltham, and Robert de Astone, executors of Hugh Pourte, also to the executors of Edmund Horn and Margaret, relict of the said Edmund and wife of the said Hugh Pourte[1] (the said Edmund and Margaret having been appointed guardians of the aforesaid John by Walter his father), for all property due to him under his father's testament. Dated London, Thursday before the Feast of St. Edward the King [13 Oct.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain the following day.)

A general pardon and acquittance by Edmund Trentemars to Stephen, son of Adam de Blakeneye, saving an action for the acquittance of seven acres of land in Stybenhithe for £20, as appears by indenture made between the said Edmund and the said Stephen and Johanna his wife. Dated London, Sunday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

(Acknowledged before Sirs N[icholas] de Farndone, Mayor, J[ohn] de Wengrave, Richard de Gloucestre, Thomas Romeyn, W[illiam] de Leyre, John de Wyndesore, William Cosyn, and Richard de Wilehale, Aldermen, on Tuesday after the above Feast, the year aforesaid.)

[1] The wills of Walter le Blund, Edmund Horn, and Hugh Pourte were proved and enrolled in the Husting of London. See 'Calendar of Wills,' pp. 97, 129, 192.

Fo. ciii b.

Convencio int' Joh' le Botoner dimittentem et Rogerum Peche et Aliciam uxorem ejus recipient'.

Deed of covenant by John le Botener, junior, mercer, of St. Laurence Lane in the Jewry, to demise to Roger Peche and Alice his wife a certain corner cellar, situate in the said lane near the Tanners' seld, for a term of years, or until the said Roger and Alice shall have recovered a sum of money due from the aforesaid John.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, on Saturday after the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308–9].)

Scriptum Thome Romeyn et Juliane uxoris sue.

Bond by Johanna, relict of William de Helewetone, and Thomas de "Eunefeld," late servant of the said William, and her co-executor, William de Furneys, pepperer, John de Pampeswrthe, Richard Doge, and John de Caustone, mercers, for payment of the sum of £60 to Thomas Romeyn and Juliana his wife, viz., £30 at Michaelmas, A.D. 1309, and £30 at Easter following. Witnesses, John Boreford, William de Bidyk, Symon Corp, Ralph de Beverley, and others [not named]. Dated London, 3 March, A.D. 1308[–9].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before Sir Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, John de Wanegrave, John de Wyndesore, William de Coumbemartyn, Henry de Durham, Symon de Parys, Nicholas Pycot, and John de Vintry, Aldermen, on Thursday, 6 March, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308–9].)

(On Friday the Feast of SS. Philip and James, 3 Edward II., came the aforesaid Thomas Romeyn and acknowledged satisfaction, and allowed the enrolment to be cancelled.)

Fo. civ.

Scriptum Roberti le Callere.

Acquittance by Laurence le Botoner, mercer, and Lucy his wife, daughter of William le Callere, mercer, to Robert le Callere, mercer, executor of the said William, for money due to the said Lucy under her father's will and for clothing found her during the time that the said Robert was her guardian. Witnesses, Symon de Parys, Roger de Parys, Peter de Sperham, and John le Botoner, mercers, Robert de Cornedale, clerk, and others [not named]. Dated London, Saturday before the Feast of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], A.D. 1308.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before Sir Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, John de Wanegrave, William de Leyre, Thomas Romein,

John de Wyndesore, John de Gysorz, Henry de Durham, [and] Symon Bolet, Aldermen, on Friday the Feast of SS. Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308–9].)

Acquietancia Johannis Sturmy et Juliane uxoris ejus filie Johannis de Miaelborou.

nil quia pro communitate.

Acquittance by John Sturmy de Dromondby and Juliana his wife, daughter of John de Middelborgh, mercer, for money due from the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London to the said Juliana under her father's will. Dated London, 6 March, A.D. 1308[–9]. Witnesses, Sir Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, John de Wangrave, John de Wyndesore, William de Coumbemartyn, Henry de Durham, Symon de Parys, Nicholas Picot, Thomas Romeyn, [and] John de Vintry, Aldermen, and others [not named].

Scriptum Ricardi de Paris merceri.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by Hugh de Parys, mercer, and Alice his wife, daughter of Alexander Heroun, to Richard de Parys, mercer, of a tenement, with brewery, shops, &c., in the lane and parish of St. Swythin de Kandelwykestrete, for a term of seven years from Easter, anno 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], for £20 sterling in hand paid, and yearly payments of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Abbess and Convent of Schepeye,[1] and 12*d.* to the Church of St. Swythin aforesaid. Witnesses, Nicholas de Farendone, Mayor, James le Boteler and William de Basyngges, Sheriffs of London.

(Acknowledged before the Chamberlain on Monday before the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].)

Fo. civ b.

Scriptum Hugonis de Paris et Alic' ux' ejus.

Defeasance of the above upon payment by the lessors to the lessee of the sum of £21 and cost of repairs, &c.

(Acknowledged before the Chamberlain the day and year aforesaid.)

Summa totalis rec' Ricardi Poterel, camerarii, usque huc tam infra quam supra, £iiij xviij*s.* ij*d.*

Scriptum Cecilie de la More.

Acquittance by William de Bristoll and Dyonisia his wife, widow and executrix of Alan de Newebury, to Cecilia atte More for 10 marks, in which the said Cecilia stood bound to the said Alan when alive. Dated London, Thursday after the Ascension [8 May], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

(Acknowledged before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain on Saturday the eve of H. Trinity [25 May], the year aforesaid.)

[1] A Benedictine convent at Sheppey, co. Kent.

Power of attorney granted by John de Luda (or, de Lue), Knight, to Elizabeth his dear *compaigne*, to recover (during his absence on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land) certain arrears of rent due for a tenement in Syvethenelane, of which he had been enfeoffed by Sir Richard de Lue his brother, to hold jointly with his sister "Anneis," which tenement was then tenanted by the heirs of Henry de Grey. Dated London, Wednesday the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309]. Fo. cv. *Script' Johannis Luda mil.* ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before the Chamberlain on Tuesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], the year aforesaid.)

Lease by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of London to William de Coulingge, chaplain, of a tenement formerly held by Philip de Douegate near Bisshopesgate, for a term of twenty years from Easter, A.D. 1309, on condition that he expend the sum of £10 on the property within the first two years and keep it in proper repair. *Tradici domorun quondan Philippi Douegate s murum ju Bisshopesg*

(Afterwards the said William came before the Mayor and Aldermen and assigned his interest to Sir John de Tane, Knt.)

Acknowledgment by Agnes, relict of John de Godeford, pepperer, and Geoffrey le Bek, administrators appointed by Ralph de Baldok, Bishop of London, of the goods of the aforesaid John, who died intestate, of receipt of the sum of £13 3*s.* 10*d.* by the hands of Robert de Dyttone, proctor of Sir John de Dyttone, Canon of St. Paul's, due for spices bought by the said Sir John during his residence. Dated London, Tuesday the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309]. *Acquietan domini Johannis Dittone.*

Lease by Walter Miles, fishmonger, and Agnes his wife to Henry de London, clerk, of the sum of 12*s.* annual quitrent issuing from a shop in the parish of St. Mary Somerset, situate near the tenements of Stephen Bernard and Oliver Brounyng, for a term of ten years from Midsummer, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309]. Witnesses, Oliver Brounyng, John de Lalham, Walter le Keu, William Bernard, Laurence Albyn, and others [not named]. Fo. cv b. *Scriptun Walteri M et Agn' ejus.* ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Acknowledged before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain on Monday after the Feast of Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].)

Scriptum Nicholai le Maderman et Avicie uxoris ejus.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by Nicholas le Maderman, blader, and Avice his wife to Hamund de Shepe, fishmonger, and Matilda his wife of an annual quitrent of 4 marks issuing from a tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Queenhithe, situate near the tenement of Simon Bolet; to hold for a term of six years. Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, James le Boteler and William de Basinge, Sheriffs of London, John de Lincoln, John le Hidreve, Adam Wade, Henry atte Waye, John de Stok, Walter the Clerk, and others [not named].

(Acknowledged before the Chamberlain on Tuesday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].)

Fo. cvi.

Afterwards the above Nicholas and Avice acknowledged a lease to the above Hamund and Matilda of a similar quitrent for four years from Michaelmas, anno 7 Edward II. [A.D. 1313].

Acquietancia Isabelle de Halgheford.

Acquittance by John de Wautham, clerk, serjeant at the Guildhall, London, to Isabella de Halgheford, widow and executrix of John de Halgheford,[1] for the sum of 20*s.* due to him by her late husband, by surety of William de Porclee, which debt the said Isabella and Adam de Wentele her co-executor had acknowledged in the Sheriff's court after the decease of the said John de Halgheford. Dated Thursday after the Feast of St. James [25 July], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

(Read and acknowledged before Sir Nicholas de Farendone, the Mayor, John de Wyndesore, Simon de Parys, William "Terente," [and] Simon Bolet, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, on Saturday the morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].)

Litera Joh'is de Wynton' et Lucie que fuit uxor Ric'i de Kyrkestede de attornat' faciend'.

Letter of John de Wynchester, cordwainer, and Lucy, late wife and executrix of Richard de Kyrkestede, appointing Ralph de Alegate and Walter de Gloucester his son to be their attorneys and proctors to recover a sum of money due from Sir Walter de Huntercumbe, Knt., by the new statute of the lord the King made at Acton Burnel,[2] in England. Dated the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].

[1] A goldsmith. His will is dated Tuesday after Palm Sunday, A.D. 1308. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust.,' i. 203.

[2] See 'Calendar Letter-Book A,' p. 79n.

Sealed with the seal of the Mayoralty of London in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Thursday after the Feast of Decollation of St. John Bapt. [29 Aug.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], in the presence of Nicholas de Farendon, the Mayor, John de Wyndesore, William de Leyre, Simon de Parys, Richard de Gloucestre, William Servat, Aldermen, &c.

Lease by Roger le Graunt Barber and Cecilia his wife to Henry Fairman, William de Actone, Simon Fairman, Roger de Actone, Ralph de Wouburne, Stephen de Hestone, Geoffrey de Hestone, Peter de Haliwelle, Walter West, William de Norhamtone, William Bathel, Alexander de Derbi, Nicholas Fithele, and Edward de Silveslee, curriers of ox leather, of two plots of land for a market for their leather situate in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, upon which land the lessors covenant to set up certain buildings; to hold for a term of forty years from Michaelmas next at an annual rent of 4 marks. Witnesses, Nicholas de Farendone, Mayor and Alderman of the Ward, Roger Hosebonde, John de Lyndeseye, Thomas le Cirger de Yvilane, Walter de Belhous, Luke de Ware, William le Chaundeler, Hugh de Exeter, Richard Jurdan, Walter le Kyng, Ralph the Clerk, and others [not named]. Fo. cvi b.

(Acknowledged before the Chamberlain on Saturday the eve of the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309].)

[Fos. cvii–cxi *blank.*]

Saturday the eve of St. Michael, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], William de "Coumbe Martin" and John de Burreford elected Sheriffs of London by Sirs John le Blund, the Mayor, Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, the Sheriffs, John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Foleham, John de Canterbury, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Dunstaple, Ralph de Honilane, Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pycot, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Vintry, John Darmenters, and Nicholas de Farndone, Aldermen, in the presence of twelve men [not named] from each Fo. cxi l

Electio Will'i' a Combemar. et Joh'is Burreforth vic' anno E. xxxj

[1] Farringdon Within and Without.

Ward summoned for electing and receiving their Sheriffs. The aforesaid William came and was sworn, &c., and found sureties for indemnifying the Commonalty, viz., John de Canterbury, Alderman, and Stephen de Abyndone, draper. The aforesaid John did not come. He is therefore to be distrained by all his goods, &c.

Afterwards, viz., on the following Monday, the said William and John were presented to Sir Ralph de Sandwych, the Constable of the Tower (in the absence of the Barons of the Exchequer), who admitted them as Sheriffs pursuant to the King's writ, dated "Donypas," 14 Oct., 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

And the said William de "Coumbe Martyn" became surety for the appearance of the above John de Burreford before the Mayor and Aldermen to receive and do, &c., at his next return from abroad; and the said John appeared at the Husting held for Pleas of Land on Monday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], the year aforesaid, and was sworn, &c.

Electio Johannis le Blund in Maiorem tercio.

Monday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], John le Blund elected to the Mayoralty for the third time by William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Walter de Finchingfeld, John de Wangrave, John de Canterbury, Adam de Foleham, Hugh Pourte, Simon de Paris, Richer de Refham, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Vintry, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Dunstaple, Henry de Gloucestre, Ralph de Honilane, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pycot, and Thomas Sely, Aldermen; William de Combe Martyn and John de Burreforth, the Sheriffs, and also by the whole Commonalty. The following day he was presented by the said Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty to Sir Ralph de Sandwych, the Constable of the Tower, who admitted him to the Mayoralty at the outer gate, according to the terms of the charter of liberties of the City and the King's writ, which came to him thereon the year before last (*altero anno precedente*), as appears *supra*, an oath being there taken of him to keep the City well and faithfully to the use of Sir Edward, the illustrious King of England, and his heirs, &c., and to do right and justice to poor and rich alike, &c.

Electio Johannis de Lincolnia et Rogeri de Pari. in vicecomites London'.

Monday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], John de Lincoln and Reginald de Thunderlee elected Sheriffs of London by Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Foleham, Simon de Paris, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Vintry, Hugh Pourte, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas Pycot, and William de Coumbe Martin, Aldermen; the said William de Coumbe Martin and John de Burreforth, the Sheriffs, and twelve good and lawful men [not named] summoned from each Ward, &c. Afterwards objection was raised against the said Reginald this year (*delatum fuit ei hoc anno*), by letter of Sir Edward, Prince of Wales, the King's son, which letter is enrolled in the roll of letters sealed with the common seal by assent of the aforesaid Aldermen and Commonalty assembled on the following Friday, whose names are on the panel,[1] and Roger de Paris, mercer, was elected in his place.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday the eve of Michaelmas, the said John and Roger came before Sirs John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Richer de Refham, Hugh Pourte, William le Mazerer, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Armenters, Thomas Sely, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and John de Burreforth, Sheriff, and in the presence of Sir John de "Bauquelle," Knt., found sureties for indemnifying the Commonalty, viz.: John de Lincoln found Walter de Finchingfeld and Henry de Gloucestre, Aldermen, Elyas de Suffolk, goldsmith, and Richard de Wirhale, draper; and Roger de Paris found Richer de Refham, Hugh Pourte, Simon de Paris, and John de Wangrave, Aldermen.

Fo. cxii.

On the following Wednesday the said John and Roger were admitted by Sir Ralph de Sandwych, the Constable of the Tower.

Electio J. le Blound Maioris quarto.

Wednesday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], John le Blound elected Mayor for the

[1] No panel appears in the record.

fourth time by John de Wangrave, Richer de Refham, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Adam de Fulham, Hugh Pourte, William de Coumbemartin, John de Armenters, John de Vintry, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pycot, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Henry de Gloucestre, Salamon le Cotiller, Thomas Sely, and Ralph de Honilane, Aldermen; John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, the Sheriffs, and also by twelve men [not named] summoned from each Ward to make the election, &c.

On the morrow he was admitted and sworn by John de Blakebrok, the *locum tenens* of Sir Ralph de Sandwych, Constable of the Tower, at the outer gate of the said Tower, according to the terms of the charters of liberties of the City, &c., and the King's writ thereon, &c.

Electio Ricardi Poterel Camerarii.

Richard Poterel elected and admitted Chamberlain of the City and sworn, &c., in the Husting for Common Pleas held on Monday before the Feast of St. Martin in Yeme [11 Nov.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], before John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Refham, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Dunstaple, Hugh Pourte, Adam de Fulham, [and] Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and John de Lincoln, [and] Roger de Paris, the Sheriffs, &c. And administration was given him of all things touching the said Chamber, &c.

Electio Reginaldi de Thonaerlegh et Willelmi Cosin in vicecomites.

Anno R' R' E. xxxiij^cio.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], Reginald de Thonderlegh and William Cosin elected Sheriffs, by John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pycot, Salamon le Cotiller, John de Dunstaple, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucestre, and Ralph de Honilane, Aldermen, and twelve men summoned from each Ward for the purpose. The said Reginald came and made oath, &c.; and afterwards, viz., on Thursday the morrow of St. Michael, was admitted by the Barons of the Exchequer, &c. The said William came not. Precept therefore by the Mayor and Aldermen for distress until, &c.

Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after Michaelmas, he came and swore, &c.

Fo. cxii b.

Eleccio Joh'is le Blound Maioris quinto.

Thursday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], John le Blound elected to the Mayoralty for the fifth time by John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, John de Vintry, the Coroner, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Hugh Pourte, William de Coumbemartin, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Henry de Gloucestre, Ralph de Honilane, Richard de Wyrhale, Nicholas Pycot, Salamon le Cotiller, Adam de Rokesle, [and] Thomas Sely, Aldermen; Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosin, the Sheriffs; Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and twelve men [not named] summoned for the purpose from each Ward, &c.; and he was sworn, &c.

On the following day he was presented for the Mayoralty to the lord the King at the hostel of the Archbishop of York,[1] and the King appointed Sir Robert de Cotingham to go to the Exchequer and admit him to the Mayoralty, &c. And he was admitted and sworn at the said Exchequer before Sirs John de Drokenesforthe, William de Carletone,[2] John de Kirkeby,[3] and the aforesaid Robert, &c.

Electio Galfridi de Conductu et Simonis Bolet in vicecomites

Anno xxxiij^to finiente.

Wednesday the eve of St. Michael, 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306]. Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet elected Sheriffs by Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, William de Coumbemartin, Nicholas Pycot, Adam de Fuleham, Henry de Gloucestre, Simon de Paris, Salamon le Cotiller, and Thomas Sely, Aldermen, and twelve men [not named] summoned for the purpose from each Ward, and were sworn. Sureties for the said Simon, viz.,

[1] William Greenfield, late Dean of Chichester, who had recently returned from his consecration at Rome.

[2] In 1287 he had been appointed one of the Justices of the Jews. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' i. 95.

[3] The King's Treasurer, who in 1285 took the City "into the King's hand" for a slight passed upon him by Gregory de Rokesley, the Mayor, when summoned to attend the Justices Itinerant at the Tower. *Ibid.*, i. 94; cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 16.

Matthew le Chaundeler, Richard Horn, fishmonger, William Pykeman, fishmonger, Peter de Hatfeld, "burler," and Thomas de Wynchester, "burler." Sureties for the said Geoffrey, viz., Elyas de Suffolk, goldsmith, John de Guldeforth, "peverer," Robert de Pipehirst, gold-beater (*aurimalliatôr*), and Richard de Dorkinge, "blader."

On the following Friday the said Geoffrey and Simon were presented by the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to be Sheriffs before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and were admitted, &c.

Electio Joh'is le Blund Maioris sexto.

Friday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], John le Blund elected to the Mayoralty for the sixth time by John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, John de Vintry, Salamon le Cotiller, William de Coumbemartyn, William Cosyn, Adam de Rokesle, Henry de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Simon de Paris, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Dunstaple, Thomas Sely, Richard de Wylehale, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, the Sheriffs, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and twelve men [not named] summoned for the purpose from each Ward, &c. And he was sworn, &c.

And on the morrow he was presented at the Exchequer at Westminster and sworn, &c.

Electio Nicholai Pycot et Nigellus Drury in vicecomites.

Anno R' R' E. fil. R' E. primo.

Thursday the eve of St. Michael, 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], Nicholas Pycot and Nigel Drury elected Sheriffs by Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Durham, Simon Bolet, Salamon le Cotiller, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Gysors, Richard de Wylehale, Thomas Sely, William de Leyre, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], Simon Bolet and Geoffrey de Conduit, the Sheriffs, and twelve men [not named] summoned for the purpose from each Ward. They came and were sworn.

On the following Saturday they were presented and admitted, but not sworn, before the Treasurer and Barons

of the Exchequer. And John de la Chaumbre, William de Wengrave, and Roger de Depham, clerks of the said Nicholas, and Robert de Neugate and Adam de Heselingfeld, serjeants of the same; and David the Clerk, Roger le Barbour, William atte Stales, and John Caperon, clerks and serjeants of the said Nigel, were sworn [to execute] no bill nor writ affecting the liberties of the City without the advice of the Mayor and Aldermen, and that they would well and faithfully serve their said masters, and be obedient to the precepts of the Mayor and Aldermen, &c.

Electio Johannis le Blound in Maiorem septimo.

Saturday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], John le Blound elected to the Mayoralty for the seventh time by John de Wengrave and the rest of the Aldermen and the Commonalty summoned for the purpose, and sworn. And the following Monday he was presented and admitted and again sworn at the Exchequer, &c.

Fo. cxiii.

Electio Jacobi le Botiller et Willelmi de Basinge in vicecomites.

Saturday the eve of St. Michael, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], James le Botiller and William de Basingge elected Sheriffs by Sir John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Wyndesore, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Gloucestre, William Cosyn, Thomas Sely, William de Coumbemartyn, Richard de Wylehale, John de Gysorz, Simon de Paris (Nicholas Pycot and Nigel Drury, the Sheriffs), Aldermen, and twelve men [not named] summoned from each Ward, &c. And Paul le Botiller and John le Mazener became sureties for the aforesaid James that he would keep the City indemnified; and similarly William de Coumbemartyn and Richard de Gloucestre, Aldermen, for the above William.

And on the following Monday the said Sheriffs were presented and admitted, but not sworn, at the Exchequer. And Roger de Appelby, clerk to William de Basingge, the Sheriff, was sworn like the clerks and serjeants the previous year.

Electio Nicholai de Farndone in Maiorem.

Monday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], Nicholas de Farndone elected to the Mayoralty by Sir John le Blound, the former Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Rokesle, Nicholas

Picot, Nigel Druri, Simon de Paris, Henry de Durham, John de Gysorz, Thomas Sely, John de Wyndesore, Geoffrey de Conduit, William de Combemartin, Henry de Gloucestre, Richard de Wilehale, William Cosyn [and] Simon Bolet, Aldermen, James le Boteler [and] William de Basynge, Sheriffs, and twelve men [not named] summoned from each Ward, &c.

The following day he was presented by the aforesaid Aldermen and Commonalty to the lord the King at Westminster, and admitted, and the next day was sworn at the Exchequer, &c.

Rob's Persone peleter electus in vicecomitem et postea quassatus.

Saturday before the Feast of St. Michael, 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], Robert Persone, skinner, elected Sheriff by N[icholas] de Farndone, the Mayor, Aldermen [not named], and Commonalty of the City, as is the custom, and the next day assigned for his coming to the Guildhall to take the oath; on which day he came before the said Mayor, John de Wengrave, John de Wyndesore, Thomas Romayn, William de Leyre, John de Gysorce, Richard de Gloucestre, William "Cervat," William Trente, William de Coumbemartyn, Thomas Seely, Simon Bolet, William Cosyn, Henry de Gloucestre, Simon de Paris, Nigel Drury, Nicholas Pikot, Richard de "Wyrehale," and Richer de Refham, Aldermen, James le Boteler and William de Basinge, the Sheriffs, and declared that he was never a freeman of the City, nor admitted to the freedom, nor sworn. The election was therefore quashed for the present, and precept was issued to the Sheriffs that they should in future take customs and tolls of him and his merchandise as of a stranger, &c.

Electio Rogeri le Palmer et Jacobi fil' Fulcon' de Sancto Edmundo in vic' London' a° R' E. fil' R' E. iij°.

And on the same Sunday, being the eve of St. Michael, Roger le Palmer and James, son of Fulk de St. Edmund, were elected Sheriffs by the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen and twelve men [not named] from each Ward summoned for the purpose, and on Monday they were admitted and sworn. The next day they were presented at the Exchequer and admitted before the Treasurer and Barons, &c.

Names of Sheriffs, Clerks, and Serjeants at the Feast of St. Michael, anno 3 Edward [II.]. [*cedula.*]

James "Fuik,"[1] Sheriff.

Clerks { John de Camera, *primus*, Roger the Clerk, *secundus* ... ... sworn. John de Hardingham.

Serjeants { Roger atte Watere ... ... sworn. Robert de Newegate ... ... sworn. Adam de Alegate ... ... sworn. William Bikeman ... ... sworn.

Roger le Paumer, Sheriff.

Clerks { William de Wengrave ... ... sworn. Peter the Clerk ... ... sworn.

Roger le Barber ... ... sworn.

[Fos. cxiii b–cxv b *blank.*]

[On fo. cxvi is entered the concluding portion of an inquest held to ascertain particulars of rents, tenements, &c., held by Ralph Gubbe, Adam Wade, and Ralph de Beverlay. *Vide infra*, p. 182.]

De anno 2 Edward II.

Fo. cxvi b.

Manuc' Johannis Elys et Stephani de Creye.

Tuesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], came Gilbert de Mordone, "stokfismongere," William le Spicer, carpenter, Thomas de Dunlee, spicer, and John le Wyte, "stokfishmongere," before the Mayor and Aldermen, and became sureties for John Elys and Stephen de "Creye," executors of John Gubbe, to answer for the property of the orphan children of Walter Gubbe, of the annual value of 53*s.* 4*d.*

(Afterwards, viz., on Friday before the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 17 Edward II. [A.D. 1324], Richard Gubbe and Matthew Gubbe, orphan children of Walter Gubbe, being of full age, came before Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Secch[ford], and Roger le Palmere, Aldermen, Andrew Horn, the Chamber-

[1] James Fouke, or Fitz Fouke (Letter-Book D, fos. ii, xcvii). In a cartulary of the Mercers' Company (fo. 17) he appears as James de St. Edmund, a son, probably, of Fulk de St. Edmund, so frequently mentioned in the Letter-Books about this period.

lain, Hugh de Waltham, and Gregory de Norton, and acknowledged they had received the property due to them with interest by the hands of Stephen de "Creie" and John Elys. They therefore granted a quitclaim to all concerned, and asked that the above recognizance might be cancelled. It was therefore cancelled, &c.)

Manucapcio Radulphi Gubbe.

Wednesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], came Adam Wade and Ralph de Beverlay, clerk, before the Chamberlain, and became sureties for Ralph Gubbe, one of the executors of Walter Gubbe, to answer for the property belonging to Richard, one of the orphan children of the said Walter, comprising goods, &c., of the value of £18 15*s.*, and rents of the annual value of £7 11*s.* 4*d.*, and a rent of 1 mark at Bandone, *quo et quando, etc.*

Fo. cxvii.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday before the Purification [2 Feb.], 10 Edward II. [A.D. 1316–17], came Richard, son of Walter Gubbe, before Sir John de Wengrave, the Mayor, and complained of his being unable to recover his property from Ralph Gubbe, his guardian, and prayed that the said Ralph, and the executors of Adam Wade, one of the sureties of the said Ralph, and Ralph de Beverley, clerk, another surety, might be summoned to render an account. They are accordingly summoned, and Ralph Gubbe renders an account. He acknowledges the receipt of £88 and 20*d.*, of which he had spent £45 and 20*d.* on repairs of houses, maintenance of the said Richard, and defending an action of dower brought by Margery, the widow of John Gubbe. The residue, viz., £43, he is unable to account for or pay. He is therefore committed to prison until, &c.

Fo. cxvii b.

At the suit of the above Richard, an inquisition is ordered of the property held by the above Ralph Gubbe, Ralph de Beverley, and Adam Wade, at the time they came to the Guildhall and became sureties of the said Ralph. The inquest is taken before John de Wengrave, the Mayor, and John Dode, the Chamberlain of the City, on Friday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 10 Edward II. [A.D. 1316–17]. The jurors, viz., Thomas le Ropere, John Fraunceys, "joygnour," Richard le Joygnour, John le Joygnour, Henry atte Ryole,

Roger le Joygnour, Adam Snow, John May, Richard le Barber, William de Coumbe, Robert de Gildeford, and Adam the Clerk, say [*inter alia*] that the above Ralph Gubbe had no property in London; that Ralph the Clerk, of Beverley, had certain tenements in the parish of All Hallows on the Cellar; and that Adam Wade had a tenement in the parish of St. James de Garlekhethe, a house in the same parish called "le Bousishous," a tenement in Fletestrete, a quitrent of a tenement called "Menterhous"[1] in the same street, &c. They also say that neither Ralph de Beverley nor the executors of Adam Wade have any property in London.

Gate of Alegate: W. de Carletone, A. de Heselingfeld. [*cedula.*]
Gate of Bisshopegate: Joce Botedieu.
Gate of Crepelgate: T. de Kent.
Gate of Aldresgate: T. Juvenal.
Gate of Neugate: R. de Neugate, T. atte Welle.
Gate of Ludgate: Philip de Merdele, Roger le Barbour.
Gate of Bridge: Roger de Durham.

Friday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], came Simon de Parys, Alderman, and his co-executors of the will of Margaret, wife of Hugh Pourte, before N[icholas] de Farndone, the Mayor, W[illiam] de Leyre, J[ohn] de Wenegrave, T[homas] Romeyn, G[eoffrey] de Conduit, W[illiam] Cosyn, John de Wyndesore, and many other Aldermen [not named], and offered to pay to John Frossh, "pessoner,"[2] in trust for Robert, Thomas, and John, sons of Johanna, wife of John le Benere and sister of the said Margaret, the sum of £9 bequeathed to her executors for the benefit of the said children.[3] And the said John Frossh, being present, refused to accept the money and declined to charge himself therewith. Thereupon came Robert de Mockyng, fishmonger, and received the money with the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and agreed to improve (*apprware*) the money for the benefit of the said children, according to the

Fo. cxvii.

Manucapc Roberti de Mockyngge

[1] The name of John le Meneter (Minter or Moneyer) de Fletestrete, recorded 1310. Letter-Book D, fo. lxxix.

[2] Fishmonger.

[3] See 'Calendar of Wills, Court of Hust., London,' i. 196.

terms of the bequest of the said Margaret, and he charged himself therewith and to indemnify the executors, and found John Frossh aforesaid to be his mainpernor, and they two became jointly and severally bound.

Pro Bartho' fil' Marci de Christi Eccl'ia.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Faith [6 Oct.], 3 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], by the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, Richard de "Wyrhale," Alderman, one of the executors of Mark de Christchurch, received from the hands of Roger Horold, his co-executor, the sum of £10 to traffic withal, and account for the profits of the same to the Mayor and Aldermen *quo et quando, etc.*, for the benefit of Bartholomew, son of the aforesaid Mark.

(Afterwards, in the Husting for Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 19 Edward II. [A.D. 1325–6], the said Bartholomew came before Hamo de Chigewell, Mayor, R[obert] de Swalclif, Ank[etin] de Gisorz, Elias de Suffolk, John Cotun, Reginald de Conduit, Henry de Secch[ford], John de Grantham, Roger le Palmere, and John de Oxford, Aldermen, and he was examined by the Court to prove his age. And it seemed to the Court that he was of full age for making an acquittance to the said Richard de Wirhale for the money in his custody. The said Richard should accordingly be altogether exonerated, &c. And he paid and is quit.)

Fo. cxviii.

Pleas before the Mayor and Aldermen, Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1299–1300].

Peter de Monemuth attached to answer William Delisle in a plea for rendering him an account for the time that the said Peter was receiver of his moneys in London, for that the said William complains that whereas the said Peter was apprentice, and had in his custody of the goods and chattels of the said William to the value of £200, from the Feast of Easter, anno 27 Edward I., until the following Christmas, the said Peter had hitherto refused to render account thereof, whereby he says he is injured and has incurred loss to the amount of 100 marks, and this he offers, &c. And Peter came and defended the force

and injury *quando, etc.*, and acknowledged freely that he was the apprentice of the said William, and that he had certain goods and chattels of the said William in his custody, touching which he had rendered him a full account, and ought not now to render him an account, &c. And William says that for the time aforesaid no account had been rendered, and this he is prepared to prove in any way the Court desires (*per quantum curia consideraverit*). And Peter says, as before, that he had rendered an account, and he says that on that matter he will not put himself upon his country, &c. Being asked whether he had any evidence of having rendered his account, he says he has not, but he says it was sufficiently known to all of his craft (*de officio suo*) if he had dared put himself upon them. Being asked if he could find security for rendering an account, he says that he is unwilling to render another account. And the aforesaid William demands judgment, &c. And because the said Peter refused to render an account of what he had here acknowledged he had received, and had produced no proof that he had already rendered an account, but refused to produce the evidence demanded by the said William and to find security for his rendering a reasonable account, it is adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen that he be committed to prison, &c.

Pleas before the Mayor and Aldermen, Wednesday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.] the year aforesaid.

Thomas le Coffer attached to answer Robert de Keleseye in a plea of trespass, in which he (Robert) complains that whereas Adam de la Rose, "poter," had impleaded the said Thomas and others by a certain writ of right at a court held on Monday next after the Feast of St. Valentine, and the said Robert should have been counsel[1] (*fuisset de consilio*) for the said Adam in the aforesaid writ, the said Thomas had calumniated the said Robert in full Court, saying that he (Robert) knew his counsel (*scire consilium suum*) and ought to remain with him in this writ, and on that account he had previously paid him (Robert) 40 pence—to the scandal of the said Robert and to the loss

[1] Became Common Serjeant of the City (Riley).

of £100 in damage to him, and this he offers, &c. And the said Thomas came and defended the force and injury *quando, etc.*, and said that he agreed with the said Robert for 40 pence that he (Robert) should be of his counsel (*foret de consilio suo*) in a certain writ of right which the said Thomas brought formerly in Court against the said Adam, and which concerned the same tenement and the same parties, and he (Robert) knew his counsel in the matter (*inde scivit consilium suum*). He further said that after he had recovered seisin of the said tenement, forthwith after dinner the said Robert went to the said Adam and counselled him to obtain the writ which Adam now brought against him, by which it seems to him that he (Robert) ought not to stand against him now in this case. And the aforesaid Robert freely acknowledged that he, at the instance of Gilbert de Toutheby, then servant of the said Thomas, at the first writ came on the day allowed the said Thomas for challenging the jury, on whom the said Thomas and Adam had put themselves, and by whose verdict the said Thomas recovered his seisin, but says that there never was any agreement between them that he should stand with the said Thomas (*staret cum eo*) in this writ, and this he is prepared to prove in any way the Court may desire. Wherefore, inasmuch as the said Thomas cannot deny that the said Robert had well and faithfully served him in the first writ, he (Robert) demands judgment, &c. And as to the statement by Thomas that immediately after judgment rendered he (Robert) counselled the said Adam to obtain this writ, he (Robert) says that although not bound to answer, yet, in order to purge his character, [he declares] himself not guilty, [and] puts himself upon his country, &c., of the venue (*de visneto*) of Frydaystrete and Chepe. And, as to this, Thomas likewise; and whereas the said Robert charges him with having said that Robert was of his counsel in this writ, he denies ever having said so, and thereon calls the record of the Mayor and Aldermen; and Robert likewise, &c. And the Mayor and Aldermen record that the said Thomas had charged the said Robert in full Court with having agreed to be of

his counsel in this writ for 40 pence delivered, which the said Thomas now denied. It was adjudged that the said Thomas be convicted of trespass, &c.

Afterwards, at the Court of Pleas of Land held on Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], the year aforesaid, the parties came and were agreed, &c. And it was agreed that the aforesaid Thomas should pledge with the said Robert for the trespass aforesaid five casks of wine, of which the said Robert would take two casks whenever he wished, if it happened that the said Thomas should at any time in future commit another trespass against the said Robert, &c.

Pleas before the Mayor and Aldermen, Saturday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 28 Edward I. [A.D. *1299–1300*]. Fo. cxvii

Geoffrey de Meilesant attached to answer John le Latimer in a plea that he should render an account for the time that he was receiver of the money of the said John, &c.; for that the said Geoffrey had in his custody the seal of the said John, and also other goods and chattels, as in money, florins, silver dishes and cups, &c., of the value of £40, of which he had not hitherto cared to render an account, whereby the plaintiff says he has been injured and has suffered loss to the extent of 50 marks, and this he offers, &c. And Geoffrey came and defended the force and injury *quando, etc.*, and freely acknowledged that he had in his custody the aforesaid seal and also twenty-one gold florins and other goods and chattels of the said John; and he says that he has lost the said seal and florins, and is prepared to make satisfaction according to the judgment of the Court, &c.; and other goods of the said John which he had in his custody he had placed in the custody of a certain Ingeram de Colot de Whitsand[1] by his master's order. Being asked when he had lost the said ring, he says that it was on Saturday after the Feast of St. Valentine, &c. And John says that he ordered him to deliver certain goods and chattels of the value of 40 marks to the said Ingeram, but whether he

[1] Witsand, near Boulogne.

(Geoffrey) did deliver them or not he (John) knows not, and he demands that the said Geoffrey shall give security for the chattels aforesaid if not delivered to the said Ingeram, and likewise for the restoration of the seal and florins, and also for keeping the said John harmless touching bonds and acquittances sealed with the aforesaid seal from the time the said Geoffrey received it, viz., from the morrow of St. Agnes [21 Jan.] this year until Saturday next before the Feast of St. Valentine, &c. And Geoffrey says that he is unable to find security. He is therefore committed to prison, &c., until Friday next; and the same day is given to the said John, &c.

Afterwards, at the Court held for Pleas of Land on Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.] next ensuing, the said John came and agreed that the said Geoffrey should be delivered to a certain Bertram de Montbocher, Knt., at the risk of the said John, &c.; and he is delivered to the said Bertram by John's orders, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Court are quit.

De anno 29 Edward I.

Fo. cxix.

Compotus Petri de Monemue cum Willelmo de Insula domino suo, etc.

Memorandum, that whereas a certain dispute had arisen between William Delisle, mercer, and Peter de Monemue, his apprentice, touching certain articles which the said Peter had removed, and concerning which the said William had complained to the Mayor and Aldermen and had asked for the appointment of auditors to take an account between the parties and to appraise the goods which the said Peter had received; and whereas Symon de Paris and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, Ralph Godchep, John de Hakebourne, Adam de Horsham, and Ranulf Balle had been appointed auditors, and Robert le Callere, John le Callere, Alice la Callere, John de Paris, and Robert de Pountfreit had been appointed appraisers, and the said parties had agreed to the valuation with the exception of a sum of £15 14*s.* 1*d.*, for which the said Peter remained indebted to the said William, the said Peter was on that account committed by the said auditors to the custody of Richard de Caumpes, one of the Sheriffs of London, until the debt be paid, &c.

Fo. cxix b.

Friday after the octave of H. Trinity [28 May], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], Robert le Convers, goldsmith, summoned

before Sirs William de Leyre and Walter de Finchingfeld, acting on behalf of Sir Elyas Russel, the Mayor, to answer Andrew, son of Clement le Cornour, in a plea of neglecting to render an account of the property of the said Andrew in his custody. The said Robert came and declared himself ready to render such an account. Nicholas Pycot, Alderman, and Stephen le Cornour de Fletestrete appointed auditors; a day given and account taken, whereby it appeared that the aforesaid Robert owed the sum of £20, which sum he delivered to the aforesaid Mayor and Alderman, who handed it to Walter de Finchingfeld, Alderman, under the seal of William de Leyre *quousque, etc.* The said Robert is accordingly quit.

Compot' R berti le Conr aurifabri bonis et rec Andree fi Clement' Cornur.

pro inrotu cione ijs. v

Acquittance by Goussam Bonet, burgess of Bordeaux, to Ralph de Honilane, vintner, for the sum of 200 marks in which the said Ralph stood bound to him and to Peter his son. Also assignment by the said Goussam to the said Ralph of certain debts due to them jointly by Robert de Pinkenie, late "chivaler," the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Arundel, Bartholomew de Badelesmere,[1] Gilbert de Lyndesseye, and Ysaac de Kyngestone. Dated London, 14 April, A.D. 1302, being the eve of "Paske Florie,"[2] 30 Edward I. Witnesses, Stephen de Covyntre, Richard de Dorking, Reynaud le Barber, Aleyn de Suffolk, Robert de Gunthorp, Henry le Gaugeour, "Remon" de Boishon, "Vidan" (Vidau?) Manent,[3] Peter Normant, "Geffrey" Segyn, Robert Girandon, "Vidan" (Vidau?) du Coos, and others [not named].[4]

Fo. cxx.

Scriptum dulphi a Honilan alderman

[1] Otherwise known as Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, who with the Earls of Pembroke, Arundel, and others sought to put restraint upon the extravagant conduct of King Edward II. His wife insulted Queen Isabella by shutting the gates of Leeds Castle, co. Kent, against her. The castle was subsequently taken by the King with the assistance of some Londoners, and she and her husband made to suffer for their actions.

[2] Lat. *Pascha Floridum*, Palm Sunday.

[3] "Bidau" (Bidan) Manent, *supra*, p. 115.

[4] Printed *in extenso* in "Collection Générale des Documents Français qui se trouvent en Angleterre, recueillis et publiés par Jules Delpit" (Paris, 1847), vol. i. p. 37. Many of the more interesting entries relating to foreign countries recorded in the Letter-Books (and among them the list of Gascon debtors set out *supra*, pp. 45–9) are either printed in full or noted by M. Delpit in this valuable work, but his reading of proper names is not always correct. To take but a single instance, the first witness to this document he reads as "Esteneve de Conynges."

Acknowledged before the Chamberlain Tuesday before the Feast of St. George [23 April], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Fo. cxx b.

Scriptum Alicie la Blunde.

Deed whereby Elena, wife of Andrew le Beel de Flete, Walter her son, and Robert, son of the said Walter, bind themselves, their goods, &c., to provide Alice la Blunde, daughter of William de Ely and of Gonnora his wife, yearly with a garment (*garmamentum*) of the value of half a mark, or with its money value, at the Feast of All Saints. Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwych, Warden of London, Thomas Romeyn and William de Leyre, Sheriffs, William de Farndone, Alderman of Flete,[1] Hamo le Moneour, Clement le Hornere, Robert the Goldsmith, William Candel (Caudel?), Reginald le Heymongere, and others [not named]. Dated the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 19 Edward I. [A.D. 1291].

Acknowledged by Walter de Flete as his deed before Sirs John le Blunt, Mayor, Geoffrey de Nortone, and the rest of the Aldermen [not named], and Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, Thursday before the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Scriptum Roberti Persone, pelliparii.

Deed of sale by Richard de Wandlesworthe to Robert Persone, citizen[2] and skinner of London, of twenty-one sarplars of wool, containing twenty-seven sacks of wool captured by subjects of the King of France at "le Escluse" and carried to "Ardingburg," where they were seized. Dated London, Sunday after the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], A.D. 1302. Witnesses, Sir John le Blund, Mayor, Thomas de Suffolk, Peter de Bosenham, William de Reed, John de Cornwall, William de Hanitone, Robert de Keleseye, Robert Clerk, and others [not named].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acknowledged by Richard de Wandlesworthe, before the Chamberlain and the rest of the Aldermen, Thursday the eve of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Scriptum Johannis de la Doune.

Lease by John le Riche de Pentelawe[3] de Essex and Roisia his wife, formerly wife of Nicholas de Wynchester, to John de

[1] Now known as the Ward of Farringdon Within and Without. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 11 n.

[2] Seven years later (Michaelmas, 1309), when elected Sheriff, Robert Persone appears to have got his discharge on the plea of his not being a freeman of the City! *Vide supra*, p. 180.

[3] Pentlow, co. Essex.

la Doune of a messuage in the parish of St. Mary de Somersete, near the tenements of Richard Gladewine and John de Chiggewelle (which messuage Robert Love and Hawysia his wife held for their lives), for a term of sixteen years from Michaelmas, 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], charged with the yearly payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Prioress and Convent of Kelebourne, and 6*s.* to John de Chigwelle. Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, Peter de "Boseham" and Robert le Callere, Sheriffs, Richard de Chigwelle [and] William de Bettoyne, Aldermen, John de Chigwelle, Richard Gladewyn, Robert le Cuver, William Faber, Stephen Bernard, and others [not named]. No date. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Thereupon came the said Roysia *et concessit et foris affidavit terminum predictum, etc.*

Acknowledged by John le Riche and Roisia his wife before Nicholas Pykot, the Chamberlain, on Thursday the Feast of St. Lucia, V. [13 Dec.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

Grant by Adam de Gatesdene, cornmonger, and Agnes his wife to Dame Margery de Basingges, late wife of Sir Robert de Basingges, Knt., and Reginald her son of an annual quitrent of 4 marks, viz., at each term 1 mark, issuing from a tenement held by John de Wavendone and Margaret his wife in Basingestrete,[1] in the parish of St. Mildred de Bredstrete, situate near the tenements of Master William the Physician (*Medicus*) and Margery his wife, Henry le Coupere and Johanna his wife, and the tenement of Manekyn le Heumer; to have the said rent for a term of twelve years from Easter [7 April], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]. Dated London, 11 Feb. the year aforesaid. Witnesses, John le Blunt, Mayor, Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, Sheriffs, Ralph de Honilane, Alderman of the Ward,[2] Walter le Waleys, Richard le Barber, &c. Fo. cxxi *Scriptum Margerie Basingg' Regin' fil' e*

Whereupon came the said Agnes *et concessit et foris affidavit terminum predictum de se et heredibus suis, etc.*

Acknowledged Tuesday before the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1302–3].

Lease by Robert, son of Nicholas le Mineter, to William Weldone and Agnes his wife of tenements, wharves, &c., Fo. cxxi

[1] Now Basing Lane. [2] Bread Street Ward.

Scriptum Willelmi de Weldone et Agn' uxoris ejus.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

formerly belonging to his said father and Dionisia his mother, as dower, and situate in the parish of St. Andrew, Castle Baynard. To hold the same for the lifetime of the said William and Agnes and the survivor of them, paying to the aforesaid Robert yearly the sum of 5 marks; to Thomas de Hales and his heirs 2*s.* 6*d.*; to the Prior and Convent of Dounmowe 12*d.*, and providing a lamp to burn perpetually before the Cross in the church of St. Andrew aforesaid for the good of the soul of the said Nicholas. Witnesses, John le Blund, Mayor, Simon de Parys and Hugh Pourte, Sheriffs, Richard Poterel, Nicholas de Cantebruge, John Fairhod, Geoffrey de Hales, Roger le Blund, and others [not named]. Dated London, Thursday after the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Acknowledged by the above Robert before the Chamberlain, Friday after the said Feast of St. Barnabas, the same year.

Litera de attornato civium Januens'.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Letter of attorney of Guido Spinula and "Johanotus" Spinula, citizens of Genoa, in favour of Peter de Via, citizen of the same, to conduct their affairs for them. Witnesses, Hugh de "Vinti Milia," "Bertucho de Veniciano," Henry de Ryola, citizen of London, Robert de Cornedale, clerk, and others [not named]. Dated London, 2 July, A.D. 1303.

Fo. cxxii.

Scriptum dn'i Joh'is Rectoris [eccl'ie Sc'i Clementis.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by Henry called "Cros" (son of William le Hornere), and Johanna his wife, daughter of Adam de Blakeneye, to Sir John, the Rector of the church of St. Clement near Candelwykstrete,[1] of houses in Crooked Lane (*venella torta*), in the parish of St. Michael de Candelwykstrete, situate near the tenements of Elyas Russel and Robert, son of Augustine the Baker, and the lane called "Seint Micheleslane." To hold the same by way of surety (*nomine pignoris*) for a term of ten years from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], paying yearly to the nuns of Keleburne the sum of 20*s.*, and 1 mark towards a chantry for the soul of the aforesaid Adam.[2]

[1] Otherwise known as St. Clement, Eastcheap. The church stands on the east side of St. Clement's Lane, in the Ward of Candlewick.

[2] Adam de Blakeneye had devised by will to Johanna his daughter a tenement in Crooked Lane, subject to a charge of 1 mark for the maintenance of a chantry for the good of his soul in the church of All Hallows, Berking. See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting, London,' i. 121-2.

For which grant the said Sir John lends to the said Henry and Johanna the sum of £40, the same to be repaid at the end of ten years, and then the aforesaid tenements to revert to the grantors, otherwise to remain with the grantee for ever. Witnesses, John le Blund, Mayor, Hugh Pourte and Simon de Paris, Sheriffs, John de Wangrave, Alderman of the Ward,[1] Matthew le Chaundeler, Robert the Surgeon, William Cros, Robert Starre, Turg' atte Pirye, and others [not named]. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acknowledged by the above Henry and Johanna before the Chamberlain, Tuesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

Scriptum Ricardi de Dorsete.

Lease by William de Stebenheye (or Stebeneye) to Richard de Dorsete of the messuage, &c., which the said William had by demise of Walter Cope in the parish of St. Botolph without Alegate, near the property of Hugh de Pabenham, Walter Daniel, and Walter atte Hyerne. To hold the same for a term of twenty years from Michaelmas, 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], for the sum of £10 in hand paid. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acknowledged by the said William and Richard before the Aldermen and the Chamberlain, Thursday after the octave of St. Michael, the year aforesaid.

Fo. cxxii b.

Convencio inter Ric'm Dorsete et Will'm de Stebenhethe.

Deed of covenant between the above William de Stebenhethe and Richard de Dorsete, whereby the said Richard agrees that the above grant shall be void if the said William within three years from Michaelmas aforesaid shall pay him the sum of £10 in the church of St. Botolph aforesaid. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Scriptum Idonee filie quondam Willelmi de Hereforth facta executoribus dicti patris sui.

Acquittance by Idonea, daughter of William de Hereford, for the sum of 100 marks (and profits of the same) placed in the hands of Thomas de Farenham and Thomas de Norhamptone during her minority; also for the sum of 50 marks (and profits) which came to her on the death of John and Thomas[2] her brothers. The seal of the Dean of Arches appended. [No date.]

Acknowledged by the above Idonea before Sirs John le ij*s.* vj*d.*

[1] Candlewick Street Ward.

[2] In the will of William de Hereford enrolled in the Husting no mention is made of a son Thomas. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust., London,' i. 133.

Blund, Mayor, John de Wangrave, William de Beton', Thomas Romeyn, Salamon le Cotiller, Aldermen, on Thursday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4].

Fo. cxxiii.

Litera Gregor' fil' Galfridi de Nortone et executor' d'c'i Galfr'.

A general release by John Ive de Elintone,[1] co. Berks, and Idonea his wife, widow of Geoffrey de Nortone, to Gregory, son and heir of the said Geoffrey de Nortone, Simon de Nortone, Andrew de Nortone, and Ralph Ratispray, executors of the said Geoffrey. Dated London, Ash Wednesday [11 Feb.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303–4].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Read and acknowledged in the Husting of London for Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], the aforesaid year.

Quieta clamacio Thome de Basingg' de Salamone de Basingg'.

A similar release by Salamon de la More, called "de Basingge," son of Ralph de la More, to Thomas de Basingge. Witnesses, Elyas Russel, Mayor, John Darmenters and Henry de Fingrie, Sheriffs, William de Leyre, Geoffrey de Nortone, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Beton', John de Wyndessore, Bartholomew Nicholas, Henry de Gloucestre, Elyas de Suffolk, Ralph [the] Clerk, and others [not named].

The above was produced before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Burreforth, Sheriff, John de Wangrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Vintry, John Darmenters, Henry de Gloucestre, John de Dunstaple, Salamon le Cotiller, and Nicholas Pycot (the Chamberlain), Aldermen, by Master Thomas de Bodingtone, Sir Robert de Wezeringsete, chaplain, and Bartholomew Nicholas de Dunstaple, executors of Thomas de Basingge, and guaranteed by them, on Friday before the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Scriptum Roberti de Lenne.

Lease by Robert de Suthle, "blader," and Avice his wife to Robert de Lenne, vintner, of a cellar and sollar in "la Newe lane," in the parish of St. Martin Vintry. To hold for a term of six years from Michaelmas, 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], for a sum of money in hand paid. Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, John de "Nichole" and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs, John de Gysorz, [and] Robert Hardel.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

[1] Edington (?).

The aforesaid Robert and Avice came before John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wangrave [and] William de Leyre, Aldermen, and acknowledged the above writing as their own, &c. And the aforesaid Avice came and, being separately examined, freely granted and confirmed all things contained in the writing.

Release by Robert, son of Walter le Blound, to Adam de Fulham, his guardian, for all property received on his behalf. Witnesses, Hugh Pourte, Ralph de Alegate, clerk, Stephen de Abindone, Peter Berneval, Edmund Lambyn, &c. Fo. cxxiii b *Scriptum Ad de Fulham.*

The above Robert came before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, John de Dunstaple, Simon de Paris, Richard de Gloucestre, Richer de Refham, Nicholas Pycot, Salamon le Cotiller, Aldermen, and John de "Lincoln" and Roger de Paris, the Sheriffs, on Tuesday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], and in the presence of Stephen de Abindone and others of his counsel (*de consilio suo*) acknowledged the above writing. *nil quia alderm'.*

The same Tuesday came Adam de Fulham, Alderman, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and acknowledged a writing whereby Adam de Foleham, fishmonger, and Hugh Pourte stood jointly and severally bound to Robert, son of Walter le Blound, in the sum of £90; to be paid, viz., one moiety at the Feast of All Saints and the other at the Feast of the Purification next ensuing; and unless, &c. Witnesses, Gilbert Cros, John de Wymondham, Matthew de Araz, &c. *Scriptum Roberti fil' Walteri le Blount* ij*s.* vj*d.*

And be it known that the aforesaid Hugh did not come to acknowledge the writing.

(Afterwards, viz., on Thursday after the Feast of St. Valentine, anno 33 Edward I., the aforesaid Robert came before Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and received the above £90 and surrendered the writing. It is therefore cancelled.)

Quitclaim by Thomasin Guydechoun de Luka to Alice Darcy, daughter of Sir Thomas Darcy, of all right and title to certain pieces of embroidered cloth of gold and silk for the sum of 300 marks paid him by Sir Henry de Lacy, Earl of "Nichole," and Sir John de Sandale, clerk. Witnesses, Salamon le Cotiller, William de Laufare, &c. Dated London, &c. [No date.] *Scriptum Aleyse Darcy* ij*s.* vj*d.*

The above deed was acknowledged by the said Thomasin before John le Blound, Mayor, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Coumbemartin, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Armenters, Nicholas Pycot, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstaple, Salamon le Cotiller, Aldermen, in the presence of Robert Fitz Walter.

Fo. cxxiv.

Scriptum Johannis le Blound.

nil quia alderm' et Maior'.

Acquittance by Gaylard de Ponte de Sancta Kyterea[1] for the sum of £124 paid to him by quarterly instalments by John le Blound, the Mayor of London, under a bond acknowledged before Sir Roger de Brabazoun and his fellows. Witnesses, Walter de Finchingfeld, John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Henry de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farndone, Aldermen, John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs, and Richard Poterel, then Chamberlain of the Guildhall, and others [not named]. Dated London, Friday before the Feast of St. Nicholas, Bp. [6 Dec.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1303].

The above was acknowledged before John de Wangrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, William de Combemartin, Henry de Gloucestre, Thomas Sely, Nicholas de Farndone, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and other citizens, on Friday after the Feast of St. Nicholas, in the month of December, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304].

Scriptum Ade de Fulham.

nil quia alderm's.

Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], in a Court of Scavagers (*curia scawageriorum*[2]) held by Sirs (*tenta de dominis*) John le Blound, Mayor, and the Aldermen, came Henry, son of Walter le Blound, and acknowledged a certain deed of release to Adam de Fulham, his late guardian. Witnesses, Hugh Pourte, Alderman, William Lambyn, Edmund Lambyn, Ralph de Alegate, clerk, Stephen de Abyndone, Peter Berneval, John Sterre, &c.

Scriptum Ade de Fulham.

Friday before the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6], came Henry, son of Walter le Blound, before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn,

[1] "Sancta Kiceria" ('Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 107).

[2] See note *supra*, p. 151.

Richer de Refham, Richard de Gloucestre, John de Vintry, John de Dunstaple, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and acknowledged a writing of acquittance for £100 in crowned sterlings (*sterlingorum coronatorum*) due under a bond by Sirs Adam de Fulham and Hugh Pourte, Aldermen.

nil quia alderm'.

Wednesday after the Feast of H. Trinity [24 May], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], came William de Rede and Thomas de Suffolk, executors of Thomas de Oxford, into the Chamber of the Guildhall, before Walter de Finchingfeld and Thomas Romeyn, auditors appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, to render an account of the goods they had received belonging to the children of the said Thomas de Oxford by will of the said Thomas, proved and enrolled in the Husting of London.[1] They confess themselves to be his executors, but they say that Isabella (now deceased), the wife of the aforesaid Thomas, afterwards married Henry called "de Bondone" (Boudone ?), who took possession of the goods which came to her as the next friend of the orphans by the law and custom of the City; and they ask the aid of the Court that he might be summoned to answer with them for the goods. And a certain Thomas de Farndone, a friend of the children, who prosecutes on their behalf in the Court, objects, inasmuch as the said Henry was not an executor, and the executors alone ought to be responsible for the goods which they may be reasonably supposed to have received. The executors, however, declare that they never had received any goods, but that such goods were appropriated by the above Henry after the decease of the aforesaid Isabella. Under the circumstances the Mayor and Aldermen ordered the said Henry to be summoned, and he appeared on the eve of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June] with all rolls, tallies, &c., which he had in his possession. Being asked what became of the property left by the said Thomas de Oxford to his children, he declared that part had come into the hands of the aforesaid Isabella and part into his own hands. Thereupon the auditors find him liable to the orphans in the several sums of £33 and £67, and the Sheriffs are eventually ordered to take security of him *quousque, etc.*

Fo. cxxiv b.

Compot' executorum Thome de Oxonia, pelliparii.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

[1] The enrolment cannot be found.

Fo. cxxv.

Custodia Andr', Ricardi et Henr' liberorum J. le Platier.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Saturday after the Feast of St. Pancras [12 May], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], came Johanna, late wife of John le Platier, John Maheu, "coffrer," and Henry de Thele, skinner, before Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Adam de Fulham, Hugh Pourte, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and received from the said Mayor and Aldermen the custody of Andrew, Richard, and Henry, sons of the said John le Platier, and of the property left to them by their said father to the value of £47; to have the custody of the same until the said children shall arrive at full age. And for so doing the said guardians pledge themselves and their property.

[Here follows a reference to fo. cxxv b, where the goods of Henry de Thele, skinner, deceased, are recorded as having been delivered to William Tovy and Hugh le Taillour, his executors, on behalf of the above orphans' property by mainprise of Adam de Rokesborou and Richard de Birksope, skinners. Afterwards the above John Maheu testified that the said Henry only received £11 and 12*d.* of the property, which is paid, and the executors are held to be quit.]

Scriptum Johannis de la Chaumbre.

ij*s.* vj*a.*

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], came Ralph, son of Salomon Burghard, and Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph le Mazoun, before the Chamberlain, and acknowledged a lease to John de la Chaumbre, clerk, of a certain tenement situate at St. Augustine's Gate in the parish of St. Augustine for a term of six years; he paying to the lessors a yearly rent of 6½ marks, to John Vyel 5½ marks, to William Vyel 1 mark, to the Hospital of St. Giles 18 pence, and to St. Paul's 6 pence. Witnesses, Roger le Paumere, senior, Henry de la Ryole, David de la Marche, baker, &c. Dated London, at the Church of H. Trinity the Less, Sunday the Feast of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], the year aforesaid.

Scriptum Bydan et Arnaud de Araby et Bidan de la Tapie.

Lease by Ralph Hardel and John his son to Bidan (Bidau?) de Arabi, Arnaud de Araby, and Bydan (Bydau?) de la Tapie of three cellars in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, whereof two are situate near the late tenement of Henry le Galeys and

the cellar of Peter Eikem, one of them forming a portion of the cellar called "the Four Gates" (*les quatre portes*), and capable of warehousing twenty-five casks of wine, the other capable of holding fifteen casks, whilst the third cellar is situate near the cellar of John Dortoys, and is capable of holding twelve casks. To hold the same for a term of two years from Michaelmas, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], with a further term of one year for the cellar forming part of "the Four Gates." For which grant the above Bidan (Bidau?) de la Tapie surrenders a letter of the New Statute which speaks (*parle*) of £15 15*s.* which the said Ralph owed to the aforesaid Arnaud de Araby and to William "dele Vacariels," silver merchants. Witnesses, John de Gysorz, Aleyn de Suffolk, Robert de Len, Reymon de Margeis, Robert de Gunthorp, clerk, and others [not named]. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acknowledged by the said Ralph and John before the Chamberlain, Tuesday the Feast of Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305].

Fo. cxxv b

Custodia Alicie Godar

Saturday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6], the wardship of Alice, daughter of Thomas Godard, aged three years, and of her goods to the value of £43 13*s.* 3*d.*, was delivered to William de Hedersete, mercer, before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham, Nicholas Pycot, Henry de Gloucestre, and Richard de Chigewelle, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, by mainprise of Richard, son of William de Betoyne, and Alan le Potter of Chepe called "de Daltone." And the aforesaid William binds himself, his executors, and his goods to save the said mainpernors harmless, &c. ij*s.* vj*d.*

Scriptum Johannis d Wyndessore Isab' uxori eius.

Deed whereby William de Holebourne, carpenter, and Johanna his wife grant permission to John de Wyndesore and Isabella his wife to make an opening in their tenement, overlooking the tenement of the said William and Johanna, in the parish of St. Andrew de Holebourne, without hindrance, unless it should happen that the said William and Johanna built their

nil quia condonatur per J. le Blound Maiorem et J. de Wengrave.

house up to the level (*usque ad rasam*[1]) of the house of the said John and Isabella. They further grant a right of way through their house whenever necessary for the purpose of building and repairing the house of the said John and Isabella, *tam in torchura quam in coopertura*,[2] payment being made for any damage caused by ladders, &c.; and also permit water to run off on their ground. Witnesses, Simon le Webbe, William le Brewere, Thomas de Ware, Joce atte Welle, Gerard le Barber, and others [not named]. Dated London, Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 29 Edward I. [A.D. 1301].

And be it known that the above Johanna was dead at the time of the enrolment of this writing, &c.

Acknowledged before John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, on Saturday before Palm Sunday.

Fo. cxxvi.

Custodia Nicholai filii Hamonis le Paumer.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], the wardship of Nicholas, son of Hamo le Paumer, aged twelve years, and the sum of £50 in cash (*pecunia numerata*) were delivered to William de Caustone, mercer, by mainprise of Robert de Pipehirst, goldsmith, and John de Hakebourne, mercer, in the presence of Sirs John le Blound, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Walter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romeyn, Richer de Refham, John de Dunstaple, Nicholas de Farndone, Salamon le Cotiller, Simon de Paris, Richard de Gloucestre, Richard de Wylehale, and Thomas Sely, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, the said guardian undertaking to instruct his ward in his own trade for the space of eight years, and to restore the sum of £60 [*sic*] to him on his coming of age.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

(Afterwards, viz., on Monday after the Feast of St. James,

[1] The Lat. *rasa* appears here to be equivalent to Med. Fr. *raiz* and Mod. Fr. *rez*. Cf. *rez de chaussée*. The grantees, it appears, were to be allowed to enjoy an easement of a window or other aperture in their house, so long as the grantors had no wish to raise the height of their own house, in which event the easement would prove useless.

[2] Possibly meaning that the grantees were to enjoy a right of way for the purpose of plastering and roofing their new building. Lat. *torchiator*, a plasterer or dauber.

8 Edward II., the said William de Caustone came before Nicholas de Farendone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen in full Husting, and paid the said Nicholas, son of Hamo, the sum of £60 by consideration of the Court, &c., for which the said Nicholas made an acquittance as entered *infra*.[1])

Custodia Edwardi fili Hamonis le Paumer. ij*s.* vj*d.*

The same day the wardship of Edward, son of Hamo le Paumer, aged eleven years, was given to Geoffrey de Langeleye, "chapeler," together with £50 in cash, by mainprise of Nicholas le Lung, "chapeler," and Jordan de Langele, mercer.

Custodia Willelmi fili Hamonis le Paumer. ij*s.* vj*d.*

The same day the wardship of William, son of Hamo le Paumer, aged ten years, was given to John de Paris, corder, together with £50 in cash, by mainprise of Thomas le Paumer, capper, and William le Bret, goldsmith.

Fo. cxxvi b. *Custodia Thome filii Hugonis le Paumer.* ij*s.* vj*d.*

The same day the wardship of Thomas, son of Hamo le Paumer, aged eight years, was given to William Edmund, fishmonger, together with £50 in cash, by mainprise of Adam de Ely and Roger de Ely, fishmongers.

(Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday after the Feast of Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 14 Edward [II.], the above Thomas came before Hamo de Chigwell, the Mayor, John de Gisorz and Robert Sely, Aldermen, and Andrew Horn, the Chamberlain, and acknowledged he had been paid the sum of £60 in which the above Adam and Roger had been bound to him. They are therefore quit, &c.)

Scriptum Rogeri de Evere ferron ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by Roger le Sayere, goldsmith, and Agnes his wife to Roger de Evre of a certain capital house held under the Abbot and Convent of Wardone,[2] in the parish of St. John "de Sacr',"[3] in which house Ralph le Blount, late Alderman, formerly lived. To hold the same for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of 42*s.* 6*d.* Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosyn, Sheriffs, Richard de Wirhale, Alderman of

[1] Fo. cxxxiv.

[2] Co. Beds.

[3] St. John Zachary. In 1315 we find a quitclaim to the Abbey by Roger de Evre, ironmonger, and Cristina his wife of a tenement held by Roger "Sayher," goldsmith, and Agnes his wife under the Abbey in this parish. Hust. Roll 43 (98).

the Ward,[1] Nicholas Broun, John de Gay, John le Gilder, Roger de Lyntone, Vincent le Seller, William Lefchyld, and many others [not named]. Dated London, Sunday the morrow of the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6].

Acknowledged by the above Roger le Sayere and Agnes his wife, Friday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

Fo. cxxvii.

Scriptum Ricardi de Bluntesham.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Deed of covenant between Richard de Rokyngeham, goldsmith, and Richard de Bluntesham, taverner, to the effect that whereas the former is bound to the latter in the sum of £6, he (the former) grants that the latter shall hold certain houses in the parish of St. Mary de Colcherche, near the Conduit, for a term of two years, after the expiration of the term of Manekyn "Larmurer,"[2] in consideration of the said sum being paid to him by the said Richard de Bluntesham. Dated London, the Feast of St. Peter "ad Vincula" [1 Aug.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306]. Witnesses, Richer de Refham, taverner, Richard le Coffrer, William Hardi, William le Hauberger, John de Stoke, clerk, and others [not named].

Acknowledged by Richard de Rokyngeham on Tuesday the morrow of the above Feast, &c.

Custodia Roberti, Joh'is et Joh'is liberorum Will'i le Hurer.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

The wardship of Robert, aged seventeen years, John, aged fifteen, and John the younger, aged thirteen, sons of William le Hurer, was delivered to Elias le Retoundour,[3] together with their property, of which the sum of £10 is in his hands, as executor of the aforesaid William, and another sum of £10 was paid him by the executors of Ivo de Wittele,[4] his co-executor. Sureties, Katherine, widow of John de Lincoln, and Henry atte Well, who bound themselves in the presence of Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, deputy of J[ohn] le Blound, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, Monday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6].

(Afterwards, viz., on Monday after the Feast of Invention of H. Cross [3 May], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], the aforesaid

[1] Aldersgate (?).

[2] Probably identical with Manekyn "le Heumer." *Supra*, pp 38, 69, &c.

[3] Shearer of cloth.

[4] Will enrolled in the Husting, July, 1305. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 172.

Robert, being of full age, came before Sirs Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, John de Wyndesore, and Henry de Durham, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, and acknowledged that he had received from the aforesaid Elyas 10 marks of the portion belonging to him. Therefore the said Elyas and his mainpernors to be quit, &c.)

Fo. cxxvii b

Scriptum dn Herviei de Stantone.

nil quia Justiciar' R' et perdonatur p J. Maiorem Alderm'.

Lease by Robert de Kelleseye[1] to Sir Hervey de Stantone[2] of a messuage in Colemanstrate for a term of ten years from Michaelmas, anno 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], at an annual rent of 100*s*. Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, Simon Bolet and Geoffrey atte "Condut," Sheriffs, Nicholas Pykot, Alderman of the Ward,[3] &c.

Acknowledged by the above Robert de Kelleseye before the Chamberlain, Saturday the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

Friday the morrow of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305-6], the sum of 10 marks, bequeathed by will of Simon Godard, was delivered to John Bonde, draper, by mainprise of Walter de Harlestede and Mark de Christchurch, drapers, in the presence of Sir John le Blund, Mayor, [and] John de Wengrave.

Scriptum Ric'i Haute et Agn' uxoris eius.

ij*s*. vj*d*.

Deed of covenant by John Hauteyn, mercer, son of Richard Hauteyn, mercer, to pay the said Richard and Agnes his wife an annuity of £4 in consideration of their having enfeoffed him of all their lands, tenements, mills, &c., in the vills of Suthbergh, Reymerstone, Rysingge,[4] and Craneworth, in the hundred of

[1] "Alderman [Billingsgate Ward] and Common Serjeant. He was deprived of the Aldermanry in 1320 for resisting an oppressive assessment" (Riley, 'Memorials,' Introd., p. xiii, note). He was one of the twenty-four leading citizens who with the Mayor attended the King's summons to St. Albans in January, 1320, to answer as to the punishment the City authorities were prepared to inflict on the partisans of the Earl of Lancaster. Ten years later (July, 1330) he was a member of a similar deputation that waited on Edward III. at Woodstock, when the King was assured of the City's allegiance. 'Chron. Edward I. and II.,' vol. i. pp. 241-2, 247-51.

[2] Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the Bench. He sat as one of the Justices at the famous Iter held at the Tower in 1320.

[3] Coleman Street Ward.

[4] Woodrising.

Mitford, co. Norfolk. Dated London, Thursday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306-7]. And the aforesaid John grants that in default of payment of the annuity the bailiffs shall levy a *fi. fa.*, &c.

Acknowledged by the above John Hauteyn before Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, the same day.

Fo. cxxviii.

Scriptum Hamonis Godchep.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by John de Middeltone to "Hamund" Godchep, mercer, of a tenement formerly held by Henry de Caunterbirs, baker, in the lane called "Basiggeslane," in the parish of St. Mildred de Bredstrete, for a term of six years from Midsummer, 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307], at an annual rent of 9*s.* 8*d.* to the chief lords of the fee, and 70*s.* 4*d.* to the lessor, &c. Dated Saturday before Pentecost [14 May], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1307]. Witnesses, Sir John le Blound, Mayor, Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, Sheriffs, Ralph de Honilane, Alderman of the Ward,[1] John de "Nicole," John de Boreford, Richard de Welleford, Roger le Palmere, John de Gildeford, William de Bidyk, Henry de Gildeford, John Amys, clerk, and others [not named].

Acknowledged by the above John de Middeltone before Sir John le Blound, Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain for Husting of Common Pleas, held on Monday the morrow of H. Trinity [21 May], the year aforesaid.

Fo. cxxviii b.

Scriptum Ricardi de Dorsete.

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Lease by Salomon de Basingge to Richard de Dorsete, corder, of a certain house in the parish of All Hallows upon the Cellar, situate near the tenements of William de Leyre and Nigel "Druery," the lane called "Wolsislane,"[2] and the lane leading to "Tyghtynwowes"[3]; to hold for a term of ten years from Michaelmas, A.D. 1307. Witnesses, Sir John le Blound, Knt., Mayor, Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, Sheriffs,

[1] Bread Street Ward.

[2] Or "Wolsieslane." In the inquisition held in December, 1300, as to charges customarily made at Queenhithe for measuring and carrying corn (*supra*, p. 87), "Wolsiesgate" is mentioned as being in the Ropery (*in Corderia*).

[3] Described in a deed enrolled in the Husting, London, anno 11 Ric. II., as land in the parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, belonging to John Southcote: *Terram dicti Johannis vocatam Tyghtyngwowes.* Hust. Roll 116 (117).

Richard de Wandlesworth, Stephen de Prestone, John de Langeley, Hugh de Rokesle, John "Vyveyn," Walter [the] Clerk, and others [not named].

Acknowledged by the above Salomon de Basingge before Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, Tuesday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 35 Edward I.[1] [A.D. 1307].

Wednesday the morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], A.D. 1307, it was ordained and agreed by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent and consent of John Bonde (executor of Simon Godard and of Benedicta Box), who prosecutes on behalf of Thomas, Simon, Margery, and Katherine, orphans of the said Simon Godard and of Alice his wife, both deceased, and of Richard Costantyn, late husband of the aforesaid Alice,[2] to wit that the said Richard should be quit of all claims touching the property of the said orphans, and for this acquittance the said Richard gave to the said orphans an embroidered silk cope (*unam capam serici brudatam*) of the value of £30 and £10 in cash. It was further agreed that the said John Bonde should recover the debts of the said Simon, and that he should retain two-thirds (one-third thereof to be devoted to the good of the soul of the deceased and the other to the orphans), and the other third should remain to the aforesaid Richard. The said Richard made oath that he would bring into the Chamber at the Guildhall all documents affecting the aforesaid debts for delivery to the said John Bonde, and the latter swore to take no steps towards the recovery of the debts without the consent of the said Richard, &c. John de Stebenhethe, who married the aforesaid Margery, put in his place John Bonde, draper, to receive his share, &c. And all the premises were delivered to the said John Bonde by mainprise of William de Bydik, pepperer, and Mark Draper, before J[ohn] le Blound, Mayor, J[ohn] de Weyngrave, W[illiam] de Leyre, R[ichard] de Gloucester, R[icher] de Refham, J[ohn] de Gisors, W[illiam] Cosyn, T[homas] Sely, T[homas]

nota quod f manucapcio

[1] In reality 1 Edward II.

[2] It appears that Alice Godard married Richard Costantyn after the decease of her husband Simon, and that her second husband survived her. Cf. Hust. Roll 32 (4).

Romeyn, N[icholas] de Farndone, H[enry] de Gloucester, G[eoffrey] de Conduit, H[enry] de Durham, S[imon] Bolet, S[alomon] le Coteler, and N[igel] Drury, Sheriff, and R[ichard] Poterel, the Chamberlain.

(Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday after the octave of St. Michael, 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], the aforesaid John Bonde and John de Stebenhethe, clerk, came before John le Blound, the Mayor, John de Wengrave, Thomas Romeyn, John de Wyndesore, Henry de Gloucester, Geoffrey de Conduit, and Richard de Gloucester, Aldermen, and delivered to the said Mayor and Aldermen an embroidered cope worth £30, and they are quit, &c. And the said Mayor and Aldermen bind themselves, their fellows, and the whole Commonalty to pay to the said John Bonde and John de Stebenhethe the sum of £15 at Christmas and at the Purification next ensuing, viz., one-fourth to John de Stebenhethe for the share of the aforesaid Margery, one-fourth for the share of Katherine, daughter of Simon Godard, now of full age, and the residue to John Bonde to the use of Thomas and Simon, sons of the aforesaid Simon; which cope was given by the said Mayor and Commonalty to Sir Walter Reynaud [Reynolds], Treasurer of the lord the King and Bishop of Worcester, for his consecration at Canterbury on the Feast of St. Edward the King [13 Oct.], &c.[1])

[*cedula.*] Be it remembered that these are the debts due to Simon Godard by letters and bills and tallies which are contained in the above tripartite indenture:—

First by a bill of the King taken by the hand of John de Hustewayt, clerk ... ... £xx x*s.* vj*d.*

Item by another bill of the King by the same hand £xvj iij*s.* x*d.*

Item Sir Robert Fitz Roger owes by a writing £xxvij xiij*s.* xd.

Whereof paid ... ... £xij.

Item, the same, by a tally ... ... £vj x*s.* ix*d.*

Item by another tally ... ... viij*s.*

[1] Entered on fo. cii.

Item by another tally ... ... xs.
Item Sir William le Graunzoun owes by a writing £x iiijs. ixd.
Item, the same, by a tally ... ... £iij ijs. xd.
Item by another tally ... ... £vj viijs. vjd.
Item Sir Edward Charles owes by a tally sealed with his seal xxxiijs. viijd.
Item, the same, by another tally ... ... xvijs. xd.
Item Sir Nicholas Danndelee (Daundelee ?) owes by a writing £iiij iiijs.
Item Richard de Mumpeler', "espicer," owes by a writing £ix
Item Walter le Carpenter, the apprentice of Symon Godard £xiij xvjs.
Item the Prince who now is King by a bill taken by the hand of Sir Walter Reynaud ... ... ls.
Item by a bill of the King who now is, not sealed, taken by the hand of Roger Del Ylle ... ... £v xijs. vjd.
Item Thomas de Frowyk by a writing... ... £iij xiijs. viijd.
Item Robert de Borford owes by a writing ... ... £vij

The above writings and tallies were delivered to John Bonde, executor of the will of Simon Godard, on Saturday next after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307–8], in the presence and with the assent of Richard Costantyn.

Summa £vj^{xx}viij ijs. viijd.

Fo. cxxix.

Scriptum Rogeri de Wyndesore.

Lease by Roger de Rokesle, junior, son of John de Rokesle, to Roger de Wyndelesore of a certain shop in a street called "la Roperie," in the parish of All Hallows the Great, situate near the tenement of Nicholas de Rokesle, for a term of ten years from Michaelmas, A.D. 1307, at an annual rent of 16s. ijs. vjd. Witnesses, Sir John le Blound [Mayor], Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, Sheriffs, Adam de Rokeslee, Alderman of the Ward,[1] Luke de Haveringge, Richard de Wandlesworth, Richard de Dorsete, John Amiz, clerk, and others [not named].

Acknowledged by the above Roger de Rokesle, junior, on Tuesday the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Bapt. [29 Aug.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

[1] Dowgate.

Custodia Johannis fil' Johannis Garsyl, trumpour.

The custody of John, son of John Garsyl, "tromppour,"[1] aged eight years, was delivered to William de Pountfreyt, skinner, together with 20 marks sterling and half a mark quitrent bequeathed to the said John by John de Dunstaple, by mainprise of William atte Ramme, "brazour,"[2] and Robert de Pountfreit, "feleper,"[3] in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen in full Husting for Pleas of Land held on Monday after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], who bound themselves jointly and severally that the said William would safeguard the said John, and answer for his property *quo et quando, etc.*

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Fo. cxxix b.

Manucapcio Will'i Cros executor' test'i Johannis de Midelborou.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], came Gilbert Cros before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in full Husting, and mainprised on behalf of William Cros, executor of John de Midelborou, [for the sum of] £15; to be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen to the use of the orphan children of the said John at Easter next, &c.; and unless, &c.

(The above sum paid by the said Gilbert to Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, on Monday before the Feast of St. Gregory, anno 2 Edward II. He is therefore quit, &c.)

The same day came Matthew le Chaundeler at the Conduit and mainprised on behalf of the said William [for the sum of] £20; to be paid at Easter, &c.

(Whereof the said Matthew paid the said Chamberlain £14 on Thursday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, and £6 on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, anno 3 Edward II.)

The same day came Richard de Mauncestre and Richard de Maldone, taverners, and mainprised on behalf of the said William [for the sum of] £10; to be paid at Easter, &c.

(Afterwards the said Richard de Mauncestre came and paid 100*s.* into the Chamber. He is therefore quit. And the said Richard de Maldone paid the remaining 100*s.* He is therefore quit, &c.)

[1] Trumpeter. Either a player on the trumpet (cf. "Sautreour," "Violour") or a maker of that instrument. See 'Memorials,' Introd., p. xxi, note 10.

[2] Brasier, potter or founder. See 'Memorials,' p. 100 note.

[3] Fripperer, a dealer in old clothes and furniture.

Manucapcio Rogeri de "Springwelle" alterius execut test'i Johanni de Midelborou.

The same day came Daniel de Ciltre, "cordwaner," Elyas le Chaucer, Thomas de Wrytele, "formager," Peter de Elding', "coureour," and Thomas de Gloucestre, saddler, and mainprised jointly and severally on behalf of Roger de "Prengwelle," one of the executors of John de Midelborou, [for the sum of] £25, to the use of the above orphans; to be paid at Easter next, &c. And the said Roger the same day paid £20 to the use of the said orphans, which money was delivered to Nicholas Pycot, the Sheriff, *quousque, etc.*, and the said Nicholas afterwards paid it into the Chamber. And precept was issued to the Sheriff to deliver the said William and Roger, &c.

(Afterwards, viz., on Friday before the Feast of Pentecost, the same year, the said Roger came before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, and paid into the Chamber of the Guildhall the said £25, and the money is delivered to Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, to keep, &c. Therefore let the said Roger and his pledges be quit thereof, &c.)

De trona sigillata per predictum breve Regis pro Kyngestone super Hul.

A Tron of six weys sealed by virtue of the King's writ on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], by William le Fullere, John Beauflour, Richard Cristesmesse, and Wimond Brother, sworn woolmen, and Thomas le Aunsermakere,[1] sworn, to the use of the vill of Kyngestone upon Hul, by the King's writ of Exchequer in these words:

Edward, by the grace of God, &c., to the Mayor and Chamberlains (*Camerariis*[2]) of London greeting. We command you that you cause to be made forthwith a certain Tron of competent weight suited for the port of our vill of Kyngestone upon Hul, according to the weight and measure of the standard Tron of London, whereby merchandise is weighed whereof Custom is due to us; and that you send it to our Exchequer at Westminster, to be delivered there as the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer shall think fit to ordain; and that you have there this writ. Witness, Walter Reginald,[3] our Treasurer at

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 113n. Also 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 154n.; 'Letter-Book B,' p. 214n.

[2] As to the existence of more than one City Chamberlain at the same time, see note *supra*, p. 65.

[3] Walter Reynaud or Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

Westminster, the 13th day of November, the first year of our reign [A.D. 1307].

Return: We have caused a Tron to be made of competent weight suitable for the port of the vill of Kyngestone upon Hul according to the mandate in the writ contained, and we hold it in readiness as is prescribed therein.

And the said Tron was delivered at the King's Exchequer pursuant to the aforesaid writ, and likewise a writ by Sir J[ohn] le Blound, the Mayor, on Monday next before the Feast of St. Andrew, Ap. [30 Nov.], the year aforesaid. And they paid for sealing 18*d*.

xviij*d*.

Fo. cxxx.

ij*s*. vj*d*.

Scriptum d'ni Johannis de Pastone.

Lease by William de Kent, tailor, to Sir William [*sic*] de Pastone, clerk, of a messuage in the parish of St. Mary de Aldermanbery, situate near the tenements of Sir Roger de Hegham and Isabel his wife, for a term of five years from Christmas, anno 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], for a sum of money in hand paid.

Acknowledged by the above William de Kent before Sir John le Blound, Mayor, William de Leyre, and Henry de Durham, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, the Chamberlain, on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

Scriptum Henrici fil' Falcasii vinetarii.

ij*s*. vj*d*.

Grant by Matilda, daughter of Walter de Kyngestone and wife of Richard le Fuster, to Henry Fitz Falk[1] (*filius Falcasii*), late vintner, of 3½ marks quitrent of a tenement formerly held by his father in the parish of All Hallows de Bredstrete, and situate near the tenements of William Hewe and William de Beverley. To hold the same for a term of seven years from Christmas, A.D. 1307.

Acknowledged by the above Matilda on Wednesday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307–8].

Fo. cxxx b.

Scriptum Johannis Guylet draparii.

Release granted by Ralph de Abeale,[2] draper, to John Guylet, his apprentice, of his term of service, and avoidance of the indenture made between them, wherever it may be found,

[1] Or Henry "Faukes." See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' p. 158n.

[2] Elsewhere it is spelt "Abehale," "Abenhale," or "Abinhale."

whether this side of the sea or beyond. Dated London, Friday before the Feast of Ascension [23 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

Acknowledged by the above Ralph before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, on Monday the morrow of St. Dunstan [19 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

Scriptum Rad'i de Abeale draparii.

A general release (acknowledged the same day) granted by John Guylet de Cantebrugge to his late master Ralph de Abehale. Dated London, Friday before the Feast of Ascension [23 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

Concordia inter Rogerum Heyrun quer' et Stephanum de Prestone d.f'.

Adjustment of variance between Roger, son of Alexander Heyrun, and Stephen de Prestone, one of the executors of the said Alexander, on an account settled before the auditors appointed, viz., Sirs John de Wengrave and William de Leyre, on Wednesday the eve of the Ascension [23 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], on payment of the sum of £35 by the said Stephen to the said Roger.

Fo. cxxxi.

Scriptum Stephani de Prestone.

General release granted by the above Roger, son of Alexander Heyrun, late corder, to the above Stephen de Prestone. Witnesses, John le Blound, Mayor, Nigel Drury and Nicholas Pycot, Sheriffs, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Henry de Durham, John de Wyndesore, Ralph de Alegate, clerk, Robert de Kelseye, and others [not named]. Dated the morrow of the Ascension [23 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Scriptum David de Herford pistor' et Agnet' uxoris eius.

Lease by Elias Anketyn to David de Hereford, baker, and Agnes his wife of a messuage in the parish of H. Trinity the Less.[1] To hold for a term of eleven years from Michaelmas, anno 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], at an annual rent of 10*s.* to the chief lords. Witnesses, Sir John le Blound, Mayor, Nicholas Picot and Nigel Druri, Sheriffs, John de la Chaumbre, of the parish of H. Trinity the Less, Henry de Farenham, goldsmith, William le Barbour, Walter Neel, baker, Henry Lovekyn, tailor, and others [not named]. Dated the Feast of St. German, Bp. [31 July], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acknowledged by the above Elias before the Chamberlain, Monday after the Ascension [23 May], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1308].

[1] Now united to the parish of St. Michael, Queenhithe.

Fo. cxxxi b. The terms of a treaty concluded between the King of England and the Countess of Flanders at "Monstrel sur la mer,'[1] on Saturday after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen [22 July], A.D. 1274.[2]

Fo. cxxxii. *Pro Alano de Neubiry preceptum super statutum.* Precept by John le Blunt, Mayor, to Peter de Bosenho, Sheriff of London, on Monday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302], to take the body of William de Coringham and safeguard the same until the said William shall have paid to Alan de Neubiry the sum of 100*s.* due under a recognizance by form of statute [of merchants].

Monday before the Feast of St. James [25 July] next ensuing, return made by the Sheriff that the body of the said William was not found in his bailiwick.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], another precept to the Sheriff to take the body of the said William, and to cause an extent and valuation to be made of the property belonging to the said William at the date of the recognizance.

Return made that, on Thursday before the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], an inquest had been held by Richard de "Chingeford," Philip May, Walter le Taillour, John de Actone, Roger le Hattere, Richard Weyard, Robert de Campedene, Sampson le Orfevere, Richard de Fretone, John de Luttone, Richard le Rous, and Robert Lorchyn, who said on oath that the said William had no property except a shop held by Richard de "Chingelforde," and other property held by Edmund le Taillour and Roger de Wautham, the value of the whole amounting to 29*s.* 6*d.*

[1] Montreuil (Pas de Calais). Gregory de Rokesle and other citizens set out for France, by the King's orders, "on the eve of the Feast of St. Margaret" (*i. e.*, on Thursday, 19 July), in order to take part in the negotiations, on the third day after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen (*i.e.*, Wednesday, 25 July) *at the latest*, the treaty being actually concluded on the following Saturday (28th). This, at least, is the interpretation placed on the expression *ad tardius*, which appears in the record of their proceedings in the 'Liber de Antiquis' (Camd. Soc., p. 171), by the late Mr. Riley in his translation of the passage ('Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 176).

[2] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 513.

Precept for the delivery of the above property to the aforesaid Alan *quousque, etc.*

Fo. cxxxii b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Gillelmo le Sautreour.

Monday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], precept issued to John de Lincoln and Roger de Parys, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of John le Lung, goldsmith, and safeguard the same until he shall have paid to William le Sautreour, minstrel to the Lady Margaret, Queen of England, the sum of £40, due under a recognizance.

Return made that the body of John le Lung had been taken and committed to Neugate by John de Bureford and William de Combemartyn, late Sheriffs of London, for the above debt, and had been delivered to the present Sheriffs on the eve of Michaelmas last and was still detained in prison.

Another precept to keep the body of the said John, if a layman (*si laicus foret*), and to cause an extent and valuation to be made of his property at the date of the recognizance.

Return made that on Sunday the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], an inquest had been held by William de Aldenham, John the Baker of Crepelgate, John de Parys, "seler," William de Horsham, Robert le Chaundeler de Crepelgate, William de Kent, tailor, William de Harwe, William Dilhay, Roger Poyntel, Richard le Clerk, Gregory le Botoner, and Thomas de Derby, who said on oath that at the date of the recognizance the said John had property in the parish of St. Alphege within Crepelgate held by William de Aldenham, and the reversion of a tenement held by Alice, wife of John de Parys, "seler," for life. Seisin of the property was delivered to the said William in form aforesaid, &c.

Fo. cxxxiii.

Preceptum super statutum pro Arnaldo Fokeram et Petro de Hospitali.

Friday the morrow of St. Botolph [17 June], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], precept issued to John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Henry Poteman, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to Arnold Fokeram and Peter de Hospitali, merchants of "Caors," the sum of £34 due under a recognizance made before John le Blound, the Mayor, and Sir Henry de Leycestre, Clerk to the King, by form of statute of merchants.

Return made, *non inventus.*

Another precept to take his body and cause an extent and valuation to be made of his property within their bailiwick at the date of the recognizance.

Friday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], return made that an inquest had been held by good men [names not given], who said on oath that the said Henry had four shops in London which had been given to him in frank marriage with Dyonisia his wife, but that previous to the recognizance he and his wife had demised the shops to Geoffrey Beauflour for a term of years, and seisin could not be given. Afterwards, viz., on Friday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], the said Geoffrey appeared on summons before John de Wengrave, the Mayor's *locum tenens*, and produced the lease. Thereupon it was adjudged that he [the debtor ?] should take nothing until the expiration of the term.

Fo. cxxxiii b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Johannis de Wyntonia Barbitonsore.

Wednesday the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], precept to the same Sheriffs to take the body of Elyas de Staundone, if a layman, and safeguard the same until he shall have paid to John de Wynchester, barber, the sum of £20 due under a recognizance made before John le Blound, the Mayor, and Sir Henry de Leycestre, Clerk to the King, by form of statute of merchants.

Return, *non inventus*.

Another precept to the Sheriffs to take his body and cause an extent and valuation to be made of his property at the date of the recognizance.

Return made that an inquest had been held by Richard Horn, "pessoner," Walter the Baker, Richard Horn, "ferroun," Henry atte Welle, John de Ebbegate, "barbur," Simon le Taillur, Henry de Haversham, cordwainer, John de Sandwych, William de Sandwych, William Pikeman, Thomas de Perndone, and William de Ware, who said on oath that at the date mentioned the said Elias had certain goods and chattels, value unknown, which had been sequestrated by the Sheriffs. They further said that he had a certain tenement in the parish of St. Laurence de Candelwykstrete held by Thomas de North-

amptone and quitrent of a house in the parish of St. Botolph de Billingesgate held by Thomas de Perndone; and that they (the Sheriffs) delivered to the said John 7 marks on the day of the extent, to hold until he had levied the debt; and on the Feast of St. Bartholomew next ensuing they delivered to him the goods and chattels of the said Elias formerly sequestrated of the value of 6½ marks.

Saturday the morrow of St. Mark [25 April], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1309], Peter de Sperham, Andrew de Staunford, John de Paris, "corder," Thomas Cross, Adam Braz, Richard Horn, fishmonger, [and] Robert de Pipeherst were elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to be auditors of the Chamberlain's account.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 2 Edward II. [A.D. 1308], precept to James le Botiller and William de Basingge, Sheriffs of London, to take Richard Draweswerd, of Great Bentleyghe, co. Essex, if a layman, and keep him in prison until he should have satisfied Richer de Refham, Alderman, of the sum of £10 due under a recognizance made before the Mayor, &c., on Saturday after Easter, 1 Edward II., in form of statute merchants, and to make return on the following Monday. On which day the Sheriffs returned that they had attached the said Richard and committed him to Neugate prison, &c. And the said Richer came before Nicholas de Farndone, the Mayor, on Friday after the octave of St. Hillary next ensuing, and demanded that the goods and chattels, lands, rents, and tenements which were the property of the debtor at the date of the recognizance should be delivered to him by reasonable price and extent, according to the form of the statute aforesaid, because the debt remained unpaid. And forasmuch as it was found by the return of the Sheriffs that the said Richard stood in prison for a quarter of a year and more and had not paid the debt, precept was given them to cause the property of the debtor at the date of the recognizance to be delivered to the said Richer by reasonable price and extent, and to inform the Mayor in the Chamber of the Guildhall as to what they had done on Wednesday before the Purification. On which day

Fo. cxxxiv.

the Sheriffs returned that they had caused an inquiry to be made by oath of William Bernard, John Baldewyne, Richard de Berkynge, Robert Gange, John Fissh, Thomas le Taillur, Richard atte Vyne, Robert le Cuver, Olyver Bennyng, John de Lenham, Laurence Albyn, [and] William Smart, and they had found that the said Richard had no property except a small ship, a broken boat, and an anchor and sail and other utensils appertaining to the said ship, of the value of 100*s*., which were delivered to the said Richer according to the statute, &c.

Monday after the Feast of St. James [25 July], 8 Edward II. [A.D. 1314], came Nicholas, son of Hamo le Paumer, before Nicholas de Farendone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen in full Husting for Pleas of Land, and demanded that the sum of £60 in the custody of William de Causton should be delivered to him, as he was of full age and had completed the term of his apprenticeship.[1] And the said William came, and paid the money and received an acquittance for the same, as also for the sum of 25 marks which came to him (Nicholas) on the death of his brother Edward.

[Here follow transcripts of charters, &c., relating to the Priory of Holy Trinity (or Christchurch), Aldgate, made from books referred to in the margin as marked with the letters A and B in the custody of the Prior. These books are now, apparently, lost, but a transcript (or abstract) of them was made in or about 1425 by Thomas de Axebrigge (known also as the son of John de Cornubia), a canon of the Priory, and this is preserved in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. It is referred to by Stow as 'Liber Trinitatis.' This transcript has again been transcribed in modern times, the copy being preserved in the Guildhall Library of the City of London (MS. No. 122, 4 vols.). The charters are copied from the Letter-Book into 'Liber Dunthorn'; some of them are printed in Dugdale's 'Monasticon.'—EDITOR.]

Fo. cxxxiv b *Temporibus Knwti*[2] *Regis Anglorum fuerunt tresdecim Milites regi et regno multum*[3] *amabiles qui quandam terram in orientali parte*

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 200.

[2] "Edgari" in the modern transcript of the fifteenth-century cartulary or 'Liber Trinitatis' (Guildhall MS. No. 122, vol. iii. p. 636).

[3] "Satis," Guildhall transcript.

In libro signat' cum l'ra B. in custod' Prioris eccl'ie Christi fol. lx.

London' ab incolis pro nimia servitute derelictam a rege pecierunt quatenus predictam terram et Gilde libertatem imperpetuum eis concederet. Quibus Rex libenter concessit condicione qua sequitur videlicet quod quilibet eorum tria duella scilicet super terram subtus et in aqua victoriose perageret. Et postea certo die in campo qui modo vocatur Estsmithfeld contra quosque aduenientes ipsimet hastis decertarent quodque gloriose factum est. Et ipso die Rex nominavit eam Knyttegildam et limitibus cinxit illam videlicet a porta que vocatur Algate usque ad locum ubi barre nunc habentur versus orientem ex utraque parte vici. Et extendit eam versus portam que nuncupatur Bisshopesgate usque ad domum Willelmi presbiteri postea Gaufridi Tannarii nunc heredum Colu(v)ere[1] *et postea Johannis Esby set modo domini de Bowsere et omne*[2] *(?). Et deinde versus austrum usque in Tamisiam tam profunde in aquam quam procul eques in recessu aque in aquam*[3] *ingressus potest lanceam in aquam iaculari. Ita quod tota Estsmithfeld cum parte vici dextra que tendit per Doddyngg'pond in Tamisiam. Aceciam hospitale Sancte Katerine cum molendinis quod fundatum erat tempore Regis Stephani et exterior murus lapidens et novum fossatum turris stant et sunt de feodo predicto. Nam predictus murus et fossatum turris fiebant tempore quo Rex Ricardus fuit Jerosolumis per Eliensem Episcopum qui tunc fuit Justiciarius*[4] *Regis propter discencionem inter ipsum et comitem Johannem Fratrem Regis predicti exortam. Huius igitur fosse causa que*[5] *fiebat in Estsmithfeld amisit ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis London' dimidiam marcam annui redditus per annum et amotum est Molendinum pauperum fratrum Hospitalis Sancte Katerine et ecclesie Sancte Katerine et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis London' similiter quod non ad modicum utrique parti provenit in comodum et gardinum quod Rex conduxerat de fratribus pro sex marcis per annum pars maxima per fossam vastata est promissa est sepius recompensacio set non dum soluta. Tamen Edwardus Rex postea veniens dedit fratribus quinque marcas et dimidium pro parte illa quam fossam*[6] *nunc occupat et aliam partem que extrinceca erat reddit fratribus quam retinent usque ad presens et de redditu predicto videlicet quinque marcarum et dimidii habent cartam per quam in scaccario sive in hamperio*[7]

[1] Cf. "Culver alley," Aldgate.
[2] "Etc," Guildhall transcript.
[3] "Aqua." *Ibid.*
[4] "Justiciar Regis id est regni Cancellarius." *Ibid.*
[5] "Qui." *Ibid.*
[6] "Fossa." *Ibid.*
[7] "Hanapio." *Ibid.*

eis bene solvitur usque in presentem diem. Predicti tamen milites aliam cartam non habebant omnibus diebus Knyty Edgari et Edredi[1] *usque ad tempus Sancti Edwardi tunc heredes eorum videntes Regis sanctitatem ei*[2] *supplicabat* [sic] *ut libertatem eorum confirmaret. Qui graciose concessit et eis*[3] *cartam in hec verba dedit.*

[Here follows a transcript of the charter granted to the Cnihtengild by Edward the Confessor. An attempt has been made to reproduce it below as it appears in the Letter-Book. The text, both here and in 'Liber Dunthorn,' is manifestly corrupt. An endeavour was made by the late Mr. H. C. Coote to restore it to something like purity in a paper on 'The English Gild of Knights and their Socn' (*London and Middlesex Archæol. Journal*, vol. v. pp. 477–93).—EDITOR.]

Eadꝑaꝛd cyneȝ ȝret Ælfꝑaꝛd biꝛcop [sic] 7 *ꝑulfȝar minne poꝛt ȝeriefa* 7 *ealle þa burhꝑarie on lundene fricondlice* 7 *ic ciþe eoꝑhit'* [sic] *ꝑille ꝑ'mine men on Anȝisce cnihte ȝilde beon heorie ꝛocne* 7 *heore ꝛocne ꝑuriȝe binnam barrili*[4] 7 *butan*[5] *oferi heoꝑa*[6] *men* 7 *ic ꝑille h° eo beon sua ȝodrie laȝe ꝑuriȝe sꝑaco ꝑaron on eadgaries darȝe cynȝes* 7 *on mines fader* 7 *sꝑaon cnudes* 7 *ic ꝑille eac*[7] *luc and ȝode ȝe eacmon* 7 *ic nelle ȝeþafian*[8] *þat eon æniȝman miꝛ beode ac beon heo ealle ȝeſu'de* 7 *ȝod oꝑ ealle ȝehealde.*

Confirmacio Guylde voc' Knyghtengild scilicet (?) Portsokyn eodem folio.

Et postea Willelmus Rex filius Willelmi conquestoris qui totam Angliam subegit eis confirmacionem huiusmodi benigne concessit[9] — *Willelmus Rex Anglie M. Episcopo*[10] *et G. de Magn.*[11] *et R. Delpare*[12] *et fidelibus suis London' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse hominibus de Cnihtenegilda gildam eorum et terram que ei pertinent*

[1] The names of these kings appear in the Guildhall transcript (MS. 122, vol. iv. p. 638) as "Edgari Etheldredi et Knuti."

[2] "Eum." *Ibid.*

[3] For "concessit et eis," "concedens eis." *Ibid.*

[4] Scribe's error for "burh."

[5] *Buram*, 'Liber Dunthorn,' fo. 79.

[6] Scribe's error for "heora."

[7] *Eat*, 'Liber Dunthorn.'

[8] *Ge hafian. Ibid.*

[9] In place of the words in roman characters the following appears in the Guildhall transcript (vol. iv. p. 638), viz.: *Suo subdidit regimini et potestate* [sic] *eis. s. heredibus predictorum militum confirmacionem huiusmodi concessit benevole in hec verba.*

[10] Maurice, Bishop of London 1085–1107.

[11] Geoffrey de Mandeville.

[12] "Delparte." *Ibid.*

cum omnibus consuetudinibus sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi et patris mei. T[este] Henrico de Both[1] *apud Rethyng.*[2]

Et eciam Rex Henricus primus sic eisdem carta subscripta confirmavit.

Henricus Rex Anglie M.[3] *Episcopo Vicecomiti London' et omnibus Baronibus suis et fidelibus francis et Anglicis London salutem. Sciatis me concessisse omnibus hominibus de Cnithtenegilda gildam eorum et terram que eis pertinent cum omnibus consuetudinibus sicut melius habuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi et patris mei et sicut frater meus eis concessit per breve et sigillum suum et de feudo super forisfacturam meam ne aliquis sit ausus eis super hoc iniuriam facere. T[estibus] R.*[4] *de Mounford et R. Bigot' et H. de Booth*[5] *apud Westmonasterium.*

Fo. cxxxv.

Confirmacio Henr' primi de Knyghten Gilda voc' Portsokyn eodem folio.

Anno ab incarnacione domini millesimo centesimo octavo et anno regni gloriosi Regis Henrici octavo fundata est ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis infra Algate London' per venerabilem Reginam Matildam uxorem Regis predicti et Concilio Sancti Archipresulis Anselmi [et[6]*] data est dicta ecclesia Normanno Priori primo tocius regni canonico a quo tota Anglia Sancti Augustini Regula ornatur et habitu canonicali vestitur. Et congregatis ibidem fratribus augebatur in dicta ecclesia multitudo laudancium deum die ac nocte ita quod tota civitatis* [sic] *dedecabatur*[7] *in aspectu eorum In tantum quod anno ab incarnacione domini millesimo centesimo vicesimo quinto Quidam burgenses Londonie ex illa antiqua*[8] *nobilium Militum Anglorum progenie Scilicet Radulphus filius Algody Wluuardus le Douerisshe Orgarus le Prude Edwardus Upcornhill*[9] *Blacstanus et Alwynus cognatus eius Ailwinus*[10] *et Robertus frater eius filii Leostani Leostanus aurifabr* [sic] *et Wyzo filius eius Hugo filius Wulgari Algarus Secusenne Orgarus filius Deremanni Osbertus Drinchepyn Adelardus Hornepitesinne*[11] *convenientes in capitulo ecclesie Christi que est sita infra muros eiusdem civitatis iuxta portam que vocatur Algata dederunt ipsi ecclesie et canonicis Deo servientibus*

Ab hinc intretur in libro signato cum litera A in custod' Prioris ecclesie Christi primo folio pt ijdum kalendar'.

[1] "Boch," Guildhall transcript.
[2] Reading.
[3] Maurice, Bishop of London.
[4] "N," Guildhall transcript.
[5] "Boch." *Ibid.*
[6] "Et" appears in the Guildhall transcript (vol. iv. p. 639).
[7] A mistake of the scribe for "delectabatur."
[8] "Antiqua" does not appear in the Guildhall transcript.
[9] "Hupcornhille" in Guildhall transcript and 'Liber Dunthorn.'
[10] "Alwynus" in Guildhall transcript.
[11] "Hornepitesune." *Ibid.*

in ea totam terram et socam que dicebatur de Anglissh Cnithegildam urbis que muro adiacet foras eandem portam et protenditur usque in fluvium thamesiam. Dederunt inquam suscipientes fraternitatem et participacionem beneficiorum loci illius per manum Normanni Prioris qui eos et predecessores suos in societatem super textum ewangelii recepit. Et ut firma et inconcussa (?)[1] *staret hec eorum donacio cartam Sancti Edwardi cum aliis cartis prescriptis quas inde habebant super altare optulerunt. Et deinde super ipsam terram seisiverunt predictum priorem per ecclesiam Sancti Botulphi que edificata super eam et est ut aiunt capud ipsius terre. Hec omnia facta sunt coram Hiis testibus Bernardo Priore de Dunstaple Johanne Priore de Landa*[2] *Gaufrido Camerario de Clinton et Capellanus*[3] [sic] *eius Petro et Nicholao Cunand*[4] *Willelmo clerico Edwardo filio Alfwardi Hugone filio Radulpho* [sic] *dapiferoque eius et capellano Edwardo de Suthwerke et Willelmo filio eius Leuegaro Sacerdote Eylwyno*[5] *filio Siredy Hacone Diacono Algaro presbitero Aschetillo*[6] *et multis aliis clericis et laicis francis et Anglis Miserunt ergo predicti donatores quendam ex seipsis Ordgarum scilicet le Prude ad regem Henricum petentes ut ipse donacionem eorum concederet et confirmaret Rex vero libenter concessit predictam socam et terram prefate* [*huic*[7]] *ecclesie liberam et quietam ab omni servicio sicut elemosinam decet et cartam suam sequentem* [*benevole*[8]] *confirmavit.*

Henricus Rex Anglie R.[9] *Episcopo London' et vicecom' et preposito et omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de London' et de Middelsexa salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse ecclesie et canonicis Sancte Trinitatis London' socam de Anglica Cnithtengilda et terram que ei pertinet et ecclesiam Sancti Botholfi sicut homines eiusdem Gilde eis dederunt et concesserunt. Et volo et firmiter precipio quod bene et honorifice et libere teneant cum saka et soka et tolla et theam et hinfangentheof et omnibus consuetudinibus suis sicut homines predicte gilde melius habuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi et sicut Rex*

[1] Literally "incōunlla" or "incōuulla." The Guildhall transcript has "incōuulsa."

[2] "Derlanda," Guildhall transcript. Launde or Lodinton, co. Leic.

[3] "Capellanis." *Ibid.*

[4] "Cimand." *Ibid.*

[5] "Gilwino." *Ibid.*

[6] "Aschecello." *Ibid.*

[7] Inserted, Guildhall transcript.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Richard de Belmis, the first of two of the name who were Bishops of London; Bishop 1108–28.

Willelmus Pater meus et frater meus eis concesserunt per brevia sua Test[ibus] A. Regina et Gaufrido Cancellario et Gaufrido de Clinton et Willelmo de Clintona apud Wodestocam.[1]

Misit eciam idem Rex vicecomites suos Albricum videlicet de Veer et Rogerum Nepotem Huberti[2] *qui ex parte sua investirent ecclesiam de predicta possessione. Quod.....*[ends abruptly].[3] Fo. cxxxv b.

Stephanus Rex Anglie Episcopo London' Justic' Vic' Baron' Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis francis et Anglis London' salutem. Sciatis quod reddidi et concessi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis London' et canonicis regularibus ibidem deo servientibus pro anima Regis Henrici et pro salute mea et Matildis Regine uxoris mee et Eustac' filii mei et aliorum puerorum meorum in perpetuum terram suam de Smethfelda quam comes Gaufridus preoccupaverat ad vineam suam faciendam. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice teneant et habeant terram predictam sicut melius et liberius et quiecius tenent alias terras suas et sicut Rex Henricus illam eis concessit et carta sua confirmavit. T[estibus] M[atilde] Regina et Thoma Capellano et Willelmo de Ipra et Ricardo de Lucy apud London'.[4]

Item Gaufridus[5] *comes Essex ac Constabularius principalis Turris renunciavit totum clamium suum de predicta terra ut patet per cartam sequentem*[6]*:—*

[1] Immediately after this charter the following reference to the above charters as here entered in Letter-Book C occurs in the Guildhall transcript, vol. iv. p. 641 (as well as in the Glasgow MS., as we learn from Stow), viz.: "Hec omnia prescripta irrotulantur in fine libri memorandorum Guyhalde Lond' cum litera C folio cxxxiiij^to^."

[2] Mr. Round identifies this Roger with the father of Gervase de Cornhill, one of the Sheriffs of London in 1155-6, and (as he claims to have proved) "Justiciary of London" under Stephen ('Geoffrey de Mandeville,' Appendix K).

[3] Continued thus in the Guildhall transcript (vol. iv. p. 641): "Et prefati vicecomites regis mandatum in omnibus perimplentes libenter fecerunt super ipsam terram Astantibus Andrea Bucheuinte [*sic*] et predictis testibus cum multis aliis," &c. Cf. Stow, 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876, p. 47).

[4] Printed in Round's 'Commune of London,' p. 100.

[5] Geoffrey de Mandeville, created Earl of Essex, and entrusted with the custody of the Tower of London by the Empress Matilda in 1141. Round, 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' pp. 88 *et seq.*

[6] The charter which follows is printed in Round's 'Commune of London' (p. 101) from the Guildhall transcript (vol. iv. p. 739), the text of which he describes as "slightly corrupt," but "trustworthy enough for all purposes." The date he assigns to the charter is 1140-44.

Gaufridus comes Essex' Episcopo London' et omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse ecclesie Christi London' et fratribus in ea degentibus molendina sua iuxta Turrim et totam[1] *terram extra Turrim que pertinebat ad Engliscecnithtengildam cum Smethefelda et hominibus et omnibus aliis rebus eidem pertinentibus. Reddo etiam eis dimidiam hidam de terra de Brembelegia*[2] *in terra et pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis rebus et libertatibus et consuetudinibus sicut Willelmus filius Widonis eam eis dedit cum canonicalem habitum*[3] *reciperet. Et volo et precipio ut prefatas terras teneant de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas et solutas ab omni calumpnia ei seculari servicio. Ita videlicet nec hered[ibus] michi* [sic] *nec meis inposterum aliquam canonicis*[4] *super hiis liceat iniuriam vel contumeliam irrogare. Hiis testibus Roh[ais]a comitissa uxore mea Gregorio drap'*[5] [sic] *Pag[ano] de templo Warino filio Geroldi Radulpho de Crichcote Gaufrido de Querendun Ernulfo medico Ilbodo*[6] *medico. Et similiter concedo eis imperpetuum j marcam argenti de servicio Edwardi de Selegeford testimonio prescriptorum testium et Willelmi Archidiaconi London', etc.*

Charter of King Stephen to the Prior and Canons of Christ Church, London, granting them lands, &c., in the manor of Brackyng [Braughing, co. Herts].[7]

Nota de escambio pro solo Hospitalis Sc'e Katerine.

Stephanus Rex Anglie Episcopo London' Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Baronibus ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis francis et Anglis Hertfordschire salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis London' et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus c.s' terre in manerio de Brackyng in perpetuam elemosinam pro requie animarum scilicet Bald[wini] filii mei et Matildis filie mee qui in eadem ecclesia sepulti requiescunt. Preterea concessi et dedi eidem ecclesie et canonicis vj libratas terre in eodem manerio de Brack[yng] pro escambio molendini sui et illius partis terre sue quam concesserint Matildi Regine uxori mee iuxta Turrim London' ubi ipsa fecit hospitale pauperum.

[1] "Totum" (Round).

[2] "Brembelega," Guildhall transcript.

[3] "Cum canonicale habitu." *Id.*

[4] "Canc" (Round). The word as abbreviated in the Letter-Book and the Guildhall transcript is "can^c^," and clearly stands for "canonicis."

[5] "Dapifero" (Round).

[6] "Iwodo." *Id.*

[7] Guildhall transcript and translation, vol. iv. p. 744.

Illas dico vj libratas terre illis concessi quas retinueram in dominio meo postquam partitus fui ceteras partes illius manerii hoc est partem illam in qua fundata est ecclesia et ad quam eciam forum pertinet.[1] *Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ecclesia predicta et canonici hanc terram teneant et imperpetuum possideant bene et in pace et libere et honorifice et quiete ab omni seculari exaccione sicut elemosinam meam dominicam cum saca et soca et toll et Theam et Infangenetheof et cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus suis cum quibus tenent alias possessiones suas. Test[ibus] Theobaldo Archiepiscopo Cant' et Roberto Episcopo London'*[2] *et Roberto Episcopo Hereford'*[3] *et Roberto Episcopo Exon'*[4] *et Illar' Episcopo Cicestr'*[5] *et Willelmo Episcopo Norwic'*[6] *et M[atilde] Regina et Comite E[ustacio] filio meo et Willelmo de Ypra et Roberto de Ver et Willelmo Marl' [sic]*[7] *et Henrico de Essex' et Ricardo de Lucy.*

Charter of Matilda, wife of King Stephen, to the same, confirming the above.[8]

Matildis dei gracia Anglorum Regina Episcopo London' Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Baronibus ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis francis et Anglis de Hertfordscire salutem. Sciatis me concessisse donum Regis Stepham et confirmasse quod fecit ecclesie Christi London' et Radulpho Priori et canonicis in ea deo servientibus de c.s' terre in manerio de Bracchinge in perpetuam elemosinam pro requie animarum scilicet Baldewini filii mei et Matildis filie mee qui in eadem ecclesia sepulti requiescunt. Preterea confirmo et concedo eidem ecclesie et predictis canonicis vj libratas terre in eodem manerio de Brack[inge] pro escambio molendini sui et illius partis terre sue quam concesserunt michi iuxta Turrim London' ubi feci hospit[ale] pauperum. Illas videlicet vj libratas terre illis concessi quas Rex retinuerat in dominio suo postquam partitus fuit ceteras partes illius manerii. Hoc est partem illam Fo. cxxxvi.

[1] The meaning appears to be that there existed a right to hold a market on the land, the subject of the gift. The point is lost in the translation appended to the Guildhall transcript.

[2] Robert de Sigillo, Bishop of London 1141, *ob.* 1151.

[3] Robert de Bethun, Bishop of Hereford 1131–48.

[4] Robert Chichester, Bishop o Exeter 1138–55.

[5] Hillary, Bishop of Chichester 1148, *ob.* 1169.

[6] William Turbus, Bishop of Norwich 1146, *ob.* 1175.

[7] "Mart[el]," Round; "Mareschallo," Dugdale.

[8] Cf. Guildhall MS., vol. iv. p. 745; Dugdale, 'Monast.,' vol. vi. pt. i. p. 153.

in qua fundata est ecclesia et ad quam eciam forum spectat. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod Prior prefate ecclesie et canonici hanc predictam terram teneant et imperpetuum possideant bene et in pace et libere et honorifice et quiete ab omni seculari exaccione sicut elemosinam Regis et meam. Test[ibus] Teobaldo Archiepiscopo Cant' et Roberto Episcopo London' et eisdem qui supra in carta Regis apud London'.

[The next three entries are in a different hand.—EDITOR.]

Vide aliam cartam supra fo. 48. Vide eciam in eadem carta de porta de Algate et de soka interiori.

Charter of Matilda, wife of King Henry I., to the Prior and Canons of Christ Church, London, granting to them the Gate and Soke of Aldgate,[1] &c.

Carta Matilde Regine Anglie ux' H. primi de soca interiori.

M[atildis] dei gracia Anglorum Regina R[oberto] Episcopo London' [et] omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Notum sit vobis me consilio Archiepiscopi A[nselmi] et concessione et confirmacione domini mei Regis H[enrici] dedisse et confirmasse ecclesiam Christi infra muros Lund' sitam liberam et quietam ab omni subieccione tam ecclesie de Waltham quam omnium aliarum Ecclesiarum preter ecclesie Sancti Pauli London' et Episcopi cum omnibus ad eam pertinenciis ad honorem dei canonicis in ea regulariter cum Norm[anno] Priore deo servientibus imperpetuum pro redempcione animarum nostrarum et parentum nostrorum. Similiter dedi eis portam de Alegate cum soca ad eam pertinente que fuit mea dominica et duas partes Redditus civitatis Exon'. Et volo et precipio quod idem Canonici bene et in pace et honorifice et libere teneant terras suas et omnia ad ecclesiam suam pertinencia cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas dominus meus Rex H[enricus] per cartam suam confirmavit. Ita ne eis iniuria vel contumelia fiat. T[estibus] Willelmo Episcopo Wynt'[2] Rogero Episcopo Sar'[3] Rodbarto Episcopo Linc'[4] Rand[ulpho] et Bern' cancellario capell'[5] Giffardo Clareb' [sic] Gaufrido Cam'[6] Gaufrido de Clint[ona] Willelmo de Pont Aldumo (Alduino ?).[7] Apud Westm'.

[1] Cf. Guildhall MS., vol. i. p. 5; Dugdale, 'Monast.,' vol. vi. pt. i. p. 155.

[2] William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester.

[3] Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Treasurer.

[4] Robert Blovet, Bishop of Lincoln.

[5] Omitted in Guildhall MS.

[6] This witness is omitted in Guildhall MS.

[7] Translated "Pont Audemer," Guildhall MS.

Sciendum quod soca durat a porta de Allegata que nostri iuris est cum terris utriusque platee adiacentibus usque ad barram exteriorem fere a parte autem (?) australi versus Tamisiam desinunt (?) soce nostre infra barram lxvj pedes de Sancto Paulo a parte Septemtrionali desinunt (?) soce infra barram xvj pedes de Sancto Paulo extenditur quoque soca versus Bisshopesgatam a domo que fuit Willelmi presbiteri postea Gaufridi tanarii nunc heredum Colu(v)ere cum toto campo de Smethfeld usque in Tamisiam tam profundo in aquam quamprocul eques in recessu aque super dextrarium in aquam ingressus potest lanciam in aquam iaculari cum parte dextra vici qui tendit per Doddingespond in Thamisia a parte siquidem sinistra non est de soca nostra sed tamen de parochia Sancti Botulphi.[1] Fo. cxxxvi b.

In libro signat' cum litera A in custod' Prioris ecclesie Christi in medio libri post ij^um Kalendar fol. iiij^to.

[Fos. cxxxvii, cxxxvii b *blank.*]

Terms of peace between the King of England on the one part and Guy, Count of Flanders, and Margaret his mother on the other part. Dated "Monstrel sur la mer," Saturday after the Feast of "la Magdalene" [22 July], A.D. 1274.[2] Fo cxxxviii.

Deed of covenant[3] entered into by seven noblemen of Flanders, viz., Bawdewyn de Aueynes (Aveynes ?), Guyllame de Flaundres, Gerard de Rodes, Hugh de [*sic*] Chastelayn de Gaunt, Johan de Gistele, Olyver de Aysthone, and Michel de Auchi, Knights, to re-enter the prison of "Monstroil sur la mer" in the event of the Count and Countess of Flanders failing to render satisfaction to English merchants for loss of merchandise. Dated at Alost, the Feast of the Ascension [26 May], A.D. 1278. Fo. cxxxviii b.

A similar deed of covenant by the Count of Flanders. Same date.

Letter obligatory of Guy, Count of Flanders and Marquis of Namur, to pay at the New Temple, London, the sum of 11,000

[1] Although the metes and bounds of the soke here described are recorded as being entered in Book A in the custody of the Prior of Christchurch (just as the account given above of the foundation of the Cnihtengild was also to be found in the same book) they do not appear in the Guildhall transcript, and therefore (presumably) are not entered in the Glasgow MS.

[2] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 513. Cf. *supra*, p. 212.

[3] This and the following deed printed (with some variations of spelling of proper names) in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 555.

livres tournois to R[obert Burnel], Bishop of Bath and Wells,[1] and Antony [de] Beke, Archdeacon of Durham,[2] for merchandise seized, viz., one moiety within a month of Midsummer day and the other within a month of Christmas next. Dated "Ambiay,"[3] 24 May, A.D. 1279.

Fo. cxxxix. Henry, by the grace of God King of England, &c. Know ye that we have received, by way of a loan, from William de York, Baldwin Bet, and their fellow-merchants of Ghent, the sum of 1,030 marks, whereof £399 8*s.* has been paid into our Wardrobe; £100 given to Edward our firstborn; £133 6*s.* 8*d.* given to our most beloved consort "Alienore," Queen of England; and £53 18*s.* 8*d.* given to Edmund our son; which sum of 1,030 marks we order the bailiffs of our City of London to pay the said merchants or their certified agents out of the fine which the citizens of the said City made to us for obtaining our goodwill.[4] In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness ourself at St. Edmund, 13 Feb., the fifty-first year of our reign [A.D. 1266–7].

Writ to the bailiffs of the City of London, reiterating a previous command to pay the above sum out of the City's fine. Dated at St. Edmund, 13 Feb., 51 Henry III. [A.D. 1266–7].

Edward, by the grace of God, &c., to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and citizens of his City of London greeting. Whereas Gilbert de Cur[ia], burgess of Ghent, has recently received from you at our Exchequer before the Treasurer and Barons 730 marks sterling in which ye were bound on behalf of Sir Henry, King of England, our father, by your writing obligatory which he has in his possession, and the said King had caused the said money

[1] Treasurer and Chancellor.

[2] Bishop of Durham 1283–1311, and Patriarch of Jerusalem.

[3] Amiens (?).

[4] Towards the close of the year 1265 the citizens, we are told, made fine to the King, who was then at Northampton, in the sum of 20,000 marks for "trespasses and excesses" committed by them during the late rebellion of Simon de Montfort, the King in return granting them letters of pardon ('Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 85). This may be the fine mentioned in the text, or it may refer to another fine presumably extracted from the citizens for the King's charter of pardon for their having harboured the Earl of Gloucester in the City, dated 16 June, 1266 (*ibid.*, pp. 98–100).

to be seized by reason of a quarrel between him and the Countess of Flanders, and afterwards had paid the same to English merchants to recompense them for the loss they had sustained by the seizure of their goods by the said Countess in parts of Flanders; and whereas ye paid the same to our Treasurer and Chamberlains owing to the said quarrel, to be on deposit until we gave further orders thereon; We, wishing that the money should be assigned to the said merchants, in accordance with the wish of my father aforesaid and the terms of the peace lately concluded at "Mustroil" between us and the said Countess, have commanded the said Treasurer and Chamberlains to deliver the money to Thomas de Basing and "Alienandus de Acra," clerk, in trust for the said merchants, to be distributed among them as we have enjoined, and this we notify you by these presents. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 20th day of June, the third year of our reign [A.D. 1275].

Letter of Guy, Count of Flanders and Marquis of Namur, notifying that peace had been arranged with the King of England, and ordering that the same be proclaimed. Dated 8 May, A.D. 1292.[1] Fo. cxxxix b.

Writ to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Echevins of Ghent, requesting the release from prison of William de Luthone, Robert Persone, Roger le Viroler, Richard de Wandesworthe, William le Fullere, Henry de Arderne, William de Kent, Hugh Pourthe, John Gombard, and Peter de Blakeneye, merchants of London, who had been arrested together with their merchandise as security for the payment of 730 marks due from the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City to certain burgesses of Ghent, which money the King had, in pursuance of the terms of the peace recently made with the Count of Flanders, seized and caused to be distributed among such English merchants as had lost their goods in Flanders. Dated Kenyntone, 23 August, 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302]. Fo. cxl.

[Fos. cxl b–cxli b *blank*.]

[1] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. pt. ii. p. 760.

[Here follows a transcript of an account rendered by the citizens of London into the Exchequer for a fine of 20,000 marks and of allowances made thereon. Another and fuller transcript is entered on fos. cxlv–cxlvi (there is no folio numbered cxliv). An abstract of the two transcripts combined is given below.—EDITOR.]

Fo. cxlii. In Roll xix. of King Edward—

The citizens of London render account of 20,000 marks for a fine, as is contained in Roll 50. In the Treasury *nichil.*

To the Counts of Boulogne and St. Paul for expenses which the said counts incurred in the City of London in the time of King Henry, £383 8*s.* 5*d.*, as is contained in Roll xix. in London. And in the Wardrobe of the said King Henry of the fine aforesaid £673 6*s.* 8*d.*, as is contained in the account of Nicholas de Leukenore, Keeper of the Wardrobe aforesaid, from Friday next after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], anno 49 Henry, until the 3rd day of March, anno 52 of the same King, in Roll lv. And in the same Wardrobe of King Henry of the aforesaid fine by the hands of Richard de Ewelle and Hugh de Turri, buyers for the Wardrobe of the said King, £545, as is therein contained.

* * * *

And to Edward the present King, the eldest son of King Henry, in the fiftieth year of King Henry, before the said Edward became King, of the fine aforesaid 800 marks by writ of the now King, dated 8 Sept., anno 18, whereby the said King commands the Treasurer and Barons (after auditing the account of the citizens of London touching those 20,000 marks which they made fine to King Henry his father for trespass which they were said to have committed against the said King Henry at the time of the last war in the realm of England) to make due allowances in the Exchequer to the said citizens touching disbursements made on behalf of the said King Henry and the King that now is, and in the meantime to allow the citizens to have peace therein. To Alianora, late Queen of England, consort of King Henry aforesaid, for the expenses of herself and

family in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of the said King, £700, by the same writ and three writs of King Henry and letters patent of the said Queen, testifying the receipt of the money. To John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, by gift of King Henry out of the fine aforesaid, the said fiftieth year, 200 marks by the said writ and the writ of King Henry aforesaid and the letters patent of the said Earl, testifying the receipt of the money. To William de Valence, brother of the said King Henry, for the said Edward, son of the said King, of the aforesaid fine in the fiftieth year, 400 marks by the said writ, &c. To Albert, Duke of Brummeswyk, cousin of the said King, for his expenses in the City of London in the same year, 1,000 marks by the said writ, &c. To the aforesaid Edward, now King, to whom the aforesaid King Henry his father gave 10,000 *livres tournois* to assist him in certain most urgent business the same year, being part of 30,000 *livres tournois* which the said King Henry provided out of the aforesaid fine of the citizens, and with their counsel, to be paid to Louis, King of the French — in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres tournois*, 400 marks, by the said writ and writ patent of the aforesaid Henry and two letters patent, under the seal of the said Edward which he used before he became King, testifying the receipt of the money. To Ralph Pacy and Ivo de Bretoun, citizens of Paris, in part payment of the aforesaid 10,000 *livres tournois* granted to the said Edward, 500 livres sterling, the said fiftieth year, by the said writ, &c. To Henry Campyun for barley purchased of him, £6 12*s.*, in part payment of the 10,000 *livres tournois* aforesaid, by the said writ, &c. To the same Henry Campyun [and] Jordan Dygun, in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres tournois* for barley taken from them for the use of the said Edward, now King, in the fifty-first year of the said King Henry, £52 8*s.* 8*d.* by the said writ, &c. To Thomas de Ippegrave, Knt., in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres tournois*, the fifty-second year, 170 marks by the said writ, &c. To Hugh de Creky, Knight of Fo. cxlii b.
the said Edward, for arrears of his fee in part payment of the aforesaid 10,000 *livres*, the said fifty-second year, £80 by the

said writ and letters patent of the said Edward and letters patent of James de Hamello, attorney to the said Hugh, testifying, &c. To William de Hadestoke and Bartholomew de Castro, attorneys *ad hoc* of the said Edward, in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres* in the fifty-first year, 135 marks by the said writ, &c. To William de Monterville (*Monte Revelli*), valet of the said Edward, for money lent the said Edward by the said William in the fifty-second year, in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres*, £46 by the said writ, &c. To the said Edward, in part payment, &c., in the fifty-first year, £20, which the said Edward caused to be delivered to the Count of St. Paul by the same writ, &c. To Nicholas de Lyouns, burgess of Douay, for a debt due to the said burgess, in part payment, &c., in the fifty-second year, £442 by the said writ, &c. To William de Lyanne, Knight of the said Edward, for the fee of the said William, in part payment, &c., in the fifty-second year, £19 by the said writ and letters patent of the said Edward and of Reginald de Lyanne, attorney of the said William, testifying the delivery and receipt of the said money. To Walter de Capell (?), for wines taken for the use of the said Edward by the King in the fifty-second year, in part payment, &c., £12 13*s.* 4*d.* by the said writ, &c. To Agnes, wife of John Veyllard de Whitsand, in part payment of the value of £58 9*s.* 4*d.* *parisis*[1] in the fifty-second and fifty-fourth years, 12 marks by the said writ, in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres tournois* by letters patent of the said Edward and Baron de Pelan, attorney of the said Agnes, testifying, &c. To William "Lavener" of Cant[erbury?], for bread and wheat taken of him for the use of the Count of St. Paul in the fifty-second year, in part payment of the said 10,000 *livres*, £8 19*s.* 6*d.* by the said writ, &c. In the Wardrobe of the said Edward by the hands of Robert Burnel, in the fifty-second year, in part payment, &c., £100 by the said writ. To William de Wateford, fellow-citizen of the said city, for the laudable service done to the said Edward, by gift of the same Edward, in part payment, &c., 40*s.* by the said writ, &c.

[1] The *livre parisis* contained 25 *sous*, whilst the *livre tournois* contained only 20 *sous*, four *livres tournois* being = a pound sterling.

To John Walrand, to whom King Henry committed the custody of his Tower of London, for fortifying the said Tower in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of the aforesaid fine of 20,000 marks, of the 200 marks which the said King ordered the citizens to deliver to the said John for the aforesaid purpose, 186 marks by the said writ, &c.

[To Louis, late King of the French, for the 20,000 *livres tournois* which the said citizens, by purveyance (*per provisionem*) of the counsel of the aforesaid King Henry and of the citizens aforesaid, paid to the said Louis in the name of the aforesaid King Henry of the said fine, £5,000 sterling by the writ of the King that now is and by letters patent of the aforesaid King Henry making mention of the said provision and letters patent of the said Louis testifying the receipt of the said 20,000 *livres tournois*. To the same citizens for £532 5*s*. 8*d*., which Roger de Morteyn, Knt., received in parts of Flanders of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid citizens seized in Flanders, by reason of the disturbance then existing in England, in the name of the said King Henry and by his command after the said King had granted to the said citizens that they should recover their said goods and chattels as the now King calls to mind [and] as by letters patent directed by Margaret, late Countess of Flanders, to the said King Henry, which the present King has seen, is to him made manifest—£532 5*s*. 8*d*. by writ of the present King and the letters patent of the Countess aforesaid. And the said Edward, the now King, has released and pardoned the said citizens all arrears of the aforesaid 20,000 marks by writ dated 15 Nov., anno 30, stating that the King for the relief of the soul of the said King Henry his father, as well as for £1,000 which the citizens made fine to the King when in the presence of W[alter de Langetone], Bishop of Coventre and Lichfield, the King's Treasurer, had remitted and pardoned all arrears of the aforesaid 20,000 marks. And also £100 wherein they were amerced before Master William de March, late Treasurer, and the Barons of the Exchequer for contempt, by which writ also the King commanded the Treasurer and Barons to acquit the said citizens

Fo. cxlv b.

of the said 20,000 marks and also of the said £100, and they are quit.[1]]

Fo. cxlii b. *Transcript of letter sent to the lord the King by the Barons of his Exchequer, the last day of October, 29 Edward I.* [A.D. *1301*], *enrolled in the Exchequer, in the Roll of Memoranda, the same term.*

To the most excellent Prince, &c., the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, &c. Your serenity lately commanded us to audit the account of your citizens of London touching those 20,000 marks which they made fine with the late King Henry, your father, for trespass which they were said to have committed against him at the time of the war, and to make due allowances to the said citizens for deliveries, payments, and costs which they made by letters of your said father and yourself in your said Exchequer to be shown to us, and that other deliveries, payments, and costs which they likewise made by precept of your said father and yourself, not comprising allowances, should be placed in view of the said account, and be openly and distinctly made apparent to you under the seal of your Exchequer aforesaid. Wherefore may your revered highness know that at the quinzaine of St. Michael last past the aforesaid citizens came before us at your Exchequer aforesaid by their attorneys, and touching diverse deliveries and payments made in the time of your aforesaid father, we allowed the said citizens of the fine aforesaid, as well by letters of your said father as by your own, sealed with the seal you used before you undertook the government of the realm—£5,993 8*s.* 7*d.*, and so there remains of the said fine £7,339 18*s.* 1*d.*, of which there are placed in view £5,000 for 20,000 *livres tournois*, which equal in value £5,000 sterling, which sum the citizens of the said City, in the time of your aforesaid father, by purveyance (?) of his counsel and that of the said citizens, paid at Paris to Louis, King of the French, by letters of the same touching the receipt of the same, dated Paris, the quinzaine of Easter, A.D. 1266, and letters patent

[1] This portion of the account appears only in the second transcript (fos. cxlv b, cxlvi), and not in the previous transcript on fos. cxlii, cxlii b.

of your aforesaid father, dated the fiftieth year of his reign, which letters the aforesaid attorneys have not shown to us, whereby we have not made an allowance to them of the sum aforesaid, inasmuch as no mention is made in the said letters of your father of a precept of your said father for paying the said sum to the aforesaid King of the French, but touching the purveyance (?) aforesaid, however, the said letters of your father remain in the Exchequer, because by them the sum of 10,000 *livres* paid to you is now allowed to the said citizens besides the 20,000 *livres* aforesaid paid to the King of the French. And £120 which the said citizens delivered to Roger de Leyburne for expenses incurred on fortifying Rochester Castle in the forty-eighth year of the reign of your father by his writ patent. And 20 marks which they delivered to the said Roger for expenses incurred in the service of your father by another writ patent. And 1,030 marks which they delivered to William de Euerwyk and his fellow-merchants of Ghent by writ of your father. And £84 which they delivered to Eustace Bricoun by your letter patent, sealed with the seal you used before you became King. And £17 which they delivered to Gervase le Rous de Bruges, merchant, by another writ of the same seal. And £18 3*s.* 4*d.* which they delivered to John Waterkyn by a third writ of the same seal. Of these deliveries we have not made allowance to the said citizens, because their attorneys did not show us the letters of the aforesaid Roger, William, Eustace, Gervase, and John, or any of them, touching the receipt of the said sums or any of them. And £532 5*s.* 8*d.* which Roger de "Maritania" [Moreteyn], Knt., in the time of your father and by his mandate, received in parts of Flanders of the goods of London citizens after your father had granted the said citizens repossession of their goods and chattels which had been seized in those parts by reason of the disturbance then existing in the realm of England, as appears by letters patent of Margaret, then Countess of Flanders, directed to your aforesaid father thereon which the said attorneys have shown to us, and which we have not allowed because they have not shown us another writ of your father or of yourself thereon. And £209 6*s.* 8*d.* which the said citizens

paid, as they say, in your father's time, to John Walraund for fortifying the Tower of London in full discharge of 500 marks by writ of your said father which was shown to us by the said attorneys, and which remains in your Exchequer, whereby we allowed only 186 marks out of the 500 marks aforesaid because that writ supposes a preceding writ as to the residue, which the attorneys did not show us, and also because they did not show us the letters patent of the said John touching the receipt of the whole aforesaid sum. And £633 13*s.* 2*d.* which the said citizens, by seven writs of your father in the accounts (?) for the fifty-first and fifty-second years of his reign, shown to us by the said attorneys, delivered to divers servants of your father, both horsemen and footmen, upon their wages (*vadiis*), and also to the guardians of the works at the Tower of London for the same; also to Reginald de Suffolk and Gregory de Rokesle of the gift of your father, and to John Walraund for money which he paid to Reymund Makayn, merchant, for your said father, for which money we have not made allowance to the aforesaid citizens, forasmuch as their attorneys have not shown to us the letters of the aforesaid servants, wardens, Reginald, Gregory, and John, or any of them, for the receipt of the said money or any part of it; and further, because the counter-writs (*contrabrevia*) of the said writs, without which we cannot make an allowance, are in your Treasury at Westminster. And £42 6*s.* of a certain sum of £50 6*s.* paid to a certain Agnes, who was wife of John le Weybard, by your letter, sealed with your aforesaid seal, whereby we allowed the said citizens in their fine aforesaid only £8 out of the aforesaid sum, and for the remaining £42 6*s.* we made no allowance, inasmuch as the said attorneys showed us only the letter of the said Agnes acknowledging the payment of £8 of the sum aforesaid.

Fo. cxliii. Thereupon the citizens of London made petition to the lord the King and his Council, and gave up the aforesaid record under the seal of the Exchequer in his Parliament held at Westminster in the octave of St. John the Baptist, in the thirtieth year of his reign [A.D. 1302]. And answer was made *ut patet in alia parte huius folii.*

On the petition of the citizens of London asking that full allowance might be made to them for 20,000 marks in which the said citizens were sometime bound to King Henry, the father of the present King, forasmuch as it was ordained and commanded by the present King and his Council that an account of the said 20,000 marks should be audited and due allowance made to them thereon, by which mandate the said citizens rendered the aforesaid account before the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer of the said lord the King in the quinzaine of St. Michael last past. For which money the said Treasurer and Barons have not made full allowance to the said citizens, as appears by a certain record sent to the King by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer in these words:— Fo. cxliv b.

To the most excellent Prince, &c., *ut patet in altera parte huius folii.*

To which the following answer was made:—

The King desires that the £5,000 sterling for 20,000 *livres tournois* paid to the King of France by purveyance (?) made by the King's counsel and that of the citizens of London should be allowed the said citizens, notwithstanding no mention being made of the King's precept, because the purveyance (?) made and the King's counsel suffice for the precept; moreover, the letters of the King of the French acknowledge that he received the said sum of money. Also the King wills that the £532 5*s.* 8*d.* paid to Roger de "Maritania," Knt., by command of King Henry and by letters of the Countess of Flanders which acknowledge the payment, notwithstanding that they did not show the King's writ thereon, [shall be allowed], inasmuch as the King remembers that he was bound to the said Roger in certain debts for which certain jewels had been delivered to him, which jewels the said Roger afterwards restored to the King, and he knows for certain that by that payment the jewels were restored, and from no other cause. And as touching all other articles which are not clear, the King wills that the Treasurer and Barons shall audit them, and after scrutiny of the accounts of those who ought to have received the money, and everything else whereby they can be certified, allow the said citizens all that shall be

found clear. And as to the residue, let the Mayor and citizens make some certain fine to the Exchequer such as the said Treasurer and Barons shall deem fit to be made to the King's profit, and mandate be given to the Treasurer and Barons by writ of the Chancellor.

Transcript' brevium de Allocate.

The King to his Barons of the Exchequer greeting. Allow to the citizens of our City of London in those 20,000 marks in the aforesaid Exchequer—which the citizens of the said City formerly made fine with the lord Henry, late King of England, our father, for a trespass they were said to have committed against our said father in the time of the war, and which are exacted from them by summons of the said Exchequer—£5,000 sterling for those 20,000 *livres tournois* which the said citizens, by purveyance (?) of our father's counsel and that of the said citizens, paid to Louis, late King of the French, in our said father's name. And receive from them as well the letters of our said father testifying to the said purveyance (?) as the letters patent of the aforesaid Louis testifying to the receipt of the said 20,000 *livres tournois*. Witness ourself at Keningtone, 23 August, anno 30 [A.D. 1302].

Similar writ to the same for making allowance of the sum of £532 5*s*. 8*d*., which Roger de Moreteyn, Knt., had received in parts of Flanders of the goods of the citizens. Dated *ut supra*.

Writ to the same for due allowances to be made in the City's accounts of the above 20,000 marks for disbursements made on behalf of the King and his father, and for exacting a suitable fine for the residue. Dated *ut supra*.

Fo. cxlv.

Breve R' de Scaccario de levand' £m'dccvij xijs. vd. de rem' xx^ml marcar'.

The King to the Sheriffs of London greeting. We command you to levy the sum of £1,807 12*s*. 5*d*. on the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the citizens of the said City in your bailiwick, which sum they owe to us as the balance of those 20,000 marks which the citizens aforesaid made fine with the lord Henry of good memory, late King of England, our father, for a trespass which they were said to have committed against our said father at the time of the war, after allowances made to the said citizens lately at our Exchequer by our Treasurer and Barons of the said Exchequer, and also further granted in

our last Parliament at Westminster by us and by our counsel. So that you have the said money ready to be paid to us in our Exchequer aforesaid, at York, on the morrow of St. Martin; but if we shall find you tardy or remiss in levying the said money, we shall visit you and yours with the gravest punishment as treating our commands with contempt. And have this writ there and then. Witness, W. de Carletone at York, 1 Oct., 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1302].

[Here follows one of the transcripts (noted *supra*, p. 228) of the account of the citizens of London touching the sum of 20,000 marks and allowances thereon.]

Rents of the Chamber.

The Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, London, owe for the house which Isabella de St. Alban inhabits near Ismongerelane, in the Chepe of London, by the year on St. Margaret's Day, 8*s*. Fo. cxlvii.

Richard (Robert?) de Meldebourne owes by the year for the garden near London Wall, near Aldresgate towards Crepelgate, at Easter Eve, as is contained in the roll of wills, anno 4 Edward [I.],[1] 12*d*.

Johanna Goldcorn, late wife of Bartholomew the Smith (*fabri*), owes for the rent late belonging to the said Bartholomew without Ludgate on the north side, by the year, at Easter, 5*s*.

(Afterwards, on the death of Johanna Goldcorn,[2] two shops came into the hand of the City, from which shops the said 5*s*. first issued; for which shops William le Coteler rendered for one shop 18*s*., and Richard le Cordewaner 18*s*. Now William le Coteler holds one of the said shops for 20*s*., and a certain capper holds the other for 20*s*., beginning at Michaelmas, anno 7 [Edward II.]. Afterwards by the Mayor and Commonalty these two shops were granted to John de Paris and his heirs for 10*s*.

[1] The will of a Robert de Meldeburn, who died possessed of property in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, anno 14 Edward I. [A.D. 1285]. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 74. Possibly the discrepancy of date may be an error of the scribe.

[2] Apparently died *circa* 1304, in which year the will of a Johanna Goldcorn was proved in the Husting. *Ibid.*, i. 162.

a year, to be paid into the Chamber, and 20*s*. to the Prebendary of Fynesbere, and he has the deed of the Commonalty thereon.)

(On a *cedula* attached to the folio there is a copy of a conveyance by Henry le Waleys, the Mayor, and Commonalty of the City to Johanna Goldcorn, relict of Bartholomew the Smith, of a house lately held by the said Bartholomew near Ludgate, at an annual rent of 10*s*., the grantors reserving their right over the house in time of war. Dated Thursday after the Feast of H. Trinity [1 June], 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1298].)

Johanna Goldcorn aforesaid owes for the house which formerly was a workshop (*fabrica*) without Ludgate on the south side, by the year, at the four terms, 10*s*.

(Now the heirs of Henry Sprot hold the aforesaid tenement.)

Richard Jordan and Beatrice his wife owe for a certain tenement without Ludgate over the City's foss, by the year, at Easter and Michaelmas, 10*s*.

Of the house formerly of Warin le Oynter in Basseshawe, by the year, for quitrent, which house John de Bacwelle now holds, 3*s*.

Of a house formerly belonging to Cok Bateman, a Jew, in Ladelane, which Matilda de Kellevedene now holds by the year, for quitrent, 4*s*.

Of houses of Bedleem without Bisshopesgate for quitrent, by the year, at the four terms, 20*s*.

Of a shop formerly belonging to Roger le Chaundeler in the Chepe of London, near the Church of St. Thomas de Acon, for quitrent, at Easter and Michaelmas, 13*s*. 4*d*.

Of the same shop to the Mayor of London, by the year, at Michaelmas, 13*s*. 4*d*.

Of a certain shop of Richard de Mounpelers in the Spicery (*Speciaria*), in the Chepe of London, for quitrent, by the year, for the maintenance of a certain chantry in St. Paul's for the soul of Henry de Gildeford,[1] 20*s*.

[1] His will, whereby he devotes the whole of his property in London to the maintenance of three chantries in St. Paul's, was enrolled in the Husting, anno 6 Edward II. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust., London,' i. 233. See also 'Ninth Report, &c. Hist. MSS. Com.' (1883), pp. 46 b, 55 b.

Of the houses formerly of William Milksop without Aldresgate, by the year, at the four terms, 8*s*.

(Now William le Chaundeler holds the same house for 20*s*. a year, beginning at Easter, anno 5 [Edward II.], inasmuch as Constance, who was the wife of William Milksop while he lived, had of the same house 8*s*., which came into the hand of the City after the decease of the said Constance.)

Of a solar and shop at the gate of the Guildhall, by the year, 16*s*. (now 20*s*.).

Ralph Pecok pays by the year for the moor of Bedleem, at Michaelmas, 8*s*. *mortuus est.*

Ralph Pecok pays by the year for the moor which John de Stebenhethe held [*blank*].

Of Sir John Tanne, Knt., for houses within Bischopgate, by the year, 20*s*.

Of the ferm of the Small Balance by the year, 100*s*. Now Richard de Redynge holds it for 50*s*. at the instance of Ingelard de Warle, beginning at the Feast of SS. Philip and James, anno 6 [Edward II.].[1]

Of the ferm of the moor,[2] by the year, 40*s*.

Of the wharf of St. Botolph (*ut patet supra in cedula ad hoc signum*[3]), £10.

John le Wallere holds a small place without Alegate near the foss, in a certain small house called "Loge," 12 feet long and 7 feet broad, by grant of John de Gysors, Mayor, &c., for 12*d*., by the year; and he is bound to repair the roadway under the gate of Alegate at his own expense, &c. Beginning at Easter, anno 6 [Edward II.].

The same John holds a turret adjoining Alegate, which Henry le Wake inhabits, for 10*s*. by the year, beginning at Easter, the year aforesaid.

[1] The Small Beam had been granted to him in 1310 at an annual ferm of £10, but half the ferm was remitted at the King's request. In 1313 the ferm was reduced to 50*s*. Letter-Book D, fo. civ b.

[2] Probably Finsbury Moor.

[3] A mark is here inserted, but appears to have no corresponding mark elsewhere in the volume.

Fo. cxlvii b. *De anno regni Regis Edwardi xxix, Elya Russel tunc Maiore.*

De feronibus de Waldis.

Roger de Holdene, ironmonger (*mercator ferrur'*), carried strakes (*ferruras*) for carts which were too short (narrow ?), contrary to the statute of the City of London, and made oath, on Wednesday after the octave of Easter, before Elyas Russel, then Mayor, that he did not know of the proclamation that had been made,[1] &c. They were accordingly delivered to him this time, &c., and he is warned not to carry in future [such strakes] upon pain of forfeiture, &c.

Similarly, Walter Fihs, Richard de Holedene, son of Richard Thomas, John Sagon de Tonebrigge, Thomas de Holdene, Gilbert de Holdene, and Thomas le King de Penshirst pleaded ignorance of the offence of carrying strakes (*ferruras* or *strikos rotarum*) which were too short, whilst Robert de Holdene similarly pleaded touching certain skids (*gropes*).

cedula.

Panel of a jury comprising the following names, viz.: Henry le Sporiere, Alan de Waltone, Nicholas Beaubolet, John Bogeys, Ralph le Cotiller, John de Parys, corder, Henry de Amondesham, Nicholas le Lung, John de Flete, Thomas le Paumer, William Flory, William le Chapeler, spicer, Henry le Calicer, Robert de Welleford,[2] Richard Leu(v)essone, Adam le Fourbour, Thomas Helebek, Roger Chauntecler, John de Merlawe, William le Taillur, and Adam Dally—thirteen of whom were sworn to hold an inquisition as to who should repair the broken pavement near Flete Bridge. They say on oath that the wardens of Flete prison will repair and construct the woodwork (*maheremium*) of the bridge, and the Sheriffs of London for the time being will pave the bridge.

This inquisition was taken on Monday the morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307].

Fo. cxlviii. *Carta Exonie.*

Inspeximus Charter of Edward I. to the citizens of Exeter. Dated Estone, near Stanforde,[3] 4 May, 28 Edward I. [A.D. 1300].[4]

[Fo. cxlviii b *blank.*]

[1] *Vide supra*, pp. 88, 89.
[2] Struck out.
[3] Easton, near Stamford, co. Linc.
[4] Printed 'Liber Cust.,' ii. 667–9.

Monday the morrow of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], precept issued by John le Blound, Mayor, to Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Ralph Hardel, if he be a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid the executors of Henry le Galeys, deceased, the sum of 100*s.*, part of a debt of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* due under a recognizance made on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Thomas, Ap. [21 Dec.], 30 Edward I. [A.D. 1301], as set forth. The Sheriffs returned that the said Ralph was dead. Accordingly, precept was again issued that they should take his body, &c., and cause an extent and valuation to be made, by oath of twelve good and lawful men of their bailiwick, of all goods, chattels, lands, rents, and tenements which belonged to the said Ralph at the date of the recognizance, in whose hands soever they may have come, other than an heir under age holding them by hereditary succession, and deliver the property so valued to the said executors until they be satisfied of the debt. The Sheriffs returned as formerly, and further answered that it had been found, on the oath of Adam Wade, John de Brinkele, William de Medelane, Alan Wade, Simon de Northamptone, spicer, John le Vaus, Henry Munquey, John de Dorkinge, Laurence de Totenham, Henry le Gaugour, Alan de Suffolk, and Fremund de Donestaple, that the property held by the said Ralph in their bailiwick on the day named was of the annual value of 30 marks, and that seisin of the same had been delivered to the executors aforesaid on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Lucia, V. [13 Dec.], last past, &c

Fo. cxlix.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1304–5], precept issued by John le Blound, Mayor, to John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Philip de Northamptone, carpenter, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to John de Massingham, mercer, the sum of £8 13*s.* 4*d.* due under a recognizance made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King,[1]

Fo. cxlix b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Johanne de Massingham.

[1] The statute of Acton Burnel (Stat. 11 Edward I.) enacted (*inter alia*) that recognizances of debts should be taken before the Mayor and a clerk appointed by the King. The enactment, however, appears to have been overridden in the City of London. See Introd., 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. iv.

by form of statute of merchants, on Wednesday before the Feast of Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], as set forth. The Sheriffs returned, *non inventus*. Accordingly, precept was again issued to take his body, &c., and also cause an extent and valuation to be made of the property of the debtor within their bailiwick at the date of the recognizance, and make return..... [ends abruptly].

Fo. cl.

Preceptum super statutum pro Bettyno Boyamontis.

Sunday the Feast of St. Ambrose, Bp. [4 April], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], precept by John le Blound, Mayor, to John de Lincoln and Roger de Paris, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Walter le Mazerer, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to Betyn Boyamontis and his fellow-merchants of Luka the sum of 50 marks due under a recognizance made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, by form of statute of merchants, on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], as set forth. The Sheriffs returned, *non inventus*. Thereupon precept *sicut alias*. Return made that the said Betyn was not prosecuting. Therefore they did nothing therein, &c.

Fo. cl b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Willelmo Trente.

On Trinity Sunday [13 June], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], a similar precept to the same Sheriffs to take the body of John le Mareschal de Wileby for a debt of £14 due to William Trente, merchant of Gascony, under a recognizance made before the same on Tuesday after the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303]. Return, *non inventus*. Thereupon precept to Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosin, the [new] Sheriffs, on Saturday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6], to take his body, &c., and cause an extent to be made of all the property he had at the date of the recognizance, in whose hands soever it be found other than an heir under age holding the same by hereditary succession, &c. The Sheriffs returned that the said William Trente was not prosecuting. Therefore they did nothing therein.

Fo. cli.

Tuesday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306–7], precept by John le Blound, Mayor, to Geoffrey de Conduit and Simon Bolet, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Walter le Mazerer, son of Luke le Ayller,

deceased, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to William de Writele the sum of £22 due under a recognizance made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, by form of statute of merchants, on Monday before the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306]. Return made, *non inventus*. Thereupon another precept to take his body and cause an extent and valuation to be made of all his property at the date of the recognizance, in whose hands soever it may be other than an heir under age to whom it may have come by hereditary succession, &c. Return made to the effect that they could not take the body of the said Walter because he was not found within their bailiwick; that they found goods and chattels in his house of the value of 10 marks, and had caused them to be valued at that sum by the oath of Henry de Fonte, James le Reve, Walter Gobbe, Gilbert de Mordone, John Lucas, William Hardel, Henry le Whyte, William de Ware, Edmund Lambyn, Eustace le Cotiller, Robert de Borham, and Ralph de Storteford, and the money had been delivered to William de Writele in part payment of the debt; that as to the lands, rents, and tenements which the debtor owned at the date of the recognizance, the aforesaid jurors said that he owned a house in the parish of St. Michael, now tenanted by John de Blibury, of the value of 8 marks by the year; a shop, tenanted by William de Braye, of the value of 40*s*. by the year; another shop, tenanted by John Lucas, of the value of 24*s*. by the year; a solar at Oystergate, tenanted by John le Loung, of the value of 9*s*. by the year; and another solar, tenanted by William de Braye, of the value of 1 mark; and that he had 18*s*. quitrent of the house of John Lucas;—total £10 11*s*., from which must be deducted £6 17*s*. 8*d*. due to the chief lords of the fee, and 1 mark a year for the maintenance of the said houses, and so they are worth quit by the year 60*s*. Of which lands, rents, and tenements the said Sheriffs delivered seisin to the said William, on Sunday after the octave of the Purification [2 Feb.], 35 Edward I. [A.D. 1306–7], to hold as frank tenement until the residue of the aforesaid debt be levied, &c.

24 April, 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], precept by John le Blound, Fo. cli b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Regin' de Brandone.

Mayor, to John de Lincoln and Roger de Parys, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of John le Loung, son of Roger le Loung, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to Master Reginald de Brandone, Canon of St. Paul's, the sum of 45 marks due under a recognizance made before the aforesaid Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, on Saturday before Christmas, 26 Edward I. [A.D. 1297], by form of statute of merchants. Return made that they had taken the said John and committed him to Neugate. And because the said John stood in prison for half a year and more, and had not paid the debt, precept was issued to Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosyn, Sheriffs of London, by the same Mayor, on Thursday the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], to cause an extent and valuation to be made of all the debtor's property within their bailiwick at the date of the recognizance, in whose hands soever it be found other than, &c. Return made that they had caused an inquiry to be held on oath by William le Chaundeler, Adam de Derlingtone, Hugh le Taverner, Robert de Wellested, Robert de Pampesworth, William le Taverner, "chaucer," John Wynebaud, barber, William Dilhay, "chaundeler," Dyonisius le Orfevere, William de Harwe, William de Kent, "taillur," and William de Aldenham, who found that on the day named the said John le Loung had in the parish of St. Mary le Bow a tenement and shops, now tenanted by Alan de Suttone, "seler," as security for 100 marks, of the clear yearly value of 6 marks; also in the parish of St. Alphege within Crepilgate three messuages and ten shops, together with an annual rent of 12*s.* issuing from a tenement held by John le Pestour, the whole of the clear yearly value of £6 5*s.* 4*d.*; of which property one of the messuages is held by William de Aldenham for a term of years at 9*s.* a year, and the other two messuages and shops by Guillot le Sautreour for £40, in which sum the said John was bound to the said Guillot by form of the New Statute. All which tenements were delivered to Master Reginald de Brandone on Sunday after the Feast of St. Edmund, K. [20 Nov.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], to hold

as frank tenement until the debt be levied, except the tenements held by Guillot le Sautreour by form of the New Statute as aforesaid.

[Fos. clii–cliv b *blank*.]

Fo. clv.

Preceptum super statutum pro Johanne Wengrave.

Wednesday after the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1305–6], precept by John le Blound, Mayor, to William Cosin and Reginald de Thunderle, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Ralph de Honilane, citizen and Alderman of London, if a layman, and safeguard the same until he shall have paid to John de Wengrave the sum of £60 due under two recognizances by form of statute of merchants made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, on Friday after the Feast of St. Faith [6 Oct.], 32 Edward I. [A.D. 1304], and on Monday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305], as set forth. Return made, *non inventus*. Thereupon another precept to take the body of the said Ralph and cause an extent and valuation to be made of his property at the date of the several recognizances, in whose hands soever it may have come other than, &c. Return made, *non inventus*, and that he had no goods or chattels whereon the debt could be levied; and further that they caused an extent and valuation to be made of his tenements and rents within their bailiwick by the oath of Alan de Suffolk, John de Berdene, John de Vaus, Henry Monquey, Adam Mulgar, Richard le Joynur, William de Medelane, William Ace, William le Gras, John Fraunceys, "joynur," Roger le Paumer, senior, and Roger de Arcubus, who found that the said Ralph had in the Vintry in the parish of St. James two messuages of the yearly value of £18, from which must be subtracted 100*s*. annual rent owing to Richard le Vielour, and 20*s*. annual rent due to St. Giles's Hospital, and 40*s*. annually for repairs; and so the said tenements are of the clear yearly value of £10, and they have been delivered to John de Wengrave to hold as a frank tenement until, &c.

Breve Regis pro Gauselmo Bonet.

Edward, &c., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, greeting. On behalf of Gauselm Bonet, merchant of Bordeaux, it has been shown to us that whereas Ralph de Honilane, citizen

of London, is bound to the said Gauselm in £12, by recognizance made in the said City according to the form of our statute put forth at Acton Burnel,[1] which money he ought to have paid the said Gauselm on the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord last past and has not paid it; and whereas the said Gauselm has caused to be produced and delivered by "Amanenus" de Bessoun, his servant, after the aforesaid Feast, letters patent, sealed with our seal ordained for such recognizances in the City aforesaid,[2] and also the seal of the said Ralph, touching the said debt for taking the said Ralph, then found in the City aforesaid, and committing him to prison according to the form of the statute aforesaid until he shall have satisfied the said Gauselm of the said debt, you, although you took the said Ralph for this matter and committed him to prison, have nevertheless set him free from prison although satisfaction has not been made to the said Gauselm for the said debt, and have detained, moreover, the said letters patent from the said "Amanenus" in your possession, to the no small hurt of the said Gauselm and contrary to the form of the statute aforesaid:—We therefore command that if, after consulting the said statute, you find that something has been done that is not in accordance with its provisions, you cause the same to be revoked on behalf of the said merchant, and such a full measure of justice be done to him that it will not behove us to lay to our hand in another manner on his behalf owing to your default. Witness ourself at Winchester, 10 May, the thirty-fourth year of our reign [A.D. 1306]. And because it appeared to the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs that the aforesaid Gauselm was dead, and the aforesaid "Amanenus" produced nothing to show that he was his (Gauselm's) executor or attorney, &c., the aforesaid letter of statute was delivered to the Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday before the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], the same year, until, &c.

Fo. clv b.

Preceptum super statutum pro Petro Syan et Bernardo de Boys.

Thursday after the Feast of St. James, Ap. [25 July], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306], precept by John le Blound, Mayor, to William Cosyn and Reginald de Thunderle, Sheriffs of London,

[1] Statute 11 Edward I. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 79, note 2.

[2] For a description of this seal (no longer in existence), see *id. ibid.*

to take the body of Henry Poteman de London, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to Peter Syan, merchant of Fontenay le Counte,[1] and Bernard de Boys his merchant, or William Cosyn, appointed their attorney by letter patent, the sum of £60 due under a recognizance made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, by form of statute of merchants, on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], the year aforesaid. Return made, *non inventus*. Thereupon another precept to take his body, &c., and to cause an extent and valuation to be made of all his property at the date of the recognizance, &c.

Tenor litere de attornato.

Letter of Bernard de Boys appointing William Cosyn his attorney to receive the money. Dated London, Saturday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 34 Edward I. [A.D. 1306].

[On fo. clvi there are various references to this and other Letter-Books, Coroners' Rolls, &c., touching St. Katherine's Hospital, roughly entered.]

Fo. clvi b.

Friday before the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 1 Edward II. [A.D. 1307], precept by John le Blound, Mayor, to Nicholas Pycot and Nigel Drury, Sheriffs of London, to take the body of Ralph de Honilane, vintner, if a layman, and safeguard it until he shall have paid to Richard de Dorsete, corder, the sum of £19 due under a recognizance made before the said Mayor and Sir Henry de Leycestre, clerk of the King, by form of statute of merchants, on Friday after the Feast of Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 33 Edward I. [A.D. 1305]. Return made that the said Ralph was a cleric, and as such had already been released from prison, and therefore they could not take him. Thereupon another precept to the same to cause an extent and valuation to be made of his property at the date of the recognizance, into whose hands soever it may have come, other than an heir under age possessed of it by hereditary succession, by the oath of twelve good and lawful men, &c. Return made that they had caused an inquiry to be made of such property by the oath of Walter de Herlestede, William de Honilane, taverner, John Poyntel,

[1] Fontenay-le-Comte (Vendée).

Eudo de Essex, Walter de Norwych, Robert de Turnay, Geoffrey de Cavendish, Philip le Chaucer, John de Braghingge, William Spot, Thomas de Arcubus, and Osbert de Arcubus, who found that the said Ralph had no goods or chattels, but had a certain cellar under the church of All Hallows de Honylane, of the yearly value of 66*s.* 8*d.* They further found that he had a messuage, two shops, and a cellar in the same parish, occupied by Adam de Arcubus, of the yearly value of 60*s.*, from which 24*s.* are subtracted as due to the chief lords of the fee, and half a mark for repairs, and so are of the clear yearly value of 29*s.* 4*d.* Sum total £4 16*s.*; and the said tenements were delivered by the said Sheriffs to Richard de Dorsete by the extent aforesaid, &c.

END OF LETTER-BOOK C.

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